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# REPORTS

FROM

# COMMISSIONERS:

*TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES.*

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— *(9.)* —

CIVIL SERVICE; EDUCATION (SCIENCE AND ART).

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Session

1 *February* —— 10 *August* 1866.

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CIVIL SERVICE:

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EDUCATION (SCIENCE AND ART):

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# ELEVENTH REPORT

OF

# HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS,

TOGETHER WITH

## APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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# ELEVENTH REPORT.

We, Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, humbly offer to Your Majesty this our Eleventh Annual Report.

The account of our proceedings during the past year, so far as the Home Civil Service is concerned, differs little in the general result from that which we have had to give in previous years. To facilitate comparison, the details are here presented in a shape precisely similar to that which was adopted in our Report for the year 1864.

The total number of nominations notified to us (exclusive of nominations for preliminary test examination), since May 1855, amounts to 34,031. The annual average* has been 3,293; those received in 1865 were 4,268. Including the nominations for preliminary test examination the total number has been 37,109; the annual average 3,601; and the number received during the last year 4,789.

## Class I.—Superior Situations, Clerkships, &c.

Of 2,031 nominations disposed of during the past year under this class, 128 were either cancelled or, for other reasons, not proceeded with. The remaining 1,903 may be classified as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nominations for preliminary test examination - | 416 |
| Nominations to compete - - - - | 636 |
| Absolute nominations - - - - | 851 |

Of the candidates nominated for *preliminary test examination*, 215 passed the test, 196 failed to pass, and 5 were ineligible in respect of age.

The number of *competitive examinations* has been 119, in which 637 candidates have competed for 213 places, making an average of 3 competitors for each vacancy. Out of these 637 candidates, 318 who contended for 110 situations had already passed a preliminary test examination; the remaining 319 competitors for 103 situations had undergone no previous test. Of this latter group 121 failed to show a qualifying

* Omitting the year 1855, which was a broken year.

knowledge of the prescribed subjects; so that 198 qualified candidates contended for 103 vacancies; or, on an average, 1·9 qualified competitors for each vacancy. In three cases we were compelled to withhold our certificate from candidates who had been successful in the literary competition, owing to their failing to satisfy us that they were eligible in respect of health. With regard to unsuccessful competitors full inquiries are not made on this point.

The number of situations belonging to this class offered for competition during the year 1865 having been, as before stated, 213, the number filled by *absolute nomination* has been 536. The whole number of such nominations dealt with (excluding 31 which were not proceeded with) was 851. Deducting from these the 536 cases in which persons thus nominated obtained appointments, there remain 315 in which they failed so to do. In 288 of these cases the candidates fell below the standard of competence; 13 failed to satisfy us in respect of age, 3 in espect of health, and 11 in respect of character.

### Class II.—Inferior Situations, such as that of Out-door Officer, Letter Carrier, Warder, &c.

The principle of competition was not applied, during the year 1865, to any situations belonging to this class.

The whole number of nominations dealt with was 2,672; and the results were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Candidates did not appear | | | 156 |
| Certificates granted | | | 2,193 |
| „ refused on age | 54 | | |
| „ „ health | 44 | 171 | 323 |
| „ „ character | 73 | | |
| „ „ knowledge and ability | 152 | | |
| | | | 2,672 |

The total number of cases in which candidates of both classes have failed to show competent "knowledge and ability" during the year 1865 has been 645, including 196 nominated for preliminary test examination, 440 examined on absolute nominations, and 9 competitors who, being otherwise successful, were debarred by such failure from receiving appointments. If the subjects of examination be divided into two classes, one including reading, spelling, arithmetic, handwriting, and, in the case of each Department, the subjects specially connected with the practical work of that office, the other comprising those which are only prescribed as tests of general intelligence and cultivation, the number of failures in these two classes of subjects has been respectively 620 and 16.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have assisted us during the past year in the conduct of our ordinary examinations:

PERMANENT EXAMINERS.

E. Headlam, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; E. Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

OCCASIONAL EXAMINERS.

*For general Subjects.*

T. Arnold, Esq., B.A., University College, Oxford; W. F. Edwards, Esq., B.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; C. Elton, Esq., B.A., late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; F. J. Headlam, Esq., Fellow of University College, Oxford; H. J. Roby, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Rev. Dr. John Woolley, University College, Oxford.

*For special Subjects.*

*French.*—M. Dupont; Rev. Dr. Abeltshauser.
*German.*—Rev. Dr. Walbaum, chaplain of the Royal German Chapel.
*Italian.*—Count C. Arrivabene.
*Law.*—T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A.
*Natural Science.*—Professor Liveing.
*Crystallography.*—Professor Miller.
*Practical Geometry, &c.*—Lieut.-Col. Collinson, R.E.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The candidates selected at the competition of 1864, of which the details were set forth in our last Report, underwent their "final examination" in the month of June 1865, the following gentlemen acting as examiners in the several subjects:—

EXAMINERS.

*Law.*—M. Bernard, Esq.; E. S. Dale, Esq.; F. Lushington, Esq.
*History and Geography of India.*—E. B. Cowell, Esq.
*Political Economy.*—C. Neate, Esq.
*Hindustani.*—FitzEdward Hall, Esq.
*Tamil.*—C. F. Chamier, Esq.
*Sanskrit.*—E. B. Cowell, Esq.
*Gujeratti.*—Dádábhái Naoroji, Esq.
*Mahratti.*—W. S. Price, Esq.
*Bengali.*—E. B. Cowell, Esq.
*Telugu.*—J. Goldingham, Esq.
*Hindi.*—FitzEdward Hall, Esq.
*Persian.*—Colonel Ouseley.
*Arabic.*—Colonel Ouseley.

The papers used in this examination are given in the Appendix to this Report, together with a table of the marks obtained by the successful candidates. We have only to add regarding them that information has reached us from India to the effect that out of 22 candidates assigned to the Presidency of Bengal, who had reached Calcutta at the date of the most recent accounts, 15 had obtained the prize of Rs. 800, which is given for passing in two

languages within five months; three had obtained gold medals for "marked proficiency;" and one had obtained a certificate of "high proficiency," carrying with it a further donation of Rs. 800.

In the annual open competition, which was held in the month of June, we were assisted by the gentlemen named in the following list:—

EXAMINERS.

*English Literature, &c.*—G. W. Dasent, Esq.; L. H. Courtney, Esq.; Rev. H. G. Robinson.
*Greek and Latin Languages, &c.*—Rev. Osborne Gordon; Rev. C. Badham; H. J. Roby, Esq.
*French Language, &c.*—Rev. P. H. E. Brette.
*German Language, &c.*— Professor G. Kinkel.
*Italian Language, &c.*—Sir James Lacaita.
*Mathematics.*—Professor H. J. S. Smith; I. Todhunter, Esq.
*Natural Science.*—Professor G. J. Allman; Balfour Stewart, Esq.
*Moral Science.*—Rev. Professor Grote.
*Sanskrit Language, &c.*—Professor Max Müller.
*Arabic Language, &c.*—Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

A full account of this examination will be found in the Appendix. It will be observed that in the assignment of marks we carried out the intention stated in our last Report, of deducting from the marks given in each subject a number corresponding to such slight knowledge as appeared to be undeserving of credit. We shall continue to pursue this plan, believing that it tends at once to the selection of young men of greater ability, and to the discouragement of discursive and superficial study.

On the point last mentioned it may be well to observe that nothing can be more erroneous than the supposition that success in these examinations can only be secured by taking up a great number of subjects. At the examination to which we are now referring the average number of subjects for which marks were obtained by the 52 successful candidates was 5·5; but in nearly every case some of the subjects were superfluous, so far as concerns the success of the candidate in obtaining an appointment. As many as 48 out of the 52 were or would have been successful with five subjects; 34 with four; 16 with three; and 2 with two subjects only.*

In connexion with this subject it may be well to state that having reason to think an impression prevailed that success in these examinations was most easily to be obtained by taking up subjects other than those which are commonly taught at our great public schools and universities, and further that a great part of the knowledge exhibited by the candidates was such as is

* English Composition is not taken as a distinct subject.

acquired by what is called "cramming," *i.e.*, learning by rote the answers to questions which are expected to be set, we caused a special inquiry to be made as to these points.

As the result of this inquiry, it appeared that by far the greatest proportion, as much as 70 per cent. of the marks obtained by the successful candidates had been obtained in those parts of the examination to which preparation of the kind above described would be least applicable, *e.g.*, *vivâ voce* examination in the several branches, English composition, translation from foreign languages into English, and from English into foreign languages, &c. It further appeared that if we take as the subjects of the public school course classics, mathematics, English, and French, not only is the maximum number of marks assigned to these subjects very much greater than the number assigned to all the other subjects taken together, but also a larger proportion of the maximum is obtained by the successful candidates in the former group of subjects than in the latter. Out of the whole aggregate of marks obtained by the 52 successful candidates in the past year 82 per cent. were due to the subjects included in the ordinary *curriculum* of a public school. And it may be worth while to observe that this per-centage is somewhat increased since the year 1855, when it was 81 ; which could hardly have been the case if these examinations had the tendency which is sometimes attributed to them, to encourage the study of new subjects at the expense of the old.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals this 18th day of July, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

EDWARD RYAN. (L.S.)
EDMUND HEAD. (L.S.)
EDWARD TWISLETON. (L.S.)

# Appendix I.

## STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.

### Relating to the Home Civil Service.

A. Limits of Age prescribed for the various Departments.
B. Subjects of Examination.
C. Number of Nominations, &c. for each Department in the year 1865.
D. Number of Competitions held in 1865.
E. Number of Honorary Certificates granted for each subject.
F. Causes of Rejection.
G. Marks obtained in the Competitions of 1865.
List of Certificated Candidates.
List of Honorary Certificates.

## TABLE A.—LIMITS of AGE prescribed for ADMISSION to the various CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to January 1st, 1866. It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

For Instructions as to the Evidence of Age required by the Civil Service Commissioners, see post, p. 33.

| Department, and Branch or Class. | Limits of Age. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Inferior Limit. | Superior Limit. |
| **ADMIRALTY :—** | | |
| Establishment Clerks | 17 | 25(*a*) |
| Temporary Clerks | 17 | 25(*a*) |
| Draughtsmen in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office | 17 | 25(*a*) |
| Clerks and Draughtsmen (Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works): Draughtsmen in the Department of the Controller of the Navy | 20 | 30 |
| Second Class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office) | 19 | 26 |
| Third Class Computers (Nautical Almanac Office) | 16 | 19 |
| Dockyard Schoolmasters, Schoolmasters at Naval Prison, Lewes | 20 | 35 |
| Clerks of Works | 25 | 35(*b*) |
| Foremen of Works at Dockyards | 20 | 30(*c*) |
| Store Issuers | — | 50 |
| Artificers and Workmen | — | 35(*d*) |
| Engineer Students | 15 | 16 |
| Dockyard Apprentices | 13¾ | 15 |
| Messengers | 21 | 35(*e*) |
| Warders, Assistant Warders, and Messengers in Lewes Naval Prison | 25 | 45 |
| Mounted Coast Guard Men | 20 | 35 |
| **ADMIRALTY (Court of) :—** | | |
| Clerks in Registrar's Office | 17 | 35 |
| Clerks in Marshal's Office | 17 | 30 |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 |
| Superintendents of Shipkeepers, (*f*) and Shipkeepers | 20 | 40 |
| **AUDIT OFFICE :—** | | |
| Establishment Clerks | 18 | 25(*g*) |
| Temporary Clerks | 18 | None. |
| Messengers | 21 | 35 |
| **BRITISH MUSEUM :—** | | |
| Assistants | 18 | 30 |
| Junior Assistants | 17 | 25 |
| Attendants | 18 | 40 |

(*a*) Except in the case of persons who are either temporarily or otherwise employed under Her Majesty's Government, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first employed.

(*b*) No superior limits for candidates who have been eight years in the public service.

(*c*) Candidates above this age may be promoted or transferred though above the age of 30, provided they have entered the service of the Department while under 30.

(*d*) Excepting hired men, who are to be considered eligible until the age of 45, provided that when placed on the hired list their age did not exceed 35 years, and that their employment has been continuous from that date.

(*e*) In the case of seamen and marines the age of admission to be 45.

(*f*) If previously employed as shipkeeper a person may be appointed up to 45, provided he was under 40 when first employed. The permanent shipkeeper may be promoted to be superintendent of shipkeepers, even though above the age of 40.

(*g*) Except in the case of persons temporarily employed, who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first temporarily employed.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

| Department, and Branch or Class. | Limits of Age. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Inferior Limit. | Superior Limit. |
| BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (*c*):— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 40 |
| Stewards and Assistant Storekeepers | 25 | 42 |
| Matrons | 25 | 40 |
| Schoolmasters | 21 | 40 |
| Subordinate Officers and Attendants—Male | 20 | 40 (*a*) |
| Do. do. Female | 20 | 36 |
| Stable Boys | 16 | — |
| Bailiffs and Gardeners | 24 | 40 (*b*) |
| CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND) (*c*) :— | | |
| Clerks | 15 | 39 (*d*) |
| CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :— | | |
| Clerks | 15 | 40 |
| CHANCERY, SCOTLAND, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF :— | | |
| First and Second Clerks | 21 | 25 (*e*) |
| Permanent Assistant Clerks | 18 | 30(*f*) |
| Temporary Assistant Clerks | 14 | 30 |
| CHARITY COMMISSION :— | | |
| First and Second Class Clerks | 21 | 35 |
| Junior Clerks | 18 | 35 |
| CHELSEA HOSPITAL :— | | |
| Permanent Clerks | 16 | 25 (*g*) |
| Temporary Clerks | 16 | 40 |
| CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND) (*c*) :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 25(*h*) |
| Superintendent of Messengers and Messengers | 20 | 35 |
| CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 23 (*i*) |
| Supplementary Clerks | 16 | 20 |
| Messengers and Porter | 21 | 35 (*i*) |
| COAL MINES INSPECTORS | 25 | 45 |
| COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE (*k*) :— | | |
| Clerks and Mark Accountants | 18 | 40 |
| Schoolmasters | 25 | 40 |
| Compounders | 24 | 40 |
| Messengers | 20 | 40 |
| Scripture Readers (*l*), Foremen of Works (*l*), Draughtsmen (*l*), Assistant Warders (*a*), Warders (*a*), Storekeepers' Temporary Clerks, Printers, Gasfitters, Storemen, and Assistant Storekeepers | 24 | 40 |

(*a*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeeper in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*b*) Candidates who have been discharged from the army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

(*c*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*d*) Unless previously employed in the Public Service.

(*e*) Assistant Clerks (permanent or temporary) are to be considered eligible whatever may be their ages, provided they were under 25 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*f*) Except in the case of those who have previously served as Temporary Clerks.

(*g*) An extension to 30 will be allowed in favour of those who having been employed as Temporary Clerks while under the age of 25 have served continuously.

(*h*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*i*) For candidates who have been previously in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, provided the candidate was, when he first entered the Service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.

(*k*) The limits to be extended in the case of persons who have been continuously employed in any of the Government prisons.

(*l*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

| Department, and Branch or Class. | Limits of Age. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Inferior Limit. | Superior Limit. |
| COLONIAL OFFICE :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 25 |
| Ceylon Writers | 18 | 25 |
| Hong Kong Cadets | 20 | 23 |
| Temporary Registry Clerks and Copying Clerks | 18 | 30 |
| Porters and Library Messengers | 21 | 35 |
| COMMON PLEAS OFFICE :—Clerks | 16 | 30 |
| COMMONS, HOUSE OF :— | | |
| Clerks, Temporary Clerks, Supernumerary Clerks, and Assistants to Accountant | 19 | 25 (*a*) |
| CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :— | | |
| INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE (*b*) :—Clerks | 18 | 25 (*c*) |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 |
| RECEIVER'S OFFICE :—Clerks | 18 | 25 (*d*) |
| Messengers | 21 | 35 |
| CADETS OF CONSTABULARY (*b*) | 18 | 24 |
| CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS) (*b*) :—Clerks | 18 | 25 (*c*) |
| Draughtsmen Clerks | 18 | 35 |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 |
| Clerks in Prisons | 18 | 40 |
| Assistant Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses | 25 | 40 |
| Matrons | 25 | 40 |
| Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers in Prisons, Night Watchmen, and Assistant Cooks | 24 | 42 |
| CONVICT SERVICE (ENGLAND) (*b*) :— | | |
| Secretary | 30 | 45 |
| Clerks | 18 | 40 |
| Messengers at Prisons Office | 20 | 40 |
| Deputy Governors | 25 | 45 |
| Stewards | 25 | 42 |
| Schoolmasters at Parkhurst and Wakefield | 18 | 30 |
| Do. at other places | 25 | 40 |
| Assistant Messengers in Convict Prisons | 14 | 20 |
| Scripture Readers (*e*), Farm Bailiffs (*e*), Clerks of Works or Foremen of Works (*e*), Engineers (*e*), Night Watchmen (*f*), Labourers (*f*), Messengers in Prison (*f*) | 24 | 40 |
| Locomotive Engineers and Fitters, Boiler Makers, Engine Drivers and Stokers | 20 | 40 |
| Assistant Gasmen | 18 | 30 |
| Assistant Warders (*f*) and Civil Guards (*f*) | 24 | 42 |
| Instructing Warders and Foremen of Platelayers | 24 | 45 |
| Steward's Porters, Manufacturer's Porters, and Compounders | 24 | 40 |
| Deputy Superintendents of Female Convict Prisons, Schoolmistresses, and Lady Scripture Readers | 25 | 40 |
| Matrons and Assistant Matrons | 23 | 40 |

(*a*) For candidates who have previously been in the Public Service as Temporary Clerks or otherwise the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*b*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*c*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*d*) The limit may be extended to 30 in the case of persons who entered the Public Service before 25, and who have served continuously.

(*e*) Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous. Persons who have been continuously employed as carpenters, &c., from a period at which they were under 40 years, may be eligible for engineer and foreman of works up to 50.

(*f*) An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeepers in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under the maximum, and has been continuous.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

| Department, and Branch or Class. | Limits of Age. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Inferior Limit. | Superior Limit. |
| COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 25 (*a*) |
| Architectural Surveyor | 21 | 35 (*b*) |
| Permanent Draughtsmen, Assistant Surveyors, and Assistants in the Survey Department | — | 35 (*b*) |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 (*c*) |
| CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (EXAMINERS OF) :— | | |
| Second Class and Junior Clerks | 21 | 31 (*d*) |
| CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY :— | | |
| Clerks | 20 | 26 |
| CUSTOMS (*e*) :—(*f*) | | |
| Clerks | 17 | 25 (*g*) (*h*) |
| Extra Clerks | 17 | 35 (*g*) (*h*) |
| Draughtsmen in the Office of Surveyor of Tonnage | 17 | 35 |
| Examining Officers, Gaugers, and Out-door Officers | 20 | 25 (*g*) (*h*) |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 (*g*) (*i*) |
| Housekeepers | 25 | 45 |
| Boatmen, Watchmen, House Porters, and Quarantine Mariners | 20 | 30 (*g*) (*i*) |
| Quarantine Boys | 14 | 16 |
| DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND) :— | | |
| Clerks, Transcribers | 17 | 25 (*k*) |
| Porters | 20 | 40 |
| Housekeeper | 25 | 45 |
| DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF. See TRADE, BOARD OF. | | |
| DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE (*e*) :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 25 (*l*) |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 |
| DUBLIN PRISONS:— | | |
| Subordinate Officers (Male) | 24 | 42 |
| Subordinate Officers (Female) | 24 | 40 |
| ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION :— | | |
| Senior Clerks | 21 | 35 |
| Junior and Temporary Clerks | 16 | 30 |

(*a*) For Temporary Clerks and other candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*b*) With an extension to 40 in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Ordnance Survey Department from a time at which they were under 35.

(*c*) The limit may be extended to 40 in the case of persons who have been previously employed in the Civil Service, provided that they have served continuously from a period at which they were within the ordinary limits.

(*d*) Persons may be admitted whose age does not exceed 40 years, provided they have held a permanent situation in another department of the Public Service to which they were appointed when not exceeding 31 years of age.

(*e*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*f*) An established Officer may be appointed to a second situation, whatever his age, provided that at the time of his first appointment to the Service he was eligible under the Regulations then in force for his second situation.

(*g*) Extra Clerks and Extra Officers promoted to the Establishment to be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed in the Customs before they reached the maximum age, and have been employed not less than six months in each year.

(*h*) Persons who have previously served in other Public Departments to be admitted up to the age of 30 years, provided they are appointed direct from such department, and had not attained the age of 25 when first appointed to the Public Service.

(*i*) No person will be admitted who shall have attained the maximum age, although removed from another Public Department.

(*k*) Except in the case of candidates who have been already employed in the Public Service, who may be appointed if under the age of 30.

(*l*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

| Department, and Branch or Class. | Limits of Age. Inferior Limit. | Superior Limit. |
|---|---|---|
| EDUCATION OFFICE :— | | |
| Inspectors' Assistants | 22 | 30 |
| Accountants | 23 | 30 |
| Assistant Clerks | 18 | 25 |
| EMIGRATION OFFICE :— | | |
| Permanent Clerks | 18 | 25 (*a*) |
| Temporary Clerks and Sorting Clerks | 17 | 45 |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 |
| EXCHEQUER :— | | |
| Clerks | 17 | 25 (*b*) |
| Mechanical Attendants, Weights and Measures Office | 20 | 40 |
| EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTER'S OFFICE) :— | | |
| Clerks | 16 | 30 (*c*) |
| FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT :— | | |
| Sub-inspectors of Factories | 25 | 40 |
| Messengers | 20 | 40 |
| FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND) :— | | |
| Clerks | 17 | 25 |
| Fishery Officers | 21 | 35 |
| FOREIGN OFFICE :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 24 (*d*) |
| Attachés | 21 | 26 |
| Consuls | 25 | 50 |
| Interpreters in Japan | 25 | 50 |
| Assistants in Japan | 20 | 30 |
| Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam | 18 | 24 |
| Foreign Service Messengers | 25 | 35 (*e*) |
| Extra Clerks | 17 | 24 |
| Supplemental Junior Clerks in Consular Department | 25 | 45 |
| Home Service Messengers, Office-keepers, Office Porters, Door Porters, &c. | — | 40 (*e*) |
| Housekeepers | — | 50 |
| FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN :—Clerks and Writing Clerks | 16 | 30 |
| FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, IRELAND (same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland). | | |
| FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY :— | | |
| Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Messengers | 16 | 25 |

(*a*) An extra Clerk would not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the Establishment up to the age of 35 years, provided that he had been admitted as an extra clerk before the age of 25, and had since served continuously.

(*b*) With power, when a vacancy is filled up by transfer from another department, to extend the maximum to 30, provided the probationer had been appointed to his first office between 17 and 25.

(*c*) An extension of five years will be allowed in favour of persons who have served continuously in any Public Department from a period at which they were within the limits of age ordinarily prescribed.

(*d*) As regards those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity, the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.

(*e*) Must be British subjects.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

| Department, and Branch or Class. | Limits of Age. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Inferior Limit. | Superior Limit. |
| HOME OFFICE :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 25 (*a*) |
| Clerks in the Office of the Counsel | 18 | 30 |
| Extra Clerks | 17 | 35 |
| Secretary to Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey | 25 | 45 |
| Office-keepers | 30 | 45 |
| Door-keepers, Office Porters, Porters, and Messengers (*b*) | 20 | 40 |
| INDIA OFFICE :— | | |
| Establishment Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Copying Clerks | 18 | 25 (*c*) |
| Doorkeepers, Office Porters, and House Messengers | 18 | 35 (*d*) |
| Labourers in Store Department | 18 | 35 |
| INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE :— | | |
| Senior Assistants | 21 | 35 |
| Junior Assistants and Temporary Clerks | 16 | 28 |
| INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT (*e*) :— | | |
| Clerks | 16 | 25 (*f*) |
| Copying Clerks | 16 | 30 |
| Temporary Clerks | 18 | None. |
| Assistant Surveyors of Taxes | 19 | 25 (*f*) |
| Second-class Assistants of Excise | 19 | 25 |
| Office keepers, Messengers, Stampers, Packers, Warehouse Porters, Binders, and Hall Porters | 20 | 35 (*g*) |
| Chief Coal Porters | 30 | 40 |
| Housekeepers | 25 | 45 |
| Watchmen | 20 | 40 |
| JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRATION OFFICE. *See* TRADE, BOARD OF. | | |
| JUDGMENTS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND) :— | | |
| Junior Clerks, Keepers of Office Books | 17 | 30 |
| LANCASTER (DUCHY OF) :—Clerks | 18 | 25 |
| LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND) | 18 | 35 (*h*) |
| LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND) :—Clerks | 18 | 22 |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 |
| LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE :—Office-keepers | 21 | 40 |
| LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND) (*a*) :— | | |
| Senior Clerks | 18 | 35 |
| Junior Clerks | 18 | 25 |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 (*i*) |

(*a*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*b*) For Queen's Messengers the limit is to be 50 in the case of persons nominated by way of promotion, having entered the Home Office while within the limits, and served continuously.

(*c*) In the case of persons who have been previously employed as Temporary Clerks the maximum limit will be 30 years, provided that such persons were under the age of 25 when first appointed as Temporary Clerks, and have since served continuously.

(*d*) Unless already in the Service in some other capacity.

(*e*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*f*) A person nominated to this Department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, his age being at the commencement of such employment between 16 and 25, may be admitted though his age may exceed 25.

(*g*) Stampers selected from among the machine boys must be over 17.

(*h*) "Extended 5 years in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Public Service from a date at which they were within the age originally prescribed."

(*i*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

| Department, and Branch or Class. | Limits of Age. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Inferior Limit. | Superior Limit. |
| LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE :—Clerks | 18 | 26 |
| Warehousemen | — | 45 |
| LONDON UNIVERSITY :— | | |
| Assistant Clerk to Senate | 25 | 35 |
| Clerks and Temporary Clerks | 18 | 25 |
| LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND) :—Clerks and Extra Clerks | 18 | 25 |
| LUNACY COMMISSION :—Clerks | 18 | 30 |
| LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF) (*a*) :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 25 (*b*) |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 |
| Clerk and Storekeeper, Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum | 25 | 40 |
| METROPOLITAN POLICE, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE :—Clerks | 17 | 25 |
| METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS :—Clerks | 17 | 23(*c*)(*d*) |
| Ushers, Office-keepers, and Gaolers | 30 | 50 |
| Messengers | 25 | 39 |
| METROPOLITAN POLICE, RECEIVER'S OFFICE :— | | |
| Clerks | 17 | 25 (*e*) |
| Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers | 25 | 35 |
| MINT :—Clerks | 18 | 30 |
| Clerks, Assistants in the Operative Departments | 18 | 35 |
| Resident Engraver | 21 | 50 |
| Temporary Clerks | 18 | 45 |
| Packers, Tellers, and Messengers | 17 | 35 |
| Artificers and Office-keepers | 17 | 40 |
| NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE :—Clerks | 16 | 25 (*f*) |
| Messengers | 25 | 40 |
| NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :— | | |
| Inspectors of Schools | 23 | 38 (*g*) |
| Established Clerks (including Supplementary Clerks) | 18 | 25 (*h*) |
| Temporary Clerks | 18 | 35 |
| Junior Assistants | 14 | 18 |
| NATIONAL GALLERY :— | | |
| Attendants or Curators, Messengers, Porters, and Assistants | 21 | 40 |
| Female Servants | 20 | 40 |
| NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY :—Porter | 20 | 35 (*i*) |

(*a*) A person nominated to this department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, his age being at the commencement of such employment between 16 and 25, may be admitted, though his age may exceed 25.

(*b*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*c*) Unless the nominee shall be a certificated attorney of one of the Courts of Law at Westminster, or shall have acted for at least seven years next before his application for such office as clerk to the Justices of any Petty Session.

(*d*) Unless previously in the Service, when they may be appointed, if at the time of their original appointment they were eligible as to age for the situation to which they are now nominated, and have served continuously.

(*e*) For candidates who have previously been in the Public Service the higher limit of age shall be extended to 30, provided that the candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.

(*f*) Candidates who have previously been in some branch of the Public Service to be eligible if under 27, if their previous service commenced before they were 25.

(*g*) An extension of age of five years to be allowed in the case of candidates who are already in the service of the Board, and have served continuously for at least five years.

(*h*) The limit should be extended to 30 in the case of those who at the time of nomination are already in the Public Service, and who having entered the Service under 25, have served continuously.

(*i*) With an extension of five years in the case of persons previously employed in the Public Service.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

| Department, and Branch or Class. | Limits of Age. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Inferior Limit. | Superior Limit. |
| PARLIAMENT OFFICE (House of Lords) :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 25 |
| Temporary Clerks | 17 | 30 |
| Summoning Officers and Messengers | 21 | 35 |
| PATENT OFFICE :— | | |
| Clerks, Extra Clerks, and Assistants to the Curator | 18 | 30 |
| PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (*a*) :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 25 |
| Extra Clerks | 18 | 30 |
| Office-keepers | 30 | 40 |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 |
| POOR LAW BOARD :— | | |
| Clerks, Supplementary Clerks (*b*), and Clerks to Inspectors | 18 | 25 |
| Copyists | 18 | 40 |
| POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND) :— | | |
| Extra Clerks | 18 | 30 |
| Messengers | 18 | 35 |
| POST OFFICE (*c*) (*d*) :— | | |
| Third Class Clerks, Solicitor's Office | 18 | 30 |
| Clerks in Secretary's Office (4th Class) and other Clerks | 18 | 25 |
| Temporary Clerks in Savings Bank | 16 | 40 |
| Postmasters | 21 | 50 |
| Packet Agents abroad, not already in Service of the Crown | | |
| Sorters and Letter Carriers | 18 | 25 |
| Labourers | 18 | 30 |
| Boy Messengers | 12 | 18 |
| Provincial Messengers | 18 | 35 (*e*) |
| Marine Mail Guards | 21 | 35 |
| Housekeepers at Lombard Street | 25 | 40 |
| PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS) (*f*) :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 25 (*g*) |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 |
| PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND) :— | | |
| Assistant Clerks | 18 | 30 |
| Clerks in the General Prison at Perth | 18 | 40 |
| Stewards | 25 | 42 |
| Female Teachers and Scripture Readers | 25 | 40 |
| Male Teachers | 20 | 40 |
| Female Warders | 24 | 36 |
| Male Warders | 25 | 40 (*h*) |

(*a*) Persons are to be considered eligible who have passed the superior limit of age, provided they originally entered the Public Service at an age within the prescribed limits, and have since served continuously.

(*b*) Clerks to Inspectors may be appointed Supplementary Clerks up to 40 if they entered before 25, and have served continuously.

(*c*) Any candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*d*) "Persons already employed in the Post Office will be eligible as to age for Civil Service appointments (Post Office), provided their age, when they were first employed, did not exceed by more than two months the superior limit of age attached at that time to the situation to which they seek to be appointed, and provided also such employment has been continuous."

(*e*) "The superior limit of age to be extended to 40 in the case of candidates who may be in receipt of a pension from the Crown for any previous services, whether Civil or Military."

(*f*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*g*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

(*h*) May be extended to 45 in the case of one who while under 40 years of age entered on and continued in service in the army, or as an hospital attendant, or a prison officer.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

| Department, and Branch or Class. | Limits of Age. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Inferior Limit. | Superior Limit. |
| **PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE :—** | | |
| Supplemental Clerks | 18 | 30 |
| Council Chamber Keepers, Messengers, and Office Porters | 25 | 40 |
| **PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND) :—** | | |
| Clerks | 17 | 25 |
| Messengers and Porters | 17 | 36 |
| **PROBATE COURT (IRELAND) :—** | | |
| Clerks | 20 | 35 |
| Messengers, &c. | 21 | 38 |
| **PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE :—** | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 30 |
| **PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND) :—** | | |
| Clerks | 17 | 25 |
| Housekeepers | 30 | 45 |
| **QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :—** | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 28 |
| Doorkeepers | 21 | 35 |
| **QUEEN'S BENCH—MASTERS' OFFICE :—** | | |
| Clerks and Messengers | 16 | 30 |
| **QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND) :—** | | |
| Porters | 20 | 35 |
| **QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE —** | | |
| Messengers | 21 | 35 |
| Housekeepers | 25 | 45 |
| **QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND):** | | |
| Assistant Clerks in Secretary's Office | 18 | 25 |
| **RECORD OFFICE :—** | | |
| Clerks | 17 | 30 |
| Workmen and Boys | 14 | 25 |
| **REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF) :—** | | |
| Chief Clerk | 18 | 35 |
| Clerks | 18 | 25 |
| **REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND) :—** | | |
| Clerks | 17 | 25 (*a*) |
| Indexers, Transcribers, Statistical Abstractors, and Sorters | 17 | 30 (*b*) |
| Office-keepers | 25 | 35 |
| Messengers | 21 | 35 |
| **REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND (INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE) (*c*) :—** | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 25 (*d*) |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 |

(*a*) Extension to 30 in favour of candidates who have been continuously employed in the Public Service, having entered it when under 25.

(*b*) Persons admitted as indexers, transcribers, statistical abstractors, and sorters, may be transferred from one to another of these appointments, although their age may exceed 30 years at the time of such transfer.

(*c*) Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

(*d*) In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

| Department, and Branch or Class. | Limits of Age. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Inferior Limit. | Superior Limit. |
| REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND) :— | | |
| Clerks, Transcribers, Sorters, and Indexers | 17 | 25 (*a*) |
| ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH :— | | |
| Assistant Astronomer | 17 | 35 |
| ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS : | | |
| Gatekeepers | 20 | 40 (*b*) |
| SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT :— | | |
| Ordinary Clerks | 18 | 25 (*a*) |
| Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, other Parties | 17 | 30 (*c*) |
| Assistant Geologists and Fossil Collectors | 18 | 30 |
| Assistant Curators, Museum of Practical Geology | 20 | 35 |
| Assistant Librarians, Museum of Practical Geology | — | 35 |
| Official Examiners | 18 | 35 |
| Assistant Book-keepers | — | 30 |
| STATIONERY OFFICE :— | | |
| Ordinary Clerks | 17 | 25 |
| Temporary Clerks | 17 | — |
| Other Parties | 19 | 40 |
| Persons in Second Class of subordinate Establishment | — | 45 |
| SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND) :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 45 |
| TRADE, BOARD OF (*d*) :— | | |
| Ordinary Clerks and Clerks in the Seamen's Registry | 18 | 25 |
| Clerks in offices of Registry of Designs and Registry of Joint Stock Companies | 17 | 30 |
| Temporary Clerks in Board of Trade and Seamen's Registry Office | 17 | 45 |
| Office-keepers, Messengers, Porters, and Extra Messengers | — | 40 |
| Light Keepers at the Bahamas | 20 | 40 |
| TREASURY :— | | |
| Establishment Clerks | 18 | 25 (*e*) |
| Clerks in the Solicitor's Office | 20 | 30 |
| Supplementary Clerks | 18 | 25 (*f*) |
| Messengers (including Messengers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer) | 21 | 35 |
| VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND) :— | | |
| Temporary Clerks | 14 | 19 |
| Clerks | 19 | 28 |
| Valuers | 25 | 45 |

(*a*) In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

(*b*) Servants of the Royal Family are eligible up to any age.

(*c*) The limit to be 45 in all cases where there has been any previous Public Service extending beyond a period of five years.

(*d*) Persons may be transferred to the Board of Trade from other departments of the Public Service, or from one class of the department to another, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the Service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.

(*e*) The age may be extended to 30 where a person is transferred from some other department of the Public Service, provided he entered within the limits of age assigned for such department, and that his service has been continuous.

(*f*) Unless they have been continuously in the Public Service since they were 25, in which case the maximum may be extended to 30.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

| Department, and Branch or Class. | Limits of Age. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Inferior Limit. | Superior Limit. |
| WAR DEPARTMENT :— | | |
| Permanent Clerks (Pall Mall or Out-stations), except when Non-Commissioned Officers | 18 | 25 (*a*)(*b*) |
| Draughtsmen | 21 | 30 |
| Accountant | 18 | 40 |
| Junior Assistant in Chemical Department | 17 | 25 |
| Temporary Assistant in Chemical Department | 18 | 40 |
| Clerks in Office of Accountant and Auditor of Manufacturing Departments Accounts | 18 | 45 |
| Medical Clerks at Gambia | 18 | 40 |
| Temporary Clerks (except when Non-Commissioned Officers) | 18 | 40 |
| Non-commissioned-Officer Clerks | — | 42(*c*)(*d*) |
| Royal Military College Clerks | 18 | 35(*d*) |
| Messengers, Queen's Messengers, and Letter Carriers | 20 | 35 (*e*) |
| Masters of Vessels | — | 45 |
| COMMISSARIAT :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 30(*f*)(*g*) |
| Commissariat Storekeepers, Issuers, and Assistant Storekeepers | — | 30(*g*)(*h*) (*i*) |
| Superintendent of Transport | — | 35(*k*) |
| MILITARY STORE SERVICE :— | | |
| Officers | 18 | 23 (*l*) |
| Storeholders | 25 | 40 |
| Master Artificers, Foremen, Armourers, and others | — | 35 (*m*) |
| Viewers | — | 45 (*n*) |
| Probationary PURVEYOR'S Clerks | 18 | 25(*o*)(*p*) |
| MILITARY PRISONS :—Warders and other subordinate Officers | 25 | 45 (*q*) |

(*a*) Temporary Clerks will be eligible for permanent clerkships up to 30, provided their service commenced before they were 25, and has since been continuous.

(*b*) Candidates nominated to clerkships after having held other situations (not being temporary clerkships) in the service of the War Office, will only be required to have been within the prescribed limits of age when they first entered the Service.

(*c*) Temporary Clerks may be appointed to permanent clerkships of this class up to 45, if they were under 42 when first employed, and have served continuously.

(*d*) Reduced or retired non-commissioned officers may be appointed to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, up to 45.

(*e*) The maximum to be extended to 40 for candidates who may have entered the service as temporary messengers before 35; and to 46 for pensioners.

(*f*) Except in the cases of persons who have been employed in other capacities or in other branches of the Public Service, when exceptions may be made, provided the ages of the candidates did not exceed 30 on the first commencement of their continuous Public Service.

(*g*) 35 at stations on the African coast.

(*h*) Persons already in the Public Service may be transferred to the Commissariat, provided they were when they first entered the service under the maximum age for admission to the class to which they may be transferred, and have served continuously.

(*i*) Except in the case of a pensioned soldier, where no limit has been put.

(*k*) Pensioners may be appointed up to 42.

(*l*) 25, if the candidate has passed through Sandhurst.

(*m*) If pensioners from the cavalry 43 years, if pensioners from other arms of the service 42 years. An artificer or labourer may be promoted to this class up to 55, provided he were appointed to the permanent establishment in the inferior capacities before 35, 43, or 42 respectively.

(*n*) Viewers to be eligible in regard to age provided that they have been appointed and continued to serve in the Department previous to attaining the age of 45, and that their appointment as permanent Viewers takes place before they attain the age of 55.

(*o*) Unless previously employed as assistant clerks, in which case they will be eligible if under 30. For retired non-commissioned officers the limits of age will be 18 to 42.

(*p*) A candidate will be regarded as eligible for the situation of Probationary Clerk up to 30 if he has been continuously employed in the Service since he was 25.

(*q*) For Assistant Warders at Barbadoes, 25 to 48.

TABLE A.—*continued.*

| Department, or Branch or Class. | Limits of Age. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Inferior Limit. | Superior Limit. |
| WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.* | | |
| SURVEY DEPARTMENT :—Civil Assistants | 18 | 35 (*a*) |
| ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT :— | | |
| Clerk of the Works | 21 | 30 (*b*) |
| Office-keepers, Foremen, Labourers, &c. | — | 35 (*c*) |
| ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE :— | | |
| Permanent Clerks | 16 | 25 (*d*) |
| Temporary Clerks | 16 | 40 |
| Messengers | 20 | 35 (*e*) |
| COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE :— | | |
| Established Clerks | 18 | 25 (*f*) |
| Temporary Clerks | 16 | 30 |
| Messengers | 25 | 35 (*g*) |
| COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION :—Clerks | — | 42 |
| JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE :—Clerks | 17 | 25 |
| QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE :— | | |
| Permanent Clerks | 16 | 23 (*h*) |
| Temporary Clerks | 16 | 40 |
| MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND) :— | | |
| Permanent Clerks | 16 | 23 |
| Temporary Clerks | 16 | 40 |
| WOODS (OFFICE OF) :— | | |
| Clerks | 17 | 25 |
| Writing Clerks, Quit-Rent Office, Dublin | — | 35 |
| Messengers | 21 | 35 |
| WORKS (OFFICE OF) :— | | |
| Clerks | 18 | 25 |
| Surveyor's Clerks | 18 | 30 |
| Examiners | 22 | 30 |
| Messengers and Assistant Paper Keepers | — | 40 |
| Park Constables | — | 38 |
| Office Boys | 13 | 15 |

(*a*) The higher limit of age is to be 55 in the case of candidates who have previously served in that portion of the corps of Royal Engineers engaged in the survey, provided the candidate commenced his service in the Engineers while below 35, and has served continuously to the time of his nomination.

(*b*) A candidate must have served as Temporary Clerk of the Works or Foreman in the Engineer Department for at least six months. The limits of age for those who entered the Service in a temporary capacity previous to 30 shall be extended to 35.

(*c*) Persons may be appointed to the Royal Engineer and Barrack Departments subsequently to their discharge to pension from the Army up to the age of 45.

(*d*) Temporary Clerks are eligible up to any age, provided that they were under 25 at the time of entering the office.

(*e*) For discharged soldiers the upper limit to be 50.

(*f*) Persons who have previously served in the Army as commissioned officers to be eligible for Established Clerkships between the ages of 18 and 32.

(*g*) An extension to 45 to be allowed in the case of discharged soldiers.

(*h*) Temporary clerks should be eligible for the permanent establishment up to 30, provided that they entered before 23, and that their service has been continuous.

## TABLE B.—Different STANDARDS of QUALIFICATION established by the various DEPARTMENTS.

[*Corrected to January 1st*, 1866. *It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.*]

Department, and Qualifications required.

### ADMIRALTY.

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS, WHITEHALL.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Translation from Latin or some Modern Foreign Language.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship. Candidates will also be examined and compete in the following subjects:—*

6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS AT SOMERSET HOUSE (DEPARTMENTS OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, COMPTROLLER OF VICTUALLING, MEDICAL DIRECTOR-GENERAL COAST GUARD OFFICE, &c.)*

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
(*t*) 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship. Candidates will also be examined and compete in the following subjects:—*

6. Geography.
7. English and General History.
8. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.
9. Translation from Latin or from some Modern Foreign Language.

III. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS AT HOME.*

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
(*t*) 5. Précis.

(*t*) *A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship in the above departments.*

IV. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, &c., ABROAD.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

V. DOCKYARD SCHOOLMASTERS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic.
(*t*) 3. Grammar and Analysis of Sentences.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
(*t*) 5. Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe.

Department, and Qualifications required.

### ADMIRALTY—*continued.*

V. DOCKYARD SCHOOLMASTERS—*continued.*

(*t*) 6. English History.
(*t*) 7. Euclid (first four books).
(*t*) 8. Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).
(*t*) *The above will form the test of qualification. Candidates will also compete in the following subjects, to which a high value will be given:—*
9. Trigonometry (plane and spherical).
10. Differential and Integral Calculus, and the easier Differential Equations.
11. Mechanics.
12. Hydrostatics.

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS AT NAVAL PRISON, LEWES

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following (at the option of the Candidates):—
   (*a*) English History;
   (*b*) Geography;
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics;
   (*d*) Latin.†

VII. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE ADMIRALTY HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. Map and Chart Projection.
5. Practical Geometry.
6. Topographical Plan Drawing.

*Translation from French, Spanish, or some Modern Foreign Language (desirable, but not positively necessary).*

VIII. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Mathematics [Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations; Euclid, Books I.—IV. and VI., with deductions; Elementary Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Plane Trigonometry; the use of common logarithms; and Descriptive Geometry of the straight line and plane. Text-book, Dr. Woolley's].
4. Précis.
5. Practical Shipbuilding (wood and iron).
6. Laying off Ships.
7. Calculation of Displacements, Weights, and Stability.
8. Designs for Ships.
9. Neatness and dexterity in making and copying ships' drawings.

IX. DRAUGHTSMEN IN STEAM BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY.

1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Square and Cube Roots).
3. Mechanical Drawing.

* Candidates for appointment in the Department of the Director of Engineering and Architectural Works in Somerset House or the Dockyards will be examined in the above subjects respectively, with the exception of book-keeping by double entry, for which architectural drawing will be substituted.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

| Department, and Qualifications required. |
|---|
| **ADMIRALTY—*continued.*** |
| X. SECOND CLASS COMPUTERS IN NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Centesimal Arithmetic, and Sexagesimal Arithmetic). |
| 3. Algebra (to Simple Equations). |
| 4. Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. |
| 5. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as applied to Numbers and Angles). |
| XI. THIRD CLASS COMPUTERS IN NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. Logarithms (The Use of Tables as regards Numbers). |
| XII. CLERKS OF THE WORKS. |
| 1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. Mensuration of plane surfaces and simple solids. |
| 4. Practical Geometry. |
| 5. Designs of simple structures of masonry, brick, or wood, illustrated by plans, sections, and elevations, with specification and conditions for letting the Work by contract. |
| 6. Working drawings of particular parts of buildings. |
| 7. Measurement of builder's work. |
| 8. Estimating builder's work. |
| 9. Artificer's work, (nature of the tools required, the proportion of labour and materials required for any particular kind of work). |
| 10. Modes of judging of the quality of building materials, calculation of the sections of metals and timber to resist strains. |
| XIII. FOREMEN OF WORKS IN A DOCKYARD. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic, Designing, Plan Drawing, and Mensuration. |
| XIV. STORE ISSUERS. |
| 1. Writing. |
| 2. Arithmetic (first four rules, Simple and Compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| XV. ENGINEER STUDENTS. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square and Cube Root). |
| 3. Grammar. |
| 4. English Composition. |
| 5. Geography. |
| 6. Mathematics (Euclid, first six books, and Algebra, including Quadratic Equations). |
| 7. French translation. |
| XVI. DOCKYARD APPRENTICES.* |
| (*p*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| (*p*) 2. Reading. |
| (*p*) 3. Arithmetic. |
| 4. Grammar. |
| 5. English Composition. |
| 6. Geography. |
| 7. Mathematics (Euclid, first three books, Algebra up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression). |
| XVII. MESSENGERS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing from Dictation. |
| 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |

| Department, and Qualifications required. |
|---|
| **ADMIRALTY—*continued.*** |
| XVIII. CHIEF WARDERS, PRINCIPAL WARDERS, WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS AT LEWES NAVAL PRISON. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing and Spelling. |
| 3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction). |
| XIX. MOUNTED COAST GUARD MEN. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing. |
| **ADMIRALTY (COURT OF).** |
| I. CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Transcribing. |
| 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 4. English Composition. |
| 5. Précis. |
| 6. One of the following subjects:— |
| (*a*) Latin or a Modern Language;† |
| (*b*) The leading points of English or Modern History; |
| (*c*) Geography; |
| (*d*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science. |
| II. CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Transcribing. |
| 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, Practice, and the Rule of Three). |
| 4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character. |
| III. MESSENGERS. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| IV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SHIPKEEPERS, AND SHIPKEEPER. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing. |
| **AUDIT OFFICE.** |
| I. CLERKS (COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION). |
| (*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| (*t*) 3. English Composition. |
| (*t*) 4. Précis. |
| 5. Geography. |
| 6. Euclid (first three books). |
| 7. Translation from Latin Prose. |
| 8. Translation from either French, Italian, or German. |
| II. MESSENGERS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing from Dictation. |
| 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| **BRITISH MUSEUM.** |
| I. ASSISTANTS. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Précis. |
| 5. Geography. |
| 6. British History. |
| 7. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin. |
| II. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| 3. Précis. |
| 4. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language. |
| III. ATTENDANTS. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (first two rules). |

* "The vacancies for these appointments are open to public competition." 200 marks as a maximum will be given for Physical Qualifications, viz., height, weight, girth of chest, and strength.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(*p*) A competent knowledge of the first four rules of Arithmetic and of the other subjects distinguished by this mark will be required of all candidates.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

**BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

I. CLERKS, AND BAILIFFS AND GARDENERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. SCHOOLMASTERS.
(The same as in Convict Service).

III. STEWARDS, AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. MATRON.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, simple and compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.

V. CHIEF ATTENDANT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VI. SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND ATTENDANTS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

**CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND).**

CLERKS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Copying.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

**CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND).**

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

**CHANCERY, SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF).**

I. FIRST AND SECOND CLERK.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Latin Translation.
6. Scotch Law and Conveyancing.
7. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery; the power of reading the older volumes of the Records; and a general Knowledge of the Writs and Extracts issued from Chancery.

II. PERMANENT ASSISTANT CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Latin (slight elementary knowledge).
5. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery, and the power of reading the older volumes of the Records.

**CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION (IRELAND).**

Nothing fixed.

**CHARITY COMMISSION.**

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Two at the least of the following:—
   (*a*) Latin or a Modern Foreign Language;*
   (*b*) English History;
   (*c*) Elementary Mathematics.

Department, and Qualifications required.

**CHELSEA HOSPITAL.**

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules, Reduction, and Practice).

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying from MSS.

**CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).**

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. British History.

II. CLERKS IN FINES AND PENALTIES OFFICE.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. English Composition.
5. Geography.

III. SUPERINTENDENTS OF MESSENGERS, AND MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.**

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
(*t*) 5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. Latin.
(*t*) 8. French, or another Modern Language.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying into Forms and Registers.
3. Indexing.
4. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
5. English Composition.

III. OFFICE-KEEPER, MESSENGER, AND PORTER.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

**COAL MINES INSPECTORS.**

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Knowledge of Mines and Mining.

**COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE.**

I. CLERKS AND MARK ACCOUNTANTS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. SCHOOLMASTERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two, at least, of the following, at the option of the candidate:—

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

| Department, and Qualifications required. |
|---|
| **COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE**—*continued.* |
| II.—SCHOOLMASTERS—*continued.* |
| (*a*) English History. |
| (*b*) Geography. |
| (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or some branch of Mathematics. |
| (*d*) Latin.* |
| III. SCRIPTURE READERS. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Reading. |
| 3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible). |
| 4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge. |
| IV. COMPOUNDERS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing and Orthography. |
| 3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| V. FOREMEN OF WORKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| 3. (*For Draughtsmen*) Plan Drawing. |
| VI. ASSISTANT WARDERS, WARDERS, STOREKEEPER'S TEMPORARY CLERKS, PRINTERS, GAS FITTERS, MESSENGERS, STOREMEN, AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing. |
| 3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction). |
| VII. WATER POLICE CONSTABLES. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing. |
| **COLONIAL OFFICE.** |
| I. CLERKS. |
| *Preliminary Examination:*— |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers. |
| 4. Geography. |
| 5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate. |
| Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination. |
| *Final Examination:*— |
| 1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome. |
| 2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy. |
| 3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style. |
| 4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy. |
| 5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping. |
| *Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.* |
| II. WRITERS IN CEYLON. |
| *Preliminary Examination:*— |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. The preparation of a Précis or Abstract of Official Papers. |

| Department, and Qualifications required. |
|---|
| **COLONIAL OFFICE**—*continued.* |
| WRITERS IN CEYLON—*continued.* |
| *Preliminary Examination*—continued:— |
| 4. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate. |
| Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination. |
| *Final Examination:*— |
| 1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome. |
| 2. Modern History, subsequent to 1500 A.D., including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style. |
| 3. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy. |
| 4. Pure and Mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches. Accounts and Book-keeping. |
| 5. Geology, Civil Engineering, and Surveying. |
| *Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.* |
| III. HONG KONG CADETS. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| *The above subjects will not tell in competition, but Candidates who cannot pass in them will be rejected.* |
| 3. Latin and one other Foreign Language. |
| 4. English Composition (including Précis writing). |
| 5. Pure and mixed Mathematics. |
| 6. Geography and History. |
| 7. Constitutional and International Law. |
| 8. Natural Science. |
| 9. Any two of the following Languages (not having been taken up under No. 3),—French, German, Spanish, Italian. |
| *Every candidate must undergo a competitive examination in the 3rd and 4th subjects, and in any two others which he may select. But any candidate who takes up the 9th subject may if he chooses be examined in five subjects instead of four.* |
| IV. TEMPORARY REGISTRY CLERKS. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Indexing. |
| V. PORTERS AND LIBRARY MESSENGERS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing from Dictation. |
| 3. Arithmetic (first four Rules). |
| **COMMON PLEAS OFFICE.** |
| CLERKS. |
| (Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.) |
| **COMMONS, HOUSE OF.** |
| I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND SUPERNUMERARY CLERKS. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals. |
| 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 4. English Composition. |
| 5. History of England, and of the Constitution. |
| 6. Latin or French.* |
| 7. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS) the Elements of the Law of Evidence. |
| II. ASSISTANT TO ACCOUNTANT. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Book-keeping by Double Entry. |

*In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

## CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

CADETS OF CONSTABULARY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Per-centages).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography (especially that of Ireland).

## CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS AND ASSISTANT SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Grammar.
3. Geography.
4. History.
5. School Management.

IV. CLERKS IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

V. HATCHMEN, WARDERS, AND MATRONS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VI. MESSENGERS, NIGHT WATCHMEN, AND ASSISTANT COOKS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

## CONVICT SERVICE.

I. SECRETARY.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Writing Official Letters from Minutes.
3. Making Abstracts of Official Papers.

Department, and Qualifications required.

## CONVICT SERVICE—*continued.*

II. DEPUTY GOVERNORS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary, and the Arithmetical Tables).
3. English Composition.

III. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

IV. MESSENGERS (PRISONS OFFICE).

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. STEWARDS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

VI. SCHOOLMASTERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Grammar and English Language.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Two at least of the following, at the option of the Candidate:—
   (*a*) English History;
   (*b*) Geography;
   (*c*) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics.
   (*d*) Latin.*

VII. DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT IN FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (first four Rules, Simple and Compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
4. Elementary Grammar.

VIII. SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

IX. LADY SCRIPTURE READERS AND SCRIPTURE READERS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

X. COMPOUNDERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

XI. FARM BAILIFFS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

XII. ENGINEERS, CLERKS OF WORKS, AND FOREMEN OF WORKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Aritbmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

**CONVICT SERVICE—*continued.***

XIII. MATRONS.
1. Reading.
2. Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XIV. INSTRUCTING WARDERS, ASSISTANT WARDERS, INFIRMARY NURSES, ASSISTANT GASMEN, STEWARD'S PORTERS AND MANUFACTURER'S PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS IN THE CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XV. ASSISTANT MESSENGERS IN CONVICT PRISONS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XVI. CIVIL GUARDS, LABOURERS, NIGHT WATCHMEN, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FITTERS, BOILER MAKERS, ENGINE DRIVERS, STOKERS, AND FOREMEN OF PLATELAYERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

**COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.**

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

II. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.
5. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work.
6. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Materials.

III. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, AND ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Land Surveying.
5. Plan Drawing.

IV. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

**CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF).**

SECOND CLASS CLERKS AND JUNIOR CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography of England and Wales.
5. Criminal Law (Elements).

**CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY.**

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting (including German text and engrossing hand) and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

Department, and Qualifications required.

**CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.**

Nothing fixed.

**CUSTOMS.**

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin.*

II. OTHER CLERKS; EXAMINING OFFICERS†; AND GAUGERS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

III. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

IV. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE OFFICE OF THE SURVEYORS OF TONNAGE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
4. Euclid (first three books).
5. Practical Geometry and Mensuration.
6. Practical Ship-building, Laying-off Ships, Mechanical Drawing and Displacement.

V. OUT-DOOR OFFICERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different Weights and Measures).

VI. MESSENGERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

VII. BOATMEN, WATCHMEN, HOUSE PORTERS, AND QUARANTINE MARINERS AND BOYS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

**DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).**

I. CLERKS, TRANSCRIBERS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

**DEEDS, REGISTRAR OF, IN MIDDLESEX.**

Nothing fixed.

**DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.**

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical Structure of Sentences of a simple character.

II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Persons nominated to the office of Examining officers at Newhaven, Dover, and Folkestone must show some proficiency in French (which in these cases will be incluned in the preliminary test examination).
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

### DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I. CLERKS IN THE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. Précis.

II. CLERKS IN DIVISIONAL OFFICES.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.
4. French.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

### DUBLIN PRISONS.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

### ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Latin.*
8. French or one other Language.*

### EDUCATION OFFICE.

I. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS.
1. Reading.
2 Handwriting and Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, Practice, and Bills of Parcels).

II. ACCOUNTANTS AND ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes and indexing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Calculation of Per-centages.
5. English Composition.
6. Book-keeping.
7. Précis and digest of returns into summaries.
8, 9. In *competitions*, not more than two other subjects, to be named by the candidate.

### EMIGRATION OFFICE.

I. PERMANENT CLERKS.
1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Elementary Arithmetic.
3. Correspondence.

III. SORTING CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

IV. MESSENGERS IN LONDON AND AT OUTPORTS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.

### EXCHEQUER.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 4. Correspondence.
5. Précis.
(*t*) 6. (For Clerks in the Weights and Measures Office) Practical and Theoretical knowledge necessary for examination and comparison of Weights and Measures, and of Measures of Gas.

II. MECHANICAL ATTENDANT, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OFFICE.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

### EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE).

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
4. Arithmetic (elementary).

### FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

I. SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*
8. Elements of Political Economy.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

### FISHERIES BOARD, SCOTLAND.

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Rule of Three).
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
4. Correspondence.

II. FISHERY OFFICERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Cask Mensuration).
3. Correspondence.

### FOREIGN OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.†
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.
4. German (translation and writing).‡

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition.
‡ The marks in German to be counted as far as they go without any minimum to be necessarily obtained.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

| Department, and Qualifications required. | Department, and Qualifications required. |
|---|---|

**FOREIGN OFFICE**—*continued.*

II. ATTACHÉS.

1. Orthography and Handwriting.
2. General Intelligence.
3. Précis writing.
4. Latin (Grammar and Translation).*
5. French (Grammar and Translation into English).
6. German (Grammar).
7. Geography.
8. A fair knowledge of the Political History of Europe and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Paris, in 1815, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions during that period.
9. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Decimals—Colenso).
10. Euclid (Book I.)
11. Constitutional History of England [Text-books, "Blackstone's Commentaries," (Kerr's edition), and Hallam's Constitutional History of England].

*A second examination must be undergone in the interval between the grant of a Commission as Third Secretary and that of a Commission as Second Secretary.*

SECOND EXAMINATION.

1. General Intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which they acquit themselves, and specifically by the quickness they may show in seizing the points in papers read by them or read over to them once or twice.
2. Précis writing.
3. French (Grammar, Translation into English, Translation into French, and Conversation).
4. German (Grammar, and Translation into English).

(*If the Candidate between his first and second examination has not resided a reasonable time,* 12 *months, for instance, in Germany, he may substitute for German some other foreign language besides French.*)

5. Political History of Europe, a general knowledge of the Political History of Europe, and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising the most important international transactions during that period.
   Political Economy (Text-books, Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Mill's Political Economy).
   Maritime and International Law (Text-books, Vattel, Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," and the first volume of Kent's "Commentaries").
8. A General Report on the Commerce and Political Relations of the several Countries in which they have resided. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners that they are competent to draw up such a report; and they must be prepared to answer any questions put to them by the Examiners within the limits of such report.

III. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS.

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.

**FOREIGN OFFICE**—*continued.*

III. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS—*continued.*

3. French (written and spoken).
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law.

IV. INTERPRETERS AND ASSISTANTS IN JAPAN.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. French.
5. (*For Interpreters*) Dutch.

V. STUDENT INTERPRETERS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Précis.
4. Geography.
5. Euclid (first four books).
6. Latin (translation).
7. French (translation).

VI. FOREIGN SERVICE MESSENGERS.†

1. Arithmetic (first four rules).
2. Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge).

VII. CLERKS IN MIXED COMMISSION COURT LOANDA.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Précis.
3. French (copying and translation).

VIII. EXTRA CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.

IX. SUPPLEMENTAL JUNIOR CLERKS IN CONSULAR DEPARTMENT.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

X. HOME SERVICE MESSENGERS; OFFICE-KEEPERS; OFFICE PORTERS; DOOR PORTERS; AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN SUBORDINATE CAPACITIES.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

XI. HOUSEKEEPERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (sufficient for simple accounts).

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**FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.**

CLERKS AND WRITING CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. English History.

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**FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA (IRELAND).**

(Same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.)

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* Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

† Candidates must be "able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback."

TABLE B.—*continued.*

| Department, and Qualifications required. |
|---|
| **FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.** |
| CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND MESSENGERS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing and Orthography. |
| 3. Elementary Arithmetic. |
| **GREENWICH HOSPITAL.** |
| Nothing fixed. |
| **HOME OFFICE.** |
| I. CLERKS. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Geography. |
| 5. English History. |
| 6. Latin.* |
| 7. French.* |
| II. SECRETARY TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF GUERNSEY. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. English Composition. |
| 3. Geography. |
| 4. English History. |
| 5. French (translation, composition, and speaking). |
| III. EXTRA CLERKS. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary, including the Rule of Three). |
| 3. Grammatical construction of Sentences of a simple character. |
| IV. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing. |
| 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| V. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing from Dictation. |
| 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| VI. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND PORTERS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing. |
| **INDIA OFFICE.†** |
| I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS. |
| (*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| (*t*) 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Précis.‡ |
| 5. Geography. |
| 6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee). |
| 7. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee).* |

| Department, and Qualifications required. |
|---|
| **INDIA OFFICE**—*continued.* |
| II. TEMPORARY CLERKS. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| III. COPYING CLERKS. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Copying from MSS. |
| 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| 4. English Composition. |
| IV. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| V. LABOURERS IN STORE DEPARTMENT. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing and Spelling. |
| 3. Arithmetic (first four rules). |
| **INDIAN AUDIT OFFICE.** |
| ASSISTANTS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. Correspondence. |
| 4. Précis. |
| 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry. |
| **INLAND REVENUE.** |
| 1. CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE§; CLERKS IN THE LEGACY DUTY OFFICE; CLERKS IN OFFICES OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT; AND ASSISTANT SURVEYORS OF TAXES. |
| (*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| (*t*) 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Geography. |
| 5. History of the British Empire. |
| (*t*) 6. (*For the Chief Accountant's Office.*) Book-keeping by Double Entry. |
| II. JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON.‖ |
| (*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| (*t*) 3. English Composition. |
| IV. EXTRA CLERKS, COPYING CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS. |
| 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| V. SECOND-CLASS ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE AND CLERKS IN STAMP OFFICE, GLASGOW. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| VI. STAMPERS, PACKERS, WAREHOUSE PORTERS, BINDERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing from Dictation. |
| 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† The Regulations respecting the Civil Service in India may be found in Appendix IV.

‡ For the Accountant-General's Department the "Elements of Book-keeping" is to be substituted for Précis-writing. For the Store Department, Précis or Book-keeping may be taken at the option of the candidate.

§ "The examination, as regards history, geography, correspondence, and the other heads, would extend much further than is thought necessary in the case of clerks in offices of account and receipt, and would be such as to ascertain whether or not the person had received such an education as would qualify him, after experience in the various business of the office, to be employed in duties of a superior description."

‖ For clerks in the Solicitor's offices, Dublin and Edinburgh, the examination is the same as that for the Secretary's office. Second-class clerks for the Solicitor's office, London, are examined in the general principles of Equity and Common Law and Conveyancing.

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

**INLAND REVENUE**—*continued.*

VII. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

**JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.**

I. CLERKS.
(The same as for Clerks in the Designs Registry.)
II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

**JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY (SCOTLAND).**

I. CLERKS.
(The same as for Clerks in the Designs Registry.)
II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

**JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND).**

JUNIOR CLERKS, KEEPERS OF OFFICE BOOKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

**LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.**

CLERKS.
A.—1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
5. English Composition.
B.*—6. English History.
7. Précis.
8. Latin (translation).
9. French.
10. German.

**LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).**

CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Reading.
(*t*) 2. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Proportion and Decimal Fractions).
*Also in Competitions—*
4. Euclid, Book I.
5. Algebra (up to and including Quadratic Equations, but not including the Binomial Theorem).
6. English Composition.

**LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).**

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Surveying.
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 5. English Composition.

Department, and Qualifications required.

**LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND)**—*continued.*

6. Précis.
7. Geography.
8. Irish and English History.
(*t*) 9. Latin.†
(*t*) 10. French.†

MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (Elementary).

**LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.**

OFFICE KEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

**LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).**

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

**LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.**

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. English Composition.
II. WAREHOUSEMEN.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

**LONDON UNIVERSITY.**

I. ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE SENATE.
1. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition (especially epistolary).
5. Précis.
6. Account-keeping.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

**LORDS, HOUSE OF.**

(See Parliament Office.)

**LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND).**

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
II. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

* Failure to satisfy the Commissioners in any of the subjects belonging to this division will not be considered as disqualifying the candidate.
In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

## LUNACY COMMISSION.

CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, calculation of Per-centages and Averages).
4. Correspondence.
5. Précis (including preparation and digest of tabular statements and of returns into summaries).
6. Latin or a Modern Language.*

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. CLERK AND STOREKEEPER, CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Vulgar Fractions).
3. Account-keeping.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE).

I. CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.
5. English Geography.
6. History of the British Empire.
7. French.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion).
3. English Composition.
4. Either—
   (*a*) Geography;
   (*b*) English History;
   (*c*) Latin, or a Modern Foreign Language.*
5. Criminal Law (*if the Candidate be a Certificated Attorney, or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions*).

II. USHERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND GAOLERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.

Department, and Qualifications required.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE—RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.

II. STOREKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.

1. Writing.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. A knowledge of the value and quality of Cloth, and of the practical duties of a Tailor.

## MINT.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Preparation of Tabular Statements.
(*t*) 6. Either of the following:—
   (*a*) History of England;
   (*b*) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage;
   (*c*) Elements of Mechanical Science;
   (*d*) Elements of Chemistry.

II. CLERKS, ASSISTANTS IN THE OPERATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Assaying, melting, rolling, cutting, and stamping of metals.
5. Either of the following:—
   (*a*) Elements of Mechanical Science.
   (*b*) Elements of Chemistry.

III. TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

IV. RESIDENT ENGRAVER.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. ARTIFICERS, PACKERS, TELLERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

## NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Geography.
5. History.

II. MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

| Department, and Qualifications required. | No. of Marks for each Subject. | |
|---|---|---|
| **NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).** | | |
| I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.* | | |
| A. *Obligatory Subjects.* | | |
| 1. English, consisting of— | | |
| English Composition | 600 | |
| Spelling, grammar, and language | 500 | |
| Literature: Bacon's Essays, some of Edmund Burke's works (Thoughts on Causes of present Discontents, Speeches on Economic Reform, American Taxation, and on Conciliation with America, and Address to Electors of Bristol before going to poll, 1780); two or three plays of Shakespeare (Othello, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar); and parts of Milton (Sonnets, L'Allegro, Penseroso, and i. ii. iv. Books of Paradise Lost); and Pope (Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Moral Essays, and Imitations of Horace) | 500 | |
| Rhetoric and criticism, such as Blair's Lectures and Whately's Rhetoric | 400 | |
| | | 2,000 |
| 2. Elementary Mathematics, consisting of— | | |
| Arithmetic | 600 | |
| Euclid, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th Books | 400 | |
| Algebra, including Quadratic Equations | 400 | |
| Trigonometry, to solution of plane and spherical Triangles inclusive | 300 | |
| | | 1,700 |
| 3. Geography | | 500 |
| 4. History, including Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome | | 400 |
| 5. Physical Science, selections from Board's course, as Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics | | 600 |
| 6. Logic (Lessons on Reasoning) | | 300 |
| 7. Political Economy (Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. and ii., and Easy Lessons on Money Matters) | | 300 |
| 8. Book-keeping | | 200 |
| Total | | 6,000 |

NOTE.—No candidate will be appointed whose marks on the whole course above mentioned do not amount to 2,000, or who shall fail in showing a competent knowledge of any one of the above subjects.

B. *Optional Subjects.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome | 1,000 |
| 2. Ditto, ditto, France | 400 |
| 3. Ditto, ditto, Germany | 400 |
| 4. Ditto, ditto, Italy | 400 |

NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than one Modern Language.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5. Logic (Whately, Mill, Books i. ii. iii. and v.) | 400 |
| 6. History and Philosophy of Education | 400 |

| Department, and Qualifications required. | |
|---|---|
| **NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND)** —*continued.* | |
| I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—*continued.* | |
| 7. Political Economy.—Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books i. ii. iii. and v.; Malthus (Essay on Population); Senior; and J. S. Mill (Books i. ii. iii. and v.) | 400 |
| 8. Higher Mathematics (Theory of Equations, Differential and Integral Calculus) | 600 |
| 9. Natural Science. | |
| (*a*) Chemistry (1); Heat (2); Electricity (3); and Magnetism (4); as treated of in Board's course of Lectures (the maximum for any three) | 500 |
| (*b*) Animal (5), and Vegetable (6) Physiology, with principles of Classification (Carpenter) | 500 |
| (*c*) Geology (7); and Mineralogy (8); (Ansted, Page) | 300 |
| NOTE.—No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under last head,—Natural Science. | |
| *A candidate will not get credit for any subject in the Optional Course unless his marks show him to be possessed of a competent knowledge of that subject.* | |
| II. CLERKS (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS). | |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. | |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). | |
| 3. Calculation of Per-centages. | |
| 4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (*for Financial Department*). | |
| 5. English Grammar. | |
| 6. English Composition. | |
| 7. Précis. | |
| 8. Geography. | |
| 9. Euclid (first three books). | |
| 10. French or Latin, at the option of the candidate.† | |
| 11. History of English Literature. | |
| III. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS. | |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. | |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). | |
| 3. Book-keeping (General Principles). | |
| 4. English Composition. | |
| 5. English Grammar. | |
| 6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland. | |
| **NATIONAL GALLERY.** | |
| I. ATTENDANTS OR CURATORS, PORTERS, AND ASSISTANTS. | |
| 1. Reading. | |
| 2. Writing. | |
| II. MESSENGERS. | |
| 1. Reading. | |
| 2. Writing. | |
| 3. Arithmetic (elementary). | |
| **NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.** | |
| PORTERS. | |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. | |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). | |

* The successful candidate at the examination must attend at the Inspection Office and Schools in Marlborough Street to learn the details of his future duties, and he will not receive his appointment unless he shows by his conduct and the test to which he may be submitted there that he is fully competent to perform the duties of an Inspector.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

## PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

(House of Lords.)

I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

*Preliminary test Examination.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Hallam's Constitutional History, and May's Constitutional History.
6. Latin or French Translation.

*Competitive Examination.**

(*The marks assigned in the preliminary examination will be carried on to the competitive examination.*)

A. English Language, Literature, and Composition. (An alternative opportunity will be given to the candidate of showing his ability to draw a legal instrument.)
B. Latin and Greek.
C. Mathematics (pure and mixed).
D. Modern Foreign Languages, not exceeding three.

(*The candidate is to be at liberty to select any two of the subjects A, B, C, D.*)

II. SUMMONING OFFICERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
4. Correspondence.

III. MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).

## PATENT OFFICE.

CLERKS, EXTRA CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS TO CURATOR.

1. Writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

## PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Arithmetic (Purchase of Stock, and Exchange).
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping.
(*t*) 5. English Composition.
6. Précis.
(*t*) 7. One dead or modern Language.†

II. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and, in the case of Office-keepers, Proportion).

## POOR LAW BOARD.

I. SUPERIOR CLERKS.‡
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
2. English Composition.

Department, and Qualifications required.

## POOR LAW BOARD—*continued.*

II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS AND CLERKS TO INSPECTORS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.

III. COPYISTS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Exercises designed to test ability to copy with accuracy and decipher readily Handwriting difficult to be read.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

## POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).

I. EXTRA CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

## POST OFFICE.

I. CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE (4th Class).
1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin or one foreign Language.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON (3rd Class).
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. OTHER CLERKS IN METROPOLITAN OFFICES, TEMPORARY CLERKS IN SAVINGS BANK, AND PACKET AGENTS ABROAD.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

IV. POSTMASTERS (IN CERTAIN CASES), AND CLERKS IN PROVINCIAL OFFICES.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

V. SORTERS; LETTER CARRIERS; AND MESSENGERS.
1. Writing their own names and addresses.
2. Reading the addresses of letters.
3. Adding a few figures together.

VI. BOY MESSENGERS.
1. Reading MSS.
2. Writing a few lines.
3. Adding a few figures together.

VII. MARINE MAIL GUARD.
1. Reading MS.
2. Spelling.
3. Writing an account of a voyage.

* The character of the papers in these subjects will be similar to that of the papers in the same subjects given in examinations for the Civil Service of India (see App. to the Reports of the Commissioners), but English History is not included in Division A.

† In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

‡ "Candidates for clerkships of the superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate's previous studies."—(Viscount Courtenay to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

### PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS).

(*See* Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.)

### PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS).

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

### PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).

I. ASSISTANT CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

II. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

III. STEWARDS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions).
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. FEMALE TEACHERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice).
4. Elementary Grammar.
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
6. School Management.
7. Geography (elementary).

V. MALE TEACHERS.
(The same as Schoolmasters in the Convict Service, England).

VI. SCRIPTURE READERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Reading.
3. Religious Knowledge (the Bible).
4. Intelligence in communicating Knowledge.

VII. FEMALE WARDERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

VIII. MALE WARDERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

### PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

I. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Accuracy in copying French and English.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. English Composition.

II. COUNCIL CHAMBER KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND OFFICE PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.

### PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

### PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting (including German Text) and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying to test accuracy.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.
7. Outlines of Geography.

II. USHERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

III. PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

### PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.
4. Indexing.
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.
6. English Composition.

II. MESSENGERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, PORTERS, &c.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

### PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS. and MS. Accounts.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping.

### PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Copying.
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography of the British Islands.

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

### QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
(*t*) 6. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language.*

II. DOORKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*)

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

### QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTERS' OFFICE).

I. CLERKS.
(Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.)

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.

### QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND).

PORTERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

### QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

I. MESSENGERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

II. HOUSEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND).

ASSISTANT CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

### RECORD OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.
(*t*) 4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. History of England.
(*t*) 8. Latin (translation).
(*t*) 9. French (translation).

II. WORKMEN AND BOYS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

### REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.

I. CHIEF CLERK.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.
4. English Grammar.

II. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. English Composition.

### REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).

I. CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.

II. INDEXERS; TRANSCRIBERS; STATISTICAL ABSTRACTORS; AND SORTERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

Department, and Qualifications required.

### REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND) —*continued.*

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

### REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (INCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OFFICE), IRELAND.

I. CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

II. MESSENGERS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

### REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

I. CLERKS.
1. Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Calculation of Per-centages.
4. English Grammar.
5. Correspondence.
6. Précis, and the Preparation of Schedules.

II. TRANSCRIBERS, SORTERS, AND INDEXERS; CLERKS IN THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

### ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

ASSISTANT PRACTICAL ASTRONOMER.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Algebra.
5. Plane Trigonometry.
6. Translation from Latin, French, or German.

### ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS.

GATEKEEPERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.

### SASINE OFFICE (SCOTLAND).

Nothing fixed.

### SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.

I. ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS, ASSISTANT NATURALISTS, OFFICIAL EXAMINERS, AND ASSISTANT CURATORS IN THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Geography.
7. British History.
8. Latin, French, or German.*†
9. (*Optionally for Official Examiners*) Mathematics, as far as the Differential Calculus.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Assistant Naturalists will only be required to show a general acquaintance with the Latin grammar.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Department, and Qualifications required.

**SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF—** *continued.*

II. ORDINARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

III. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Book-keeping.

IV. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three).
4. Grammatical structure of Sentences of a simple character.

V. ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN AT THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Correction of the Press.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Catalogue and Index Making.
6. French, Latin, and Italian (to the extent of being able to translate titles of books).

VI. FOSSIL COLLECTORS.
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

**SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.**

I. CLERKS.
(The same as for "Ordinary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
(The same as for the Board of Trade.)

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
(The same as in the Board of Trade.)

**STATIONERY OFFICE.**

I. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND OTHER PARTIES.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic.
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

II. SECOND CLASS OF THE SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).*

**SUPERVISION (BOARD OF), SCOTLAND.**

CLERKS.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Correspondence.

Department, and Qualifications required.

**TRADE, BOARD OF.**

I. ORDINARY CLERKS.†
1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

II. TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Transcribing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules and the Rule of Three).

III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, EXTRA MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. LIGHT KEEPERS AT THE BAHAMAS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

**TREASURY.**

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
(*t*) 7. First Three Books of Euclid.
(*t*) 8. Latin, French, German, or Italian,—the selection being left to the candidate, and the test examination being restricted to translation.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.
(*t*) 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
(*t*) 5. Conveyancing.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.
(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
(*t*) 3. English Composition.

IV. MESSENGERS (INCLUDING MESSENGER TO CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER).
1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

**VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND).**

I. VALUERS.
1. Reading.
2. Writing and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, and Practice).
4. Requisite technical knowledge.

II. ASSISTANTS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.
1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Euclid (Books I.–IV. and VI.).
4. Drawing (Geometrical).
5. (*For Assistants only*) English Composition.

* For carmen, compound addition only.

† "My Lords would also be glad to receive a report of the candidate's proficiency in any other subject or subjects, to be selected by him, in which he may desire to be examined."—(James Booth, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

| Department, and Qualifications required. |
|---|
| **WAR DEPARTMENT.** |
| I. PERMANENT CLERKS AT PALL MALL. |
| (*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| (*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| (*t*) 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Précis. |
| 5. Geography. |
| 6. History (English and General). |
| (*t*) 7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.* |
| [*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Branch.*] |
| (*t*) 8. Compilation of Account States. |
| (*t*) 9. Book-keeping by Double Entry. |
| II. CONVEYANCING CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law. |
| 5. Conveyancing. |
| III. PERMANENT CLERKS AT OUT-STATIONS (COMPRISING THE MANUFACTURING BRANCHES, THE ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT AND THE BARRACK OFFICES).† |
| 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. Geography. |
| 4. History (English). |
| [*And in addition, for the Chemist's Department, Woolwich.*] |
| 5. French and German.* |
| 6. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy (elementary knowledge). |
| IV. DRAFTSMEN AT PALL MALL. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Grammar. |
| 4. Euclid (first three books). |
| 5. Algebra (to Simple Equations). |
| 6. Practical Geometry and Mensuration. |
| V. DRAFTSMEN TO ROYAL GUN FACTORIES AND MACHINERY DEPARTMENT. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Practical Mechanics and Hydraulics. |
| 5. Drawing. |
| VI. ACCOUNTANT. |
| 1. Book-keeping and the preparation of Account States. |
| VII. JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. The elements of French or German. |
| 4. Inorganic Chemistry. |
| VIII. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT. |
| 1. Arithmetic (elementary, involving the use of Decimals). |
| 2. Chemistry. |

| Department, and Qualifications required. |
|---|
| **WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*** |
| IX. MEDICAL CLERKS AT GAMBIA. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| X. TEMPORARY CLERKS AT PALL MALL. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Latin, or one Foreign Language. |
| [*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Department.*] |
| 5. Compilation of Account States. |
| 6. Book-keeping by Double Entry. |
| XI. MESSENGERS, QUEEN'S MESSENGERS, AND LETTER CARRIERS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing. |
| 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| XII. REGISTRY CLERKS; TEMPORARY CLERKS, NOT AT PALL MALL (WHETHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR NOT); COMMISSARIAT CLERKS; CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR OF MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS. |
| 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| [*And in addition, for Temporary Surveyors' Clerks.*] |
| 3. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Duodecimals). |
| 4. A little Mensuration and Practical Geometry. |
| XIII. CLERKS IN THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS (WHEN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS). |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. Correspondence. |
| XIV. COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPERS, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS, AND ISSUERS, AND CLERKS IN THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (SANDHURST). |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| XV. OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE. |
| 1. Handwriting. |
| 2. Arithmetic. |
| 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Geography. |
| 5. History (elementary). |
| 6. Algebra, to Simple Equations. |
| 7. Euclid (Books I. to VI.) |
| 8. Latin, or one Modern Language (French or German).* |
| XVI. MASTER ARTIFICERS, VIEWERS, FOREMEN, ARMOURERS, AND OTHERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE; OFFICE-KEEPERS, FOREMEN, LABOURERS, &c., AND SUPERINTENDENT OF TRANSPORT IN THE COMMISSARIAT. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing. |
| 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
† Non-commissioned Officers nominated to manufacturing branches are examined in the subjects given under No. XIII.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

TABLE B.—*continued.*

| Department, and Qualifications required. |
|---|
| **WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.*** |
| XVII. STOREHOLDERS IN THE MILITARY STORE SERVICE.* |
| 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry. |
| XVIII. PROBATIONARY PURVEYORS' CLERKS (WHETHER NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OR NOT). |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (up to and including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| XIX. ESTABLISHED PURVEYORS' CLERKS. |
| (*Candidates selected from among those who have passed the foregoing examination will compete in the following subjects.*) |
| 1. Geography. |
| 2. History (English). |
| 3. Translation from one of the following languages:—French, German, Italian, or Spanish,—the selection being left to the candidate. |
| XX. SCHOOLMASTER WARDERS, WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS IN MILITARY PRISONS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing. |
| 3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction). |
| XXI. NIGHT WATCHMEN AND OTHER SUBORDINATE PRISON OFFICERS (INCLUDING COOKS, GATEKEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS). |
| 1. Reading and Writing simple words. |
| XXII. CIVIL ASSISTANTS IN SURVEY DEPARTMENT. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing. |
| 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| XXIII. CLERKS OF THE WORKS, ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Mensuration. |
| 5. Practical Geometry. |
| 6. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings. |
| 7. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work. |
| 8. Analysis of Prices. |
| 9. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Building Materials. |
| **WAR.** |
| ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. |
| I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. Composition. |
| 4. Précis. |
| 5. Geography. |
| 6. History. |
| II. MESSENGERS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing. |
| 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |

| Department, and Qualifications required. |
|---|
| **WAR.** |
| COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE. |
| I. PERMANENT CLERKS. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Précis. |
| 5. Geography. |
| 6. Latin, or one Foreign Language.† |
| II. TEMPORARY CLERKS. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| 3. Correspondence. |
| III. CLERKS TO THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| IV. MESSENGERS. |
| 1. Reading. |
| 2. Writing from Dictation. |
| 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| **WAR.** |
| JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE. |
| CLERKS. |
| 1. Writing and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Geography. |
| 5. English History. |
| **WAR.** |
| QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE. |
| I. PERMANENT CLERKS. |
| 1. Handwriting and Orthography. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Précis. |
| 5. Geography. |
| 6. English History. |
| II. TEMPORARY CLERKS. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| **WAR.** |
| MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND). |
| I. PERMANENT CLERKS. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). |
| 3. English Composition. |
| 4. Précis. |
| 5. Geography. |
| 6. English History. |
| II. TEMPORARY CLERKS. |
| 1. Writing from Dictation. |
| 2. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| 3. Correspondence. |

* In the case of men advanced from the class of labourers or from foremen, on account of their industry and ability, to the above appointments, the following subjects only shall be required:—1. Exercises in handwriting; 2. Arithmetic (elementary); 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation

TABLE B.—*continued.*

| Department, and Qnalifications required. | Department, and Qualifications required. |
|---|---|
| **WOODS, OFFICE OF.** | **WORKS, OFFICE OF.** |
| I. CLERKS.<br>(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.<br>(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).<br>(*t*) 3. English Composition.<br>4. Précis.<br>5. English History.<br>(*t*) 6. Translation from either French or Latin. | I. CLERKS.<br>(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation.<br>(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).<br>(*t*) 3. Correspondence.<br>4. Précis.<br>5. French or Latin.* |
| II. CLERKS TO SURVEYORS OF FORESTS.<br>(*t*) 1. Handwriting and Orthography.<br>(*t*) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).<br>(*t*) 3. Book-keeping.<br>(*t*) 4. Correspondence.<br>(*t*) 5. Copying Plans.<br>(*t*) 6. Measuring with a Chain. | II. EXAMINERS.<br>1. Writing from Dictation.<br>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).<br>3. Correspondence.<br>4. The requisite technical knowledge, including an acquaintance with the terms and processes of building, such as to enable the candidate to prepare and examine building accounts. |
| III. WRITING CLERKS, QUIT-RENT OFFICE, IRELAND.<br>1. Writing from Dictation.<br>2. Arithmetic (elementary). | III. MESSENGERS, ASSISTANT PAPER KEEPERS, AND OFFICE BOYS.<br>1. Writing from Dictation. |
| IV. MESSENGERS.<br>1. Reading.<br>2. Writing.<br>3. Arithmetic (elementary). | IV. PARK CONSTABLES.<br>1. Reading.<br>2. Writing. |

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.
(*t*) Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary test examination in the subjects marked (*t*).

## EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

I.—Every Candidate born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, should produce a Certificate from the Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—Every Candidate not producing the above Certificate must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To Candidates born in England or Wales on or before the 30th June 1837.
3. To Candidates who, though born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, cannot produce the Registrar General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding, in each case, upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(*a.*) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b.*) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales after the 30th June 1837, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar General; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*c.*) N.B.—If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration containing that statement must be made.

(*d.*) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 & 6 William IV. c. 62.

N.B.—*Clergymen as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.*

TABLE C.—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1865, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1865 have been disposed of.

| DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION. | Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations). | | | Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations). | | | | | | | | | Test Examinations. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of Nominees. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Examined. | |
| | Made in 1865. | Made in 1864, but not disposed of in that year. | Total. | Who declined, withdrew, or were absent. | Who were not within the limits of AGE. | Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory. | Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory. | Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned. | Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed. | For whom Certificates were GRANTED. | For whom Certificates were REFUSED. | Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS. | Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1864). | Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled. | Not within Limits of Age. | Yet to appear. | Passed. | Not Passed. |
| TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS | 4,268 | 355 | 4,623 | 190 | 75 | 50 | 85 | 58 | 372 | 2,917 | 440 | 436 | 551 | 36 | 5 | 99 | 215 | 196 |
| ADMIRALTY:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Whitehall. | 20 | – | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Somerset House. | 14 | 2 | 16 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards. | 9 | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Clerks in Dockyards and Naval Establishments abroad. | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Draughtsmen in the Department of the Controller of the Navy, and in the Hydrographical Department. | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Store Issuers - - - | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Clerks of the Works - - | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Foremen of Works - - | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Warders, &c. in Naval Prisons - | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Messengers - - - - | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mounted Coast Guard Men - | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Artificers and Labourers - - | 623 | 13 | 636 | – | 2 | – | 4 | 2 | 43 | 585 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ADMIRALTY COURT:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks in Registrar's Office - | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUDIT OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 9 | – | 9 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 5 | 5 | – | – | – | 3 | 2 |
| Messengers | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| BRITISH MUSEUM:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Junior Assistants | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Attendants | 19 | – | 19 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 13 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schoolmasters | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Clerks and Bailiffs and Gardeners | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stewards and Assistant Storekeepers. | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Attendants | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Subordinate Officers and Attendants. | 67 | 5 | 72 | 4 | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 49 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| CHANCERY, SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary Assistant Clerk | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| CHARITY COMMISSION:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 18 | – | 18 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Compounders | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Foremen of Works | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Warders, &c. | 34 | 13 | 47 | 1 | 1 | – | 4 | 2 | 3 | 35 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| COLONIAL OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ceylon Writers | 27 | – | 27 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 21 | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Hong Kong Cadets | 15 | – | 15 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 3 | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Messengers and Extra Porters | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| COMMONS, HOUSE OF:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks and Supernumerary Clerks | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| CONSTABULARY (IRELAND), INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1865, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1865 have been disposed of.

| DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION. | Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations). | | | Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations). | | | | | | | | | Test Examinations. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1864). | Number of Nominees. | | | | |
| | Made in 1865. | Made in 1864, but not disposed of in that year. | Total. | Who declined, withdrew, or were absent. | Who were not within the limits of AGE. | Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory. | Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory. | Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned. | Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed. | For whom Certificates were GRANTED. | For whom Certificates were REFUSED. | Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS. | | Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled. | Not within Limits of Age. | Yet to appear. | Examined. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Passed. | Not Passed. |
| CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks in the Office of the Directors. | 9 | – | 9 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Warders, Matrons, &c. | 60 | 8 | 68 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 33 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| CONVICT SERVICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deputy Governors | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Clerks | 4 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Schoolmasters | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, Messengers, Labourers, &c. | 349 | 29 | 378 | 71 | 9 | 11 | 31 | 11 | 20 | 206 | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant Matrons | 50 | 3 | 53 | 5 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 35 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant Messengers | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant Surveyors | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| CUSTOMS:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 179 | 27 | 206 | 11 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 12 | 58 | – | 123 | 357 | 28 | 5* | 44 | 135 | 145 |
| Extra Clerks | 22 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 6 | 8 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Draughtsmen in Tonnage Department. | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Out-door Officers | 214 | 40 | 254 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 9 | – | 23 | 173 | 27 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Messengers | 7 | – | 7 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Watchmen, Watermen, Quarantine Mariners and Boys, &c. | 23 | 1 | 24 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 21 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transcribing Clerks | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 4 | 15 | 1 | – | 6 | 3 | 5 | |
| DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks in the Commissioners' Office. | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Clerks in Divisional Offices | 9 | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary Clerks | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| EDUCATION OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspectors' Assistants | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Assistant Clerks | 22 | – | 22 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| EMIGRATION OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Messengers | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Inspectors of Factories | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| FOREIGN OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Attachés | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam. | 19 | – | 19 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Foreign Service Messengers | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hatchmen, &c. | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary Clerks | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | | – | – | – | – | – | |
| HOME OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 9 | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Messengers | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Office Porters | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |

* One of these was reported as ineligible in respect of character also.

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1865, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1865 have been disposed of.

| DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION. | Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations). | | | Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations). | | | | | | | | | Test Examinations. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of Nominees. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Examined. | |
| | Made in 1865. | Made in 1864, but not disposed of in that year. | Total. | Who declined, withdrew, or were absent. | Who were not within the limits of AGE. | Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory. | Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory. | Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned. | Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed. | For whom Certificates were GRANTED. | For whom Certificates were REFUSED. | Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS. | Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1864). | Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled. | Not within Limits of Age. | Yet to appear. | Passed. | Not Passed. |
| INDIA OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Temporary Clerks | 3 | - | 3 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Messengers | 1 | - | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Labourers in Store Department. | 5 | - | 5 | | | | | | 5 | - | | | | | | | | |
| INLAND REVENUE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks, except in the Solicitor's Office, London. | 49 | 6 | 55 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | - | 34 | 91 | 3 | - | 21 | 37 | 30 |
| Clerks in Solicitor's Office, London. | | - | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Surveyors of Taxes | 36 | 3 | 39 | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 11 | - | 21 | 21 | - | - | 2 | 18 | 1 |
| Extra Clerks | 1 | - | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Assistants of Excise | 298 | 62 | 360 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 35 | 183 | 111 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stampers, Housekeepers, and Porters. | 15 | 2 | 17 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Messengers | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| LANCASTER, DUCHY OF:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 14 | - | - | 14 | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 8 | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ushers, Messengers, &c. | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| MINT:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerk Assistants | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Resident Engravers | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Office Keepers, Packers, and Tellers. | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 8 | – | – | 3 | 4 | 1 | |
| Messengers | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Inspectors of Schools | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Clerks | 18 | – | 18 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| NATIONAL GALLERY:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female Servants | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| PARLIAMENT OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 6 | 17 | 4 | – | – | 5 | 8 | |
| Temporary Assistant Messengers | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| PATENT OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | 8 | – | – | |
| Messengers | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| POOR LAW BOARD:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supplementary Clerks and Clerks to Inspectors. | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Clerks | 10 | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | |

TABLE C. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS during the year 1865, and the manner in which the cases decided in 1865 have been disposed of.

| DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION. | Nominations, (not including those to Test Examinations). | | | Number of Nominees, (not including those to Test Examinations). | | | | | | | | | Test Examinations. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Nominations, (including those undisposed of at the end of 1864). | Number of Nominees. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Who were Absent &c., or whose Nominations were Cancelled. | Not within Limits of Age. | Yet to appear. | Examined. | |
| | Made in 1865. | Made in 1864, but not disposed of in that year. | Total. | Who declined, withdrew, or were absent. | Who were not within the limits of AGE. | Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory. | Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory. | Whose Nominations were cancelled by Departments for reasons not mentioned. | Yet to appear, or whose Examinations were not completed. | For whom Certificates were GRANTED. | For whom Certificates were REFUSED. | Who were UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS. | | | | | Passed. | Not passed. |
| POST OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks in Secretary's Office (4th Class). | 12 | – | 12 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Clerks in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, Surveyors' Stationary Clerks, and Clerks in Travelling Branch of Mail Office. | 15 | – | 15 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Temporary Clerks | 317 | 40 | 357 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 23 | 163 | 86 | 68 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Postmasters | 8 | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Provincial Clerks | 123 | 5 | 128 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 9 | 79 | 37 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Letter-carriers, &c. | 472 | 11 | 483 | 8 | 14 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 43 | 371 | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rural and other Messengers, Mail and Station Porters. | 587 | 30 | 617 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 44 | 507 | 46 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Boy Messengers | 6 | 1 | 7 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Labourers and Bagmen | 15 | – | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks in the General Prison at Perth. | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Male Teachers | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female Teachers | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Warders, &c. | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Messengers, &c. | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND).— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks, &c. | 17 | 1 | 18 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Housekeepers | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Park Constables | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Porters | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Clerks | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| RECORD OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Workmen | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Sorters, Indexers, and Statistical Abstractors. | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Messengers | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 15 | 6 | 21 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | 3 | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Messengers | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gatekeepers, &c. | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Supplementary Clerks | 9 | – | 9 | 4 | 2 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant Geologists, Assistant Naturalists, &c. | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary Clerks | 4 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Messengers | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| STATIONERY OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary Clerks | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sub-Warehousemen | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TRADE, BOARD OF:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 9 | – | 9 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Temporary Clerks | 16 | 2 | 18 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 10 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Messengers and Porters, &c. | 19 | – | 19 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 7 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Light Keepers at the Bahamas | 10 | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TREASURY:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 4 | 11 | – | – | 1 | 6 | 4 | – |
| VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistants | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| WAR DEPARTMENT:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks in Manufacturing Departments. | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Clerks in the Office of the Accountant and Auditor of Manufacturing Department Accounts. | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

Report of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1865.

| Name. | Address. | Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry. I. | Practical Mechanics and Drawing. II. | Construction. III. | Mathematics. IV. | Physiography. V. | Mechanics. VI. | Chemistry. VII. | Light. VIII. | Sound. IX. | Heat. X. | Magnetism. XI. | Geology. XII. | Mineralogy. XIII. | Physiology. XIV. | Botany. XV. | Physiology and Botany. XVI. | Botany. XVII. | Animal Physiology. XVIII. | Zoology. XIX. | Natural Philosophy. XX. | Natural Philosophy. XXI. | Physiography. XXII. | Physiography. XXIII. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Almgill, Thomas | 31, Bexley [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atkins, George | St. Mark's College, [illegible] | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baker, Bernard M. | Newport Pratt, co. Mayo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barkle, Robert | 37, Ship Street, Belfast | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barkus, William | 1, Charing Cross, St. Helier's, Jersey | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Bennett, Alfred M. | Royal School of Naval Architecture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bickerdike, W. E. | Dalton Square, Lancaster | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black, Robert | National School, Ballymena | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bond, Charles | St. Mark's College, Chelsea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Bradbury, A. A. | Art Training School, S. Kensington | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bray, Wm. Chas. | St. Thomas' School, Charterhouse | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brennan, Robert | Finlas, co. Dublin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burgess, Rev. S. | Stoney Stratford, Bucks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Busbridge, Walter | 4, Chester Place, Plumstead | 1 | | 2 | | | 3 | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bush, James | 29, Railway Street, Newport, Monmouthshire | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Byatt, Horace | St. Mark's College, Chelsea | 3 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collins, Fred. O. | East Street, Bridport | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collins, John | Cathedral Schools, Manchester | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooper, William | St. Stephen's School, Stockport Road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cork, Charles S. | St. Mark's College, Chelsea | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Craven, Joseph | Staveley, Chesterfield | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dorrell, Henry B. | Wellington Street, Slough | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dowling, James | Model School, Waterford | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Downing, Sampson | National School, Bodmin | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drew, George C. | Milton House School, Cassland Road, Hackney. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |

TABLE D.—Showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the COMPETITIONS disposed of in 1865, together with the NUMBER of NOMINATIONS to CLERKSHIPS and similar Positions without Competition, disposed of during the same Time.

| DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION. | No. of Competitions held. | No. of Situations competed for. | No. of Nominees. | No. of Nominees | | | | | No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible. | Who were eligible and examined. | | | | |
| | | | | | Total. | Unsuccessful. | | Successful. | |
| | | | | | | Not competent. | Competent. | | |
| TOTAL - - | 119 | 213 | 710 | 73 | 637 | 207 | 229 | 201 | 826 |
| ADMIRALTY:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Whitehall. | 2 | 2 | 8 | - | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - |
| Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Somerset House. | 2 | 3 | 9 | - | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards. | 1 | 3 | 9 | - | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | - |
| Clerks in Dockyards and Naval Establishments abroad. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Draughtsmen in the Department of the Controller of the Navy and in the Hydrographical Department. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Clerks of Works - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| ADMIRALTY COURT:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks in Registrar's Office - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| AUDIT OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks - - - - | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 8 | - | 5 | 3 | - |
| BRITISH MUSEUM:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Junior Assistants - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Schoolmasters - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Clerks - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| CHANCERY, SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS OF):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary Assistant Clerk - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| CHARITY COMMISSION:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks - - - - | 2 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 4 | *3 | - |
| COLONIAL OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Ceylon Writers - - - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Hong Kong Cadets - - - | 1 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 11 | - | 8 | 3 | - |
| COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Compounders - - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| COMMONS, HOUSE OF:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks and Supernumerary Clerks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| CONSTABULARY (IRELAND), INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks - - - | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | 5 | 2 | 2 | †1 | - |

* For one of these candidates a certificate had not been issued on December 31.
† A certificate had not been issued for this candidate on December 31.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

| DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION. | No. of Competitions held. | No. of Situations competed for. | No. of Nominees. | No. of Nominees. | | | | No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible. | Who were eligible and examined. | | | |
| | | | | | Total. | Unsuccessful. | | Successful. |
| | | | | | | Not competent. | Competent. | |
| CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks in the Office of Directors | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | – |
| CONVICT SERVICE:— | | | | | | | | |
| Deputy Governors | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| Clerks | 2 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 2 | – | 6 | 2 |
| Schoolmasters | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Assistant Surveyors | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| CUSTOMS:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 29 | 65 | 200 | 13 | 187 | 65 | 58 | *64 | – |
| Extra Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 |
| Draughtsmen in Tonnage Department. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Transcribing Clerks | 2 | 2 | 6 | – | 6 | – | 4 | 2 | – |
| DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 2 | 2 | 6 | – | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | – |
| DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks in Divisional Offices | 2 | 2 | 9 | – | 9 | 8 | – | 1 | – |
| ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| EDUCATION OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspectors' Assistants | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| Assistant Clerks | 1 | 5 | 22 | 2 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 5 | – |
| EMIGRATION OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Inspectors | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| FOREIGN OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Attachés | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| Foreign Service Messengers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| Student Interpreters | 2 | 6 | 17 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 5 | – |
| FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| HOME OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 3 | 3 | 9 | – | 9 | 5 | 2 | 2 | – |

* For nine of these candidates certificates had not been issued on December 31.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

| DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION. | No. of Competitions held. | No. of Situations competed for. | No. of Nominees. | No. of Nominees. | | | | | No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible. | Who were eligible and examined. | | | | |
| | | | | | Total. | Unsuccessful. | | Successful. | |
| | | | | | | Not competent. | Competent. | | |
| INDIA OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| INLAND REVENUE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 8 | 18 | 54 | 2 | 52 | 9 | 25 | 18 | – |
| Assistant Surveyors of Taxes | 6 | 12 | 39 | 7 | 32 | 8 | 13 | 11 | – |
| Extra Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Assistants of Excise | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 325 |
| JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| LANCASTER, DUCHY OF:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – |
| LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – |
| MINT:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerk Assistants | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Inspectors of Schools | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Clerks | 2 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| PARLIAMENT OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 1 | 7 | – | 7 | – | 6 | 1 | – |
| PATENT OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| POOR LAW BOARD:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Supplementary Clerks and Clerks to Inspectors. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Extra Clerks | 2 | 2 | 10 | – | 10 | 6 | 2 | *2 | – |

* For one of these candidates a certificate had not been issued on December 31.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

| DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION. | No. of Competitions held. | No. of Situations competed for. | No. of Nominees. | No. of Nominees. | | | | No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible. | Who were eligible and examined. | | | |
| | | | | | Total. | Unsuccessful. | | Successful. |
| | | | | | | Not competent. | Competent. | |
| POST OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks in the Secretary's Office (4th class). | 3 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 8 | – | 2 | – |
| Clerks in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, Surveyors' Stationary Clerks, and Clerks in Travelling Branch of Mail Office. | 6 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 3 | – |
| Temporary Clerks | 15 | 37 | 111 | 6 | 105 | 27 | 41 | *37 | 228 |
| Provincial Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 119 |
| PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks in Perth Prison | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Male Teachers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Female Teachers | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks, &c. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – |
| QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Sorters, Indexers, and Statistical Abstractors. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 3 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 3 | – |
| SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| Supplementary Clerks | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assistant Geologists, Assistant Naturalists, &c. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| TRADE, BOARD OF:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| TREASURY:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 2 | 2 | 6 | – | 6 | – | 4 | 2 | – |
| VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistants | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| WAR DEPARTMENT:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks in Manufacturing Department. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Clerks in the Office of the Accountant and Auditor of Manufacturing Department Accounts. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| Commissariat Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| Purveyors' Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| Probationary Purveyors' Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |

* For one of these candidates a certificate had not been issued on December 31.

TABLE D.—*continued.*

| DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION. | No. of Competitions held. | No. of Situations competed for. | No. of Nominees. | No. of Nominees. | | | | | No. of Nominations to Clerkships, &c. without Competition, disposed of. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible. | Who were eligible and examined. | | | | |
| | | | | | Total. | Unsuccessful. | | Successful. | |
| | | | | | | Not competent. | Competent. | | |
| WAR DEPARTMENT—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary Clerks | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | – | 2 | *1 | – |
| MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND):— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Temporary Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| Temporary Clerks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| WORKS, OFFICE OF:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerks | 3 | 3 | 9 | – | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | – |
| Examiners | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |

*Note.*—The following competitions had been announced but not dealt with up to December 31, 1865.

| DEPARTMENT. | Number of Competitions. | Number of Situations to be competed for. | Number of Nominees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADMIRALTY:— | | | |
| Temporary Clerks, Whitehall | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| COLONIAL OFFICE:— | | | |
| Ceylon Writers | 1 | 5 | 21 |
| CUSTOMS:— | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:— | | | |
| Clerks in the Commissioners' Office | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| POST OFFICE:— | | | |
| Temporary Clerks | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):— | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):— | | | |
| Clerks | 1 | 1 | 5 |

* A certificate had not been issued for this candidate on December 31.

TABLE E.—Showing the SUBJECTS for which HONORARY ADDITIONS have been made to the CERTIFICATES of CANDIDATES during the year 1865.

*** The number of candidates by whom these honorary additions were obtained was 62.

| Subjects for which Honorary Additions have been made. | Clerks and Superior Officers. | | | | Assistants of Excise, Provincial Clerks, and Convict Service Clerks. | Temporary Clerks.* | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Customs and Inland Revenue. | Post Office. | Treasury, Offices of Secretaries of State, Parliament Office, House of Commons, Admiralty (Whitehall). | Other Departments. | | | |
| LANGUAGES :— | | | | | | | |
| Latin | 11 | — | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | 18 |
| Greek | 2 | — | — | 4 | — | — | 6 |
| French | 13 | — | 2 | 6 | — | 6 | 27 |
| German | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 5 |
| Italian | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| MATHEMATICS :— | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic (higher) | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 8 | 13 |
| Euclid | 5 | — | — | 5 | — | 4 | 14 |
| Algebra | 10 | — | — | 7 | — | 4 | 21 |
| Mensuration | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Trigonometry | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 4 |
| Logarithms | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| English Language | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| „ Composition | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| „ Literature | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Précis-writing | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 5 |
| Book-keeping | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 6 |
| Geography | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 4 |
| History | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | 7 |
| Inorganic Chemistry | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Animal Physiology | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Short-hand | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Logic | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Mental and Moral Philosophy | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Political Economy | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Marked proficiency in one or more of the prescribed subjects | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 54 | — | 7 | 58 | 2 | 32 | 153 |

* Temporary clerks in the Admiralty, Whitehall, are placed in the third column; those in the Somerset House branch of the Admiralty, in the dockyards, and in the Adjutant-General's Office in the fourth column.

## Table F.—(Causes of Rejection.)

Showing the Particular Deficiencies on account of which Certificates of Qualification have been refused by the Civil Service Commissioners during the year 1865.

| Causes of Rejection. | Rejections. | | | | Failures in Preliminary Test Examinations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Superior Officers, viz., Establishment Clerks, and others. | Temporary Clerks, Provincial Clerks, Assistants of Excise, &c. | Out-door Officers, Letter-carriers, &c. | Total. | |
| Deficiencies in | | | | | |
| Spelling alone | 2 | 86 | 25 | 113 | 32 |
| Arithmetic alone | 3 | 46 | 37 | 86 | 42 |
| Handwriting alone | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Reading MSS. alone | – | – | 52 | 52 | – |
| Reading alone | – | – | 1 | 1 | – |
| Spelling and Arithmetic | 5 | 102 | 20 | 127 | 17 |
| Spelling and Handwriting | – | 6 | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| Arithmetic and Reading MSS. | – | – | 5 | 5 | – |
| Arithmetic and Handwriting | 1 | 3 | – | 4 | 7 |
| Other failures, involving Spelling, Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading MSS. | 16 | 10 | 8 | 34 | 79 |
| Failures not involving Spelling, Arithmetic, Handwriting, Reading, or Reading MSS. | 5 | – | – | 5 | 10 |
| *Viz.: English Composition* | – | – | – | – | 8 |
| *Précis* | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| *French* | 2 | – | – | 2 | – |
| *Latin* | 1 | – | – | 1 | – |
| *Special Subject* | 1 | – | – | 1 | – |
| *French and Latin* | 1 | – | – | 1 | – |
| *Euclid and French* | – | – | – | – | 1 |

## TABLE G. (1.)—Showing in detail the Marks obtained by Successful and Unsuccessful Competitors in the Examinations of 1865.

Note.—The names of the successful Candidates are given, and the unsuccessful are designated by numbers. When all the competitors are designated by numbers, the case is one in which none of them passed a sufficiently good examination in each of the prescribed subjects to entitle them to certificates of qualification. Where one of the unsuccessful competitors is shown to have obtained more marks than the successful candidate, he had forfeited his claim to a certificate by failure in one or more of the prescribed subjects. The cipher indicates the subjects in which candidates failed.

* Successful competitors whose names are preceded by this mark have obtained honorary additions to their certificates.

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ADMIRALTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *May* 30. | **Maximum -** | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **—** | **150** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **—** | **200** | **—** | **200** | **1800** |
| Thomas; C. I. - | A Temporary Clerkship (Whitehall). | 189 | 12 | 84 | 74 | 95 | — | 105 | 150 | 180 | 93 | — | 120 | — | 53 | 1155 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 218 | 40 | 80 | 66 | 75 | — | 85 | 165 | 114 | 46 | — | 140 | — | 98 | 1127 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 153 | 18 | 56 | 73 | 100 | — | 100 | 175 | 144 | 110 | — | 100 | — | 30 | 1059 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 150 | 10 | 65 | 50 | 90 | — | 70 | 110 | 80 | 30 | — | 110 | — | 10 | 775 |
| *August* 8. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yorke; H. F. R. - | A Temporary Clerkship (Whitehall). | 243 | 43 | 65 | 65 | 100 | — | 100 | 135 | 129 | 69 | — | 100 | — | 146 | 1195 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 238 | 21 | 54 | 75 | 100 | — | 115 | 145 | 127 | 45 | — | 0 | — | 125 | 1045 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 117 | 5 | 70 | 70 | 90 | — | 105 | 110 | 75 | 35 | — | 80 | — | 50 | 807 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 227 | 23 | 50 | 65 | 95 | — | 95 | 110 | 67 | 29 | — | 0 | — | 41 | 802 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *May* 30. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **150** | **200** | — | **200** | **1950** |
| Benson ; J. - - | A Temporary Clerkship (Somerset House). | 188 | 2 | 75 | 50 | 90 | — | 115 | 150 | 190 | 100 | 76 | 130 | — | 50 | 1216 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 165 | 34 | 93 | 68 | 100 | — | 115 | 170 | 95 | 20 | 63 | 114 | — | 40 | 1077 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 170 | 13 | 70 | 60 | 95 | — | 100 | 0 | 84 | 40 | 54 | 120 | — | 46 | 852 |
| *August* 8. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Watson ; J. M'L. | 2 Temporary Clerkships (Somerset House). | 270 | 46 | 85 | 70 | 95 | — | 140 | 180 | 127 | 79 | 61 | — | 160 | 126 | 1439 |
| Carrington; G.H.H. | | 206 | 42 | 86 | 80 | 100 | — | 128 | 130 | 87 | 42 | 129 | 110 | — | 61 | 1201 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 213 | 35 | 87 | 72 | 100 | — | 95 | 160 | 55 | 62 | 96 | — | 70 | — | 1045 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 183 | 50 | 90 | 70 | 90 | — | 90 | 150 | 43 | 27 | 62 | 80 | — | 9 | 944 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 171 | 50 | 72 | 66 | 90 | — | 105 | 140 | 23 | 19 | 104 | 10 | — | 31 | 881 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 120 | 40 | 70 | 51 | 90 | — | 90 | 155 | 36 | 11 | 63 | 120 | — | 27 | 873 |
| *May* 2. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | — | — | — | — | **15** | — | — | — | **800** |
| *Simpson ; D. C. - | 3 Dockyard Clerkships. (See Table G. (7), p. 87, for the marks assigned in competitions for the situations of Engineer Student and Dockyard Apprentice). | 280 | 50 | 95 | 68 | 98 | — | — | — | — | — | 101 | — | — | — | 692 |
| Evens ; R. U. - | | 241 | 46 | 100 | 70 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | 113 | — | — | — | 665 |
| *Hammond ; A. R. | | 269 | 34 | 85 | 68 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | 82 | — | — | — | 628 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 266 | 44 | 90 | 58 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | 72 | — | — | — | 620 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 229 | 48 | 95 | 78 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | 71 | — | — | — | 611 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 211 | 45 | 95 | 75 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | 79 | — | — | — | 595 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 214 | 34 | 95 | 70 | 75 | — | — | — | — | — | 68 | — | — | — | 556 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 227 | 40 | 95 | 0 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | 86 | — | — | — | 538 |
| No. 9 - - - | | 0 | 25 | 80 | 60 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | 250 |

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AUDIT OFFICE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *August* 22. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | **150** | — | — | **150** | **150** | **200** | **1950** |
| Tate; J. S. - | 2 Clerkships. | 80 | 25 | 300 | 170 | 100 | — | 120 | 170 | 50 | — | — | 45 | 125 | 122 | 1307 |
| Hoblyn; R. A. - | | 152 | 37 | 290 | 160 | 100 | — | 90 | 70 | 78 | — | — | 60 | 65 | 103 | 1205 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 106 | 32 | 260 | 160 | 95 | — | 100 | 120 | 57 | — | — | 45 | 85 | 129 | 1189 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 149 | 8 | 225 | 105 | 95 | — | 140 | 120 | 59 | — | — | 75 | 50 | 146 | 1172 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 122 | 22 | 270 | 150 | 95 | — | 105 | 65 | 64 | — | — | 90 | 40 | 116 | 1139 |
| *November* 28. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jesse; A. H. H. - | A Clerkship. | 217 | 12 | 291 | 145 | 95 | — | 125 | 115 | 120 | — | — | 90 | 125 | 114 | 1449 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 170 | 40 | 285 | 160 | 100 | — | 105 | 140 | 65 | — | — | 53 | 105 | 100 | 1323 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 165 | 14 | 297 | 145 | 97 | — | 115 | 140 | 61 | — | — | 105 | 15 | 75 | 1229 |
| **CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *August* 22. | **Maximum** - | **150** | **50** | **150** | **150** | **100** | — | **200** | **200** | **150** | **150** | — | — | — | — | **1300** |
| *Jephson; H. L. - | A Clerkship. | 89 | 32 | 140 | 112 | 90 | — | 190 | 115 | 56 | 115 | — | — | — | — | 939 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 73 | 18 | 117 | 97 | 80 | — | 135 | 80 | 53 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 653 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 25 | 14 | 0 | 95 | 80 | — | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 309 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 64 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 60 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 279 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *December* 19. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Browning; T. - | 2 Clerkships. | 101 | 50 | 114 | 114 | 100 | — | 124 | 170 | 77 | 82 | — | — | — | — | 932 |
| Smith; R. S. - | | 127 | 26 | 140 | 93 | 90 | — | 160 | 130 | 78 | 60 | — | — | — | — | 904 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 127 | 26 | 132 | 128 | 96 | — | 100 | 110 | 86 | 76 | — | — | — | — | 881 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 61 | 48 | 120 | 105 | 90 | — | 160 | 100 | 49 | 70 | — | — | — | — | 803 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 120 | 26 | 114 | 78 | 95 | — | 160 | 70 | 59 | 51 | — | — | — | — | 773 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 93 | 32 | 105 | 75 | 90 | — | 100 | 80 | 50 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 675 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 0 | 5 | 120 | 120 | 95 | — | 173 | 115 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 628 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 68 | 8 | 105 | 83 | 90 | — | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 424 |
| No. 9 - - - | | 99 | 30 | 0 | 82 | 70 | — | 0 | 0 | 62 | 55 | — | — | — | — | 398 |
| No. 10 - - - | | 0 | 19 | 0 | 75 | 50 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 144 |
| **COLONIAL OFFICE.** *See* Table G. (2), (3), pp. 82, 83. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *December* 12. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | **150** | — | — | — | — | — | **1150** |
| *Crotty; R. D. - | A Clerkship in the Inspector General's Office. | 228 | 34 | 100 | 70 | 100 | — | 125 | 140 | 122 | — | — | — | — | — | 919 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 196 | 15 | 60 | 70 | 90 | — | 75 | 120 | 61 | — | — | — | — | — | 687 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 156 | 38 | 70 | 60 | 85 | — | 70 | 100 | 53 | — | — | — | — | — | 632 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 165 | 28 | 0 | 65 | 95 | — | 75 | 70 | 74 | — | — | — | — | — | 572 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 0 | 13 | 0 | 50 | 75 | — | 90 | 75 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 303 |
| | See Table G. (6), p. 86, for marks assigned in competitions for Cadetships. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *May* 2. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | — | — | — | — | — | — | **1000** |
| Entwistle; T. W. | A Clerkship in the Office of the Directors. | 251 | 50 | 95 | 70 | 100 | — | 110 | 170 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 846 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 200 | 45 | 58 | 60 | 95 | — | 93 | 120 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 671 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 0 | 34 | 55 | 0 | 90 | — | 90 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 269 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 |

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND)—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *October* 3. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | — | — | — | — | — | — | **1000** |
| Alcorn; J. G. - | A Clerkship in the Office of the Directors. | 210 | 29 | 97 | 70 | 90 | — | 135 | 130 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 761 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 104 | 21 | 90 | 80 | 100 | — | 120 | 130 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 645 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 126 | 36 | 0 | 62 | 80 | — | 75 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 379 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 50 | 70 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 134 |
| **CONVICT SERVICE.†** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *January* 6. | **Maximum** - | **200** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **550** |
| *Hyde; J. T. - | 5 Third Class Clerkships. | 180 | 28 | 75 | 83 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 456 |
| Alexander; G. E. | | 140 | 11 | 100 | 83 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 429 |
| *Young; A. - | | 175 | 16 | 73 | 65 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 414 |
| Paul; T. - - | | 114 | 11 | 63 | 62 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 340 |
| Keen; T. - - | | 108 | 2 | 55 | 55 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 310 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 150 | 32 | 0 | 64 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 306 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 134 | 16 | 0 | 50 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 285 |
| **CUSTOMS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *December* 27, 1864. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | — | **150** | **150** | — | — | — | — | **1400** |
| *Symes; M. - - | | 267 | 48 | 291 | 142 | 100 | — | 110 | — | 78 | 85 | — | — | — | — | 1121 |
| Jeffery; J. H. - | | 185 | 16 | 258 | 147 | 95 | — | 130 | — | 127 | 104 | — | — | — | — | 1062 |
| Blackford; J. R. - | | 181 | 36 | 267 | 160 | 100 | — | 108 | — | 106 | 83 | — | — | — | — | 1041 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Kellaway; J. - | 6 Clerkships. | 209 | 36 | 246 | 141 | 95 | — | 107 | — | 133 | 67 | — | — | — | — | 1034 |
| Sullivan; C. E. - | | 215 | 27 | 294 | 120 | 95 | — | 133 | — | 82 | 65 | — | — | — | — | 1031 |
| Wood; A. J. - | | 154 | 16 | 300 | 165 | 95 | — | 123 | — | 102 | 61 | — | — | — | — | 1016 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 168 | 40 | 273 | 126 | 95 | — | 90 | — | 118 | 53 | — | — | — | — | 963 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 179 | 48 | 212 | 140 | 85 | — | 115 | — | 85 | 79 | — | — | — | — | 943 |
| No. 9 - - - | | 141 | 20 | 275 | 140 | 95 | — | 88 | — | 76 | 93 | — | — | — | — | 928 |
| No. 10 - - | | 222 | 44 | 273 | 150 | 95 | — | 75 | — | 64 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 923 |
| No. 11 - - | | 117 | 26 | 267 | 139 | 98 | — | 109 | — | 85 | 76 | — | — | — | — | 917 |
| No. 12 - - | | 205 | 24 | 212 | 145 | 85 | — | 99 | — | 54 | 81 | — | — | — | — | 905 |
| No. 13 - - | | 168 | 46 | 261 | 128 | 85 | — | 113 | — | 78 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 879 |
| No. 14 - - | | 167 | 32 | 207 | 128 | 85 | — | 102 | — | 92 | 59 | — | — | — | — | 872 |
| No. 15 - - | | 88 | 2 | 249 | 119 | 95 | — | 98 | — | 70 | 96 | — | — | — | — | 817 |
| No. 16 - - | | 164 | 49 | 216 | 150 | 90 | — | 90 | — | 52 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 811 |
| No. 17 - - | | 140 | 32 | 234 | 130 | 97 | — | 98 | — | 52 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 783 |
| *December* 27, 1864. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Burke; T. M. B. - | A Clerkship (Dublin). | 249 | 50 | 300 | 145 | 100 | — | 113 | — | 86 | 55 | — | — | — | — | 1098 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 247 | 28 | 285 | 165 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 72 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 997 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 101 | 45 | 288 | 150 | 98 | — | 75 | — | 52 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 809 |
| *January* 1865. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Massy; W. L. - | A Clerkship (Southampton). | 278 | 50 | 297 | 145 | 100 | — | 100 | — | 105 | 80 | — | — | — | — | 1155 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 194 | 34 | 270 | 155 | 96 | — | 107 | — | 95 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 1001 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 110 | 27 | 230 | 100 | 60 | — | 45 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 572 |
| *January* . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mowat; J. - - | A Clerkship (Aberdeen). | 242 | 40 | 267 | 136 | 97 | — | 124 | — | 96 | 88 | — | — | — | — | 1090 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 168 | 16 | 255 | 130 | 94 | — | 132 | — | 91 | 71 | — | — | — | — | 957 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 181 | 27 | 219 | 130 | 94 | — | 120 | — | 100 | 65 | — | — | — | — | 936 |
| *January* 10. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Rutherford; D. - | 2 Clerkships (Glasgow). | 260 | 29 | 288 | 140 | 98 | — | 135 | — | 115 | 107 | — | — | — | — | 1172 |
| Musgrave; P. - | | 172 | 28 | 270 | 135 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 104 | 108 | — | — | — | — | 1017 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 185 | 42 | 270 | 110 | 95 | — | 85 | — | 104 | 106 | — | — | — | — | 997 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 208 | 32 | 276 | 120 | 80 | — | 113 | — | 60 | 52 | — | — | — | — | 941 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 213 | 9 | 273 | 130 | 95 | — | 113 | — | 85 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 918 |

† Another competition of two candidates for one situation was announced, but one candidate only was examined and marks were not therefore assigned.

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUSTOMS—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *January* . | **Maximum -** | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | — | **150** | **150** | — | — | — | — | **1400** |
| Aylen ; S. - - | A Clerkship (Portsmouth). | 208 | 43 | 282 | 130 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 75 | 81 | — | — | — | — | 1014 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 188 | 27 | 264 | 140 | 95 | — | 90 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 804 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 98 | 23 | 258 | 110 | 98 | — | 80 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 667 |
| *February* 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Douglas ; J. G. - | A Clerkship (Hartlepool). | 239 | 40 | 290 | 155 | 100 | — | 105 | — | 100 | 115 | — | — | — | — | 1144 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 86 | 23 | 150 | 135 | 95 | — | 45 | — | 73 | 55 | — | — | — | — | 662 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 57 | 8 | 165 | 135 | 95 | — | 96 | — | 65 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 621 |
| *February* 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ivins ; H. - | A Clerkship (Newport). | 175 | 36 | 270 | 120 | 100 | — | 105 | — | 90 | 75 | — | — | — | — | 971 |
| No. 2 - - | | 158 | 10 | 225 | 105 | 85 | — | 98 | — | 96 | 60 | — | — | — | — | 837 |
| No. 3 - - | | 195 | 6 | 225 | 112 | 85 | — | 105 | — | 0 | 60 | — | — | — | — | 788 |
| *February* 21. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Irvine ; J. J. Mc D. | A Clerkship (Leith). | 241 | 48 | 280 | 150 | 100 | — | 115 | — | 112 | 120 | — | — | — | — | 1166 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 212 | 48 | 270 | 155 | 100 | — | 100 | — | 78 | 120 | — | — | — | — | 1083 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 151 | 49 | 258 | 110 | 100 | — | 90 | — | 80 | 62 | — | — | — | — | 900 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *March* 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Williams; E. - | 4 Clerkships. | 176 | 35 | 300 | 150 | 95 | — | 112 | — | 120 | 90 | — | — | — | — | 1078 |
| Higgins; J. - | | 235 | 19 | 288 | 165 | 100 | — | 85 | — | 110 | 59 | — | — | — | — | 1061 |
| *Wheeler; W. T. L. | | 253 | 32 | 244 | 112 | 95 | — | 112 | — | 135 | 77 | — | — | — | — | 1060 |
| Austin; W. F. - | | 227 | 8 | 255 | 130 | 100 | — | 110 | — | 120 | 102 | — | — | — | — | 1052 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 160 | 9 | 285 | 142 | 100 | — | 130 | — | 115 | 103 | — | — | — | — | 1044 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 249 | 45 | 215 | 116 | 95 | — | 115 | — | 117 | 90 | — | — | — | — | 1042 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 189 | 36 | 264 | 150 | 95 | — | 95 | — | 110 | 85 | — | — | — | — | 1024 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 237 | 48 | 198 | 150 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 119 | 70 | — | — | — | — | 1022 |
| No. 9 - - - | | 185 | 34 | 264 | 120 | 90 | — | 104 | — | 101 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 948 |
| No. 10 - - | | 155 | 47 | 273 | 137 | 90 | — | 70 | — | 125 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 897 |
| No. 11 - - | | 157 | 23 | 165 | 125 | 90 | — | 100 | — | 117 | 51 | — | — | — | — | 828 |
| No. 12 - - | | 4 | 49 | 240 | 140 | 100 | — | 90 | — | 96 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 769 |
| *March* 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Shand; J. H. McK. | A Clerkship (Glasgow). | 212 | 36 | 285 | 150 | 95 | — | 110 | — | 90 | 95 | — | — | — | — | 1073 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 172 | 13 | 240 | 110 | 90 | — | 110 | — | 110 | 75 | — | — | — | — | 920 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 124 | 13 | 140 | 100 | 85 | — | 110 | — | 80 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 652 |
| *March* . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paton; J. - - | A Clerkship (Greenock). | 165 | 11 | 249 | 120 | 90 | — | 104 | — | 86 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 875 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 117 | 45 | 240 | 127 | 90 | — | 96 | — | 83 | 63 | — | — | — | — | 861 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 66 | 38 | 222 | 124 | 85 | — | 75 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 610 |
| *April* 4. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rogers; B. R. - | 5 Clerkships. | 232 | 25 | 264 | 135 | 100 | — | 122 | — | 95 | 121 | — | — | — | — | 1094 |
| *Godfrey; J. L. F. H. | | 240 | 30 | 300 | 143 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 85 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 1043 |
| *Kenning; C. H. - | | 226 | 25 | 282 | 140 | 95 | — | 110 | — | 73 | 79 | — | — | — | — | 1030 |
| Brown; J. G. - | | 170 | 48 | 243 | 140 | 95 | — | 102 | — | 75 | 78 | — | — | — | — | 951 |
| Robinson; J. - | | 150 | 11 | 285 | 155 | 95 | — | 130 | — | 58 | 65 | — | — | — | — | 949 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 146 | 43 | 300 | 150 | 95 | — | 125 | — | 0 | 82 | — | — | — | — | 941 |
| No. 7 - - | | 200 | 38 | 291 | 120 | 100 | — | 90 | — | 87 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 926 |
| No. 8 - - | | 158 | 7 | 252 | 138 | 90 | — | 100 | — | 76 | 90 | — | — | — | — | 911 |
| No. 9 - - | | 154 | 27 | 225 | 130 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 99 | 52 | — | — | — | — | 882 |
| No. 10 - - | | 185 | 37 | 261 | 170 | 100 | — | 104 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 857 |
| No. 11 - - | | 139 | 30 | 215 | 120 | 95 | — | 85 | — | 79 | 81 | — | — | — | — | 844 |
| No. 12 - - | | 154 | 39 | 225 | 110 | 80 | — | 94 | — | 77 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 779 |
| No. 13 - - | | 119 | 17 | 200 | 125 | 90 | — | 102 | — | 69 | 51 | — | — | — | — | 773 |
| No. 14 - - | | 187 | 25 | 240 | 120 | 90 | — | 85 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 747 |

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Hand writing. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUSTOMS—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *May* 2. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | — | **150** | **150** | — | — | — | — | **1400** |
| Armstrong; W. D. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 - - - | A Clerkship (Newcastle). | 204 | 25 | 231 | 136 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 100 | 90 | — | — | — | — | 986 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 184 | 30 | 255 | 130 | 85 | — | 105 | — | 68 | 60 | — | — | — | — | 917 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 154 | 50 | 204 | 148 | 90 | — | 128 | — | 0 | 70 | — | — | — | — | 844 |
| *June* 3. | | 208 | 8 | 204 | 135 | 85 | — | 113 | — | 85 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 838 |
| Bromley; W. - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 - - - | A Clerkship (Dover). | 190 | 8 | 279 | 125 | 80 | — | 60 | — | 66 | 69 | — | — | — | — | 877 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 189 | 48 | 258 | 115 | 90 | — | 110 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 810 |
| *July* 11. | | 135 | 8 | 234 | 135 | 85 | — | 100 | — | 82 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 779 |
| No. 1† - - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nevins; H. W. - | A Clerkship (Dundee). | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| No. 3 - - - | | 110 | 15 | 120 | 150 | 85 | — | 90 | — | 54 | 74 | — | — | — | — | 698 |
| *July* . | | 54 | 2 | 120 | 100 | 80 | — | 60 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 416 |
| O'Kelly; J. A. - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 - - - | A Clerkship (Dublin). | 189 | 9 | 130 | 115 | 80 | — | 100 | — | 90 | 80 | — | — | — | — | 793 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 197 | 24 | 100 | 90 | 85 | — | 90 | — | 61 | 90 | — | — | — | — | 737 |
| *July* 11. | | 157 | 6 | 195 | 120 | 90 | — | 100 | — | 68 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 736 |
| *Mayhew; R. - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murphy; S. - | | 285 | 40 | 285 | 140 | 100 | — | 75 | — | 124 | 127 | — | — | — | — | 1176 |
| | | 271 | 48 | 255 | 155 | 100 | — | 105 | — | 116 | 85 | — | — | — | — | 1135 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smale; S. - - | 10 Clerkships. | 208 | 32 | 245 | 130 | 90 | — | 110 | — | 126 | 115 | — | — | — | — | 1056 |
| Ellison; J. W. - | | 193 | 34 | 285 | 145 | 100 | — | 110 | — | 95 | 85 | — | — | — | — | 1047 |
| Mudge; C. - - | | 232 | 46 | 265 | 155 | 100 | — | 60 | — | 120 | 66 | — | — | — | — | 1044 |
| Barber; J. - - | | 184 | 49 | 270 | 150 | 100 | — | 110 | — | 68 | 110 | — | — | — | — | 1041 |
| *Meadows; W. - | | 271 | 24 | 230 | 105 | 95 | — | 110 | — | 84 | 116 | — | — | — | — | 1035 |
| Tomlinson; H. - | | 226 | 45 | 245 | 130 | 95 | — | 110 | — | 122 | 60 | — | — | — | — | 1033 |
| Peddie; W. - | | 223 | 36 | 240 | 125 | 95 | — | 120 | — | 79 | 60 | — | — | — | — | 978 |
| No. 10‡ - - | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| No. 11§ - - | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| No. 12 - - | | 207 | 30 | 235 | 130 | 95 | — | 120 | — | 57 | 66 | — | — | — | — | 940 |
| No. 13 - - | | 177 | 33 | 255 | 150 | 95 | — | 80 | — | 72 | 76 | — | — | — | — | 938 |
| No. 14 - - | | 194 | 42 | 255 | 130 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 56 | 59 | — | — | — | — | 936 |
| No. 15 - - | | 209 | 32 | 265 | 120 | 95 | — | 85 | — | 50 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 906 |
| No. 16 - - | | 181 | 48 | 225 | 160 | 95 | — | 80 | — | 65 | 51 | — | — | — | — | 905 |
| No. 17 - - | | 218 | 50 | 185 | 145 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 53 | 52 | — | — | — | — | 898 |
| No. 18 - - | | 208 | 16 | 240 | 155 | 90 | — | 75 | — | 50 | 53 | — | — | — | — | 887 |
| No. 19 - - | | 186 | 11 | 235 | 120 | 90 | — | 110 | — | 62 | 56 | — | — | — | — | 870 |
| No. 20 - - | | 137 | 27 | 180 | 125 | 95 | — | 110 | — | 71 | 102 | — | — | — | — | 847 |
| No. 21 - - | | 208 | 32 | 235 | 130 | 90 | — | 90 | — | 0 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 835 |
| No. 22 - - | | 224 | 31 | 100 | 105 | 95 | — | 85 | — | 77 | 89 | — | — | — | — | 806 |
| No. 23 - - | | 183 | 36 | 260 | 110 | 95 | — | 60 | — | 51 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 795 |
| No. 24 - - | | 86 | 0 | 245 | 120 | 95 | — | 60 | — | 50 | 96 | — | — | — | — | 752 |
| No. 25 - - | | 123 | 37 | 230 | 100 | 95 | — | 75 | — | 50 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 710 |
| No. 26 - - | | 104 | 50 | 255 | 130 | 95 | — | 60 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 694 |
| No. 27 - - | | 92 | 2 | 270 | 110 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 669 |
| No. 28 - - | | 87 | 7 | 255 | 130 | 100 | — | 60 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 639 |
| *July* . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major; T. P. - | A Clerkship (Folkestone). | 177 | 21 | 300 | 160 | 98 | — | 95 | — | 133 | 100 | — | — | — | — | 1084 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 176 | 46 | 240 | 120 | 85 | — | 95 | — | 51 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 813 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 96 | 22 | 225 | 105 | 80 | — | 95 | — | 0 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 673 |
| *July* 25. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lewis; W. G. - | | 227 | 36 | 230 | 160 | 97 | — | 125 | — | 75 | 84 | — | — | — | — | 1034 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 193 | 27 | 270 | 130 | 97 | — | 115 | — | 94 | 69 | — | — | — | — | 995 |

† This candidate passed on the examination, but his nomination was subsequently cancelled.
‡ This candidate passed on the examination, but subsequently declined an appointment.
§ This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUSTOMS—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *July* 25—cont. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | — | **150** | **150** | — | — | — | — | **1400** |
| No. 3 - - - | A Clerkship (Swansea). | 202 | 14 | 180 | 120 | 90 | — | 115 | — | 68 | 117 | — | — | — | — | 906 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 122 | 48 | 170 | 115 | 85 | — | 115 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 655 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 124 | 42 | 60 | 125 | 75 | — | 80 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 506 |
| *July* . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hynes ; J. T. - | A Clerkship (Cork). | 182 | 32 | 165 | 110 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 57 | 82 | — | — | — | — | 823 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 127 | 33 | 264 | 135 | 95 | — | 90 | — | 0 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 794 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 130 | 14 | 258 | 130 | 90 | — | 100 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 722 |
| *August* 22. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Levick ; E. - - | 3 Clerkships. | 157 | 37 | 300 | 126 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 65 | 90 | — | — | — | — | 975 |
| Williams ; T. - | | 178 | 25 | 250 | 176 | 100 | — | 90 | — | 70 | 59 | — | — | — | — | 948 |
| Smith ; J. E. - | | 167 | 50 | 225 | 160 | 85 | — | 105 | — | 70 | 80 | — | — | — | — | 942 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 213 | 47 | 225 | 130 | 80 | — | 85 | — | 0 | 77 | — | — | — | — | 857 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 208 | 18 | 135 | 132 | 95 | — | 110 | — | 50 | 98 | — | — | — | — | 846 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 258 | 48 | 120 | 144 | 95 | — | 110 | — | 58 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 833 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 174 | 8 | 150 | 126 | 70 | — | 115 | — | 71 | 81 | — | — | — | — | 795 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 116 | 11 | 240 | 136 | 90 | — | 80 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 673 |
| *August* . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crowther ; J. - | | 230 | 25 | 285 | 165 | 100 | — | 105 | — | 70 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 1030 |
| Douglas ; G. - | | 113 | 47 | 240 | 137 | 80 | — | 95 | — | 57 | 110 | — | — | — | — | 879 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 3 - - - | 2 Clerkships (Hull). | 135 | 18 | 252 | 113 | 90 | — | 100 | — | 83 | 52 | — | — | — | — | 843 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 144 | 12 | 273 | 143 | 90 | — | 95 | — | 62 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 819 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 171 | 22 | 195 | 143 | 95 | — | 80 | — | 51 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 757 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 147 | 27 | 105 | 134 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 52 | 62 | — | — | — | — | 727 |
| *September* 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turner; A. M. - | A Clerkship (Preston). | 200 | 39 | 210 | 160 | 90 | — | 68 | — | 62 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 879 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 182 | 30 | 165 | 100 | 95 | — | 60 | — | 94 | 74 | — | — | — | — | 800 |
| *September* . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McKay; D. - | A Clerkship (Inverness). | 165 | 46 | 290 | 110 | 95 | — | 90 | — | 58 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 904 |
| No. 2 - - | | 135 | 23 | 300 | 150 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 808 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 82 | 48 | 160 | 80 | 80 | — | 60 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 510 |
| *October* 31. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tozer; E. - - | A Clerkship (Exeter). | 215 | 48 | 280 | 105 | 100 | — | 90 | — | 55 | 54 | — | — | — | — | 947 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 193 | 37 | 240 | 120 | 90 | — | 105 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 785 |
| *October* 31. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Molloy; F. W. F. | A Clerkship (Belfast). | 111 | 15 | 230 | 110 | 85 | — | 80 | — | 74 | 60 | — | — | — | — | 765 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 222 | 21 | 210 | 100 | 85 | — | 50 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 688 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 180 | 18 | 185 | 105 | 95 | — | 95 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 678 |
| *November* 14. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Daly; C. E. - | 5 Clerkships. | 210 | 40 | 264 | 135 | 95 | — | 95 | — | 130 | 85 | — | — | — | — | 1054 |
| Daly; R. H. - | | 187 | 38 | 210 | 120 | 85 | — | 125 | — | 125 | 85 | — | — | — | — | 975 |
| Ground; T. | | 182 | 38 | 255 | 135 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 109 | 60 | — | — | — | — | 974 |
| Smart; W. J. - | | 164 | 9 | 264 | 155 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 85 | 85 | — | — | — | — | 957 |
| Newport; H. R. - | | 143 | 16 | 260 | 145 | 100 | — | 125 | — | 95 | 53 | — | — | — | — | 937 |
| No. 6 - - | | 187 | 12 | 203 | 140 | 90 | — | 110 | — | 98 | 75 | — | — | — | — | 915 |
| No. 7 - - | | 181 | 44 | 252 | 105 | 94 | — | 80 | — | 82 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 888 |
| No. 8 - - | | 126 | 21 | 192 | 115 | 90 | — | 110 | — | 111 | 70 | — | — | — | — | 835 |
| No. 9 - - | | 187 | 29 | 105 | 90 | 95 | — | 95 | — | 83 | 95 | — | — | — | — | 779 |
| No. 10 - - | | 84 | 32 | 234 | 140 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 71 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 761 |
| No. 11 - - | | 130 | 35 | 228 | 120 | 75 | — | 75 | — | 78 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 741 |
| No. 12 - - | | 117 | 9 | 228 | 95 | 90 | — | 75 | — | 70 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 684 |
| No. 13 - - | | 87 | 0 | 246 | 120 | 85 | — | 70 | — | 55 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 663 |
| No. 14 - - | | 107 | 26 | 234 | 124 | 85 | — | 60 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 636 |
| No. 15 - - | | 194 | 24 | 135 | 100 | 80 | — | 60 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 593 |

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUSTOMS—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *December* 12. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | — | **150** | **150** | — | — | — | — | **1400** |
| Parker; J. - - | 8 Clerkships. | 266 | 21 | 285 | 150 | 100 | — | 115 | — | 94 | 126 | — | — | — | — | 1157 |
| Andrew; W. - | | 282 | 50 | 270 | 115 | 100 | — | 95 | — | 113 | 121 | — | — | — | — | 1146 |
| *Cattermole; F. H. | | 258 | 21 | 295 | 165 | 100 | — | 100 | — | 72 | 87 | — | — | — | — | 1098 |
| Heath; R. F. - | | 237 | 38 | 285 | 125 | 100 | — | 95 | — | 81 | 118 | — | — | — | — | 1079 |
| Mumford; T. - | | 241 | 42 | 295 | 140 | 95 | — | 115 | — | 75 | 54 | — | — | — | — | 1057 |
| Robinson; T. - | | 239 | 19 | 270 | 130 | 90 | — | 100 | — | 77 | 88 | — | — | — | — | 1013 |
| Light; J. - - | | 239 | 34 | 240 | 120 | 95 | — | 90 | — | 84 | 102 | — | — | — | — | 1004 |
| Hancock; G. H. - | | 188 | 15 | 240 | 125 | 95 | — | 85 | — | 108 | 95 | — | — | — | — | 951 |
| No. 9 - - - | | 250 | 50 | 255 | 175 | 85 | — | 115 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 930 |
| No. 10 - - | | 172 | 13 | 255 | 120 | 100 | — | 100 | — | 71 | 93 | — | — | — | — | 924 |
| No. 11 - - | | 215 | 24 | 295 | 150 | 100 | — | 120 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 904 |
| No. 12 - - | | 159 | 34 | 180 | 120 | 90 | — | 115 | — | 76 | 107 | — | — | — | — | 881 |
| No. 13 - - | | 185 | 46 | 240 | 120 | 95 | — | 75 | — | 56 | 62 | — | — | — | — | 879 |
| No. 14 - | | 161 | 19 | 240 | 150 | 100 | — | 90 | — | 61 | 52 | — | — | — | — | 873 |
| No. 16 - - | | 141 | 35 | 295 | 110 | 100 | — | 60 | — | 71 | 61 | — | — | — | — | 873 |
| No. 17 - - | | 193 | 41 | 285 | 140 | 100 | — | 100 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 859 |
| No. 18 - - | | 206 | 8 | 245 | 120 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 0 | 54 | — | — | — | — | 828 |
| No. 19 - - | | 148 | 33 | 285 | 160 | 95 | — | 90 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 811 |
| No. 20 - - | | 191 | 23 | 270 | 150 | 100 | — | 75 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 809 |
| No. 21 - - | | 156 | 9 | 270 | 150 | 100 | — | 115 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 800 |
| No. 22 - - | | 128 | 27 | 255 | 130 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 62 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 797 |
| No. 23 - | | 188 | 46 | 240 | 120 | 100 | — | 100 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 794 |
| | | 153 | 40 | 265 | 100 | 80 | — | 105 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 743 |
| | | 144 | 29 | 300 | 120 | 90 | — | 60 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 743 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *January* 10. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **1100** |
| Venn; J. - - | A Transcribing Clerkship. | 228 | 25 | 276 | 128 | 98 | — | 86 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 841 |
| No. 2 - - | | 198 | 29 | 234 | 128 | 85 | — | 68 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 742 |
| No. 3 - - | | 151 | 19 | 243 | 136 | 90 | — | 73 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 712 |
| *August* 22. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Joyce; S. - - | A Transcribing Clerkship. | 208 | 46 | 295 | 140 | 90 | — | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 849 |
| No. 2 - - | | 126 | 49 | 255 | 135 | 85 | — | 120 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 770 |
| No. 3 - - | | 184 | 30 | 225 | 125 | 85 | — | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 734 |
| **DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *May* 16. | **Maximum** - | **200** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **150** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **800** |
| Bateman; A. E. - | A Clerkship. | 176 | 9 | 75 | 85 | 95 | 80 | 115 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 635 |
| No. 2 - - | | 120 | 8 | 85 | 55 | 95 | 55 | 105 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 523 |
| No. 3 - - | | 158 | 27 | 0 | 50 | 80 | 50 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 365 |
| *July* 25. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tall; B. - - | A Clerkship. | 116 | 8 | 50 | 64 | 90 | 74 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 497 |
| No. 2 - - | | 138 | 8 | 55 | 55 | 80 | 64 | 75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 475 |
| No. 3 - - | | 120 | 20 | 65 | 50 | 80 | 50 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 435 |
| **DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *May* 2. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | — | **200** | — | — | — | **300** | — | — | **1150** |
| No. 1 - - | A Clerkship in a Divisional Office. | 274 | 29 | 75 | 60 | 95 | — | — | 120 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 653 |
| No. 2 - - | | 223 | 29 | 70 | 80 | 90 | — | — | 70 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 562 |
| No. 3 - - | | 0 | 0 | 90 | 68 | 95 | — | — | 70 | — | — | — | 225 | — | — | 548 |
| No. 4 - - | | 214 | 30 | 75 | 68 | 90 | — | — | 70 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 547 |
| No. 5 - - | | 185 | 25 | 75 | 75 | 95 | — | — | 70 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 525 |
| *August* 8. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O'Byrne; W. B. L. | A Clerkship in a Divisional Office. | 280 | 39 | 90 | 64 | 80 | — | — | 150 | — | — | — | 160 | — | — | 863 |
| No. 2 - - | | 207 | 36 | 95 | 65 | 95 | — | — | 100 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 598 |
| No. 3 - - | | 0 | 18 | 68 | 53 | 90 | — | — | 120 | — | — | — | 220 | — | — | 569 |
| No. 4 - - | | 199 | 31 | 10 | 59 | 60 | — | — | 100 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 459 |

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EDUCATION OFFICE.** *See* Table G. (4), p. 84. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **FOREIGN OFFICE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | German. | | |
| *January* 17. | **Maximum** - | — | — | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | — | **200** | — | — | — | **200** | **130** | — | **830** |
| *Robertson; C. B. - | A Clerkship. | — | — | 100 | 80 | 95 | — | — | 170 | — | — | — | 180 | 58 | — | 683 |
| No. 2 - - | | — | — | 93 | 70 | 95 | — | — | 160 | — | — | — | 145 | 69 | — | 632 |
| No. 3 - - | | — | — | 88 | 72 | 90 | — | — | 150 | — | — | — | 0 | 38 | — | 438 |
| *April* 25. | **Maximum** - | **100** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | — | **200** | **150** | — | — | **150** | **200** | **200** | **1350** |
| *McClatchie; H. P. | 3 Student Interpreterships in China. | 80 | 2 | 82 | 60 | 90 | — | — | 180 | 95 | — | — | 75 | 105 | 110 | 879 |
| *O'Brien; M. J. - | | 40 | 5 | 95 | 75 | 95 | — | — | 120 | 54 | — | — | 128 | 165 | 78 | 855 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 92 | 30 | 90 | 70 | 90 | — | — | 130 | 62 | — | — | 90 | 0 | 92 | 746 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 62 | 14 | 0 | 55 | 90 | — | — | 70 | 90 | — | — | 0 | 140 | 149 | 670 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 98 | 21 | 50 | 58 | 90 | — | — | 140 | 93 | — | — | 0 | 0 | 110 | 660 |
| No 6 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 75 | 55 | 90 | — | — | 120 | 54 | — | — | 94 | 0 | 0 | 488 |
| *October* 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *McKean; E. - | | 83 | 25 | 95 | 75 | 100 | — | — | 160 | 66 | — | — | 75 | 190 | 180 | 1049 |
| *Harvey; A. S. - | | 87 | 34 | 90 | 70 | 100 | — | — | 130 | 70 | — | — | 128 | 190 | 102 | 1001 |
| *Porter; F. K. - | | 87 | 8 | 95 | 85 | 100 | — | — | 110 | 81 | — | — | 98 | 180 | 126 | 970 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 4 - - - | 3 Student Interpreterships (China). | 84 | 48 | 85 | 70 | 90 | — | — | 110 | 118 | — | — | 75 | 130 | 148 | 958 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 82 | 8 | 100 | 75 | 95 | — | — | 80 | 72 | — | — | 105 | 170 | 122 | 909 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 91 | 17 | 80 | 50 | 90 | — | — | 150 | 85 | — | — | 75 | 90 | 118 | 846 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 64 | 8 | 100 | 70 | 70 | — | — | 120 | 57 | — | — | 113 | 180 | 54 | 836 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 88 | 6 | 85 | 70 | 95 | — | — | 90 | 0 | — | — | 90 | 90 | 78 | 692 |
| No. 9 - - - | | 63 | 4 | 95 | 75 | 90 | — | — | 80 | 52 | — | — | 0 | 90 | 0 | 549 |
| **HOME OFFICE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *June* 13. **Maximum** - | | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **150** | — | **150** | **150** | — | **300** | **200** | — | **1600** |
| No. 1 - - - | A Clerkship. | 0 | 14 | 90 | 75 | 100 | — | 78 | — | 61 | 55 | — | 0 | 50 | — | 523 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 0 | 32 | 0 | 60 | 90 | — | 70 | — | 63 | 100 | — | 0 | 0 | — | 415 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 50 | 70 | — | 75 | — | 61 | 60 | — | 0 | 0 | — | 320 |
| *July* 25. **Maximum** - | | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **150** | — | **150** | **150** | — | **300** | **300** | — | **1700** |
| McClintock; F. R. | A Clerkship. | 100 | 2 | 70 | 60 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 134 | 65 | — | 225 | 175 | — | 1026 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 80 | 39 | 100 | 75 | 100 | — | 100 | — | 97 | 80 | — | 160 | 140 | — | 971 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 70 | — | 70 | — | 0 | 0 | — | 150 | — | — | 350 |
| *October* 31. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deffell; C. - - | A Clerkship. | 141 | 33 | 95 | 75 | 100 | — | 130 | — | 85 | 118 | — | 135 | 200 | — | 1112 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 214 | 2 | 75 | 70 | 90 | — | 120 | — | 80 | 80 | — | 80 | 120 | — | 931 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 95 | 60 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 60 | 0 | — | 0 | 230 | — | 640 |
| **INDIA OFFICE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *November* 28. **Maximum** - | | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | **(200)** | **150** | **150** | **(200)** | **300** | — | — | **1900** |
| Burls; E. G. - | A Clerkship in the Store Department. | 230 | 39 | 288 | 100 | 100 | — | 127 | — | 86 | 105 | 120 | 205 | — | — | 1400 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 222 | 45 | 246 | 142 | 100 | — | 140 | 140 | 124 | 90 | — | 85 | — | — | 1334 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 40 | 49 | 285 | 110 | 100 | — | 80 | — | 0 | 0 | 83 | 0 | — | — | 747 |
| **INLAND REVENUE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *December* 27, 1864. **Maximum** - | | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | — | **150** | **150** | — | — | — | — | **1400** |
| *Hole; J. M. - | | | 30 | 288 | 140 | 95 | — | 120 | — | 82 | 63 | — | — | — | — | 1076 |
| Colls; T. A. - | | | 42 | 273 | 165 | 100 | — | 120 | — | 76 | 73 | — | — | — | — | 1042 |

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INLAND REVENUE—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Dec.* 27, 1864—*cont.* | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | — | **150** | **150** | — | — | — | — | **1400** |
| No. 3 - - - | 2 Clerkships. | 173 | 7 | 252 | 120 | 86 | — | 92 | — | 134 | 136 | — | — | — | — | 1030 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 132 | 4 | 231 | 127 | 90 | — | 130 | — | 112 | 119 | — | — | — | — | 975 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 97 | 21 | 282 | 120 | 95 | — | 113 | — | 59 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 787 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 38 | 5 | 267 | 150 | 85 | — | 90 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 635 |
| *December* 27. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brown; J. - - | An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes (Scotland). | 227 | 50 | 282 | 156 | 97 | — | 100 | — | 82 | 53 | — | — | — | — | 1047 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 243 | 36 | 225 | 100 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 132 | 77 | — | — | — | — | 1008 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 171 | 46 | 255 | 130 | 97 | — | 95 | — | 70 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 864 |
| *January* 10, 1865. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aikin; J. - - | 3 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes (England). | 232 | 40 | 279 | 145 | 100 | — | 128 | — | 125 | 99 | — | — | — | — | 1148 |
| *Coomber; R. - | | 235 | 44 | 273 | 160 | 95 | — | 110 | — | 100 | 112 | — | — | — | — | 1129 |
| Jewell; R. - - | | 260 | 30 | 180 | 160 | 97 | — | 120 | — | 130 | 75 | — | — | — | — | 1052 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 205 | 42 | 243 | 160 | 90 | — | 90 | — | 77 | 77 | — | — | — | — | 984 |
| No 5 - - - | | 246 | 25 | 216 | 130 | 95 | — | 102 | — | 69 | 84 | — | — | — | — | 967 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 199 | 44 | 243 | 147 | 98 | — | 100 | — | 61 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 892 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 176 | 25 | 276 | 150 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 827 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 216 | 48 | 215 | 140 | 100 | — | 102 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 821 |
| No. 9 - - - | | 199 | 36 | 0 | 110 | 95 | — | 98 | — | 115 | 100 | — | — | — | — | 753 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *February* 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackburn ; J. B. - | A Clerkship in the Secretaries' Office. | 224 | 44 | 270 | 160 | 95 | — | 130 | — | 108 | 130 | — | — | — | — | 1161 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 185 | 18 | 264 | 145 | 85 | — | 110 | — | 115 | 95 | — | — | — | — | 1017 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 229 | 32 | 195 | 135 | 80 | — | 95 | — | 120 | 90 | — | — | — | — | 976 |
| *March* 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dixon ; H. S. - | 3 Clerkships. | 259 | 43 | 273 | 145 | 100 | — | 110 | — | 60 | 60 | — | — | — | — | 1050 |
| Bluett ; P. F. W. - | | 227 | 16 | 258 | 142 | 95 | — | 87 | — | 111 | 96 | — | — | — | — | 1032 |
| Bremner ; W. P. - | | 204 | 35 | 240 | 144 | 90 | — | 90 | — | 106 | 92 | — | — | — | — | 1001 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 198 | 5 | 234 | 130 | 95 | — | 98 | — | 117 | 107 | — | — | — | — | 984 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 228 | 14 | 285 | 135 | 90 | — | 98 | — | 69 | 60 | — | — | — | — | 979 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 165 | 29 | 294 | 125 | 95 | — | 78 | — | 92 | 73 | — | — | — | — | 951 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 173 | 30 | 273 | 160 | 85 | — | 55 | — | 66 | 74 | — | — | — | — | 916 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 150 | 2 | 252 | 136 | 85 | — | 98 | — | 88 | 87 | — | — | — | — | 898 |
| *March* 21. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elmes ; R. H. - | A Clerkship in Solicitor's Office (Dublin). | 203 | 4 | 230 | 135 | 90 | — | 105 | — | 97 | 90 | — | — | — | — | 954 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 195 | 22 | 165 | 145 | 90 | — | 115 | — | 100 | 90 | — | — | — | — | 922 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 147 | 19 | 255 | 150 | 90 | — | 65 | — | 70 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 796 |
| *April* 18. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dutton ; T. - - | An Assistant Surveyorship of Taxes (England). | 220 | 33 | 240 | 120 | 90 | — | 100 | — | 96 | 123 | — | — | — | — | 1022 |
| No. 2 - - | | 195 | 39 | 160 | 125 | 90 | — | 108 | — | 105 | 109 | — | — | — | — | 931 |
| *April* 18. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charters ; W. - | 2 Clerkships. | 251 | 22 | 285 | 130 | 95 | — | 108 | — | 82 | 117 | — | — | — | — | 1090 |
| †Dutton ; F. - | | 179 | 22 | 258 | 150 | 95 | — | 130 | — | 65 | 69 | — | — | — | — | 968 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 234 | 35 | 207 | 105 | 95 | — | 110 | — | 93 | 76 | — | — | — | — | 955 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 190 | 2 | 231 | 110 | 95 | — | 120 | — | 87 | 113 | — | — | — | — | 948 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 119 | 25 | 290 | 120 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 75 | 78 | — | — | — | — | 902 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 140 | 26 | 280 | 150 | 100 | — | 125 | — | 0 | 52 | — | — | — | — | 873 |
| *June* 27. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cawse ; M. - - | 2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes (England). | 270 | 32 | 290 | 150 | 95 | — | 120 | — | 100 | 122 | — | — | — | — | 1179 |
| *Scott ; W. - - | | 204 | 29 | 220 | 140 | 90 | — | 100 | — | 102 | 118 | — | — | — | — | 1003 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 250 | 46 | 210 | 150 | 95 | — | 40 | — | 98 | 97 | — | — | — | — | 986 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 230 | 38 | 230 | 120 | 95 | — | 65 | — | 76 | 120 | — | — | — | — | 974 |

† This candidate, having subsequently passed in book-keeping, was appointed to the Chief Accountant's Office.

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INLAND REVENUE—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *June* 27—cont. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | — | **150** | **150** | — | — | — | — | **1400** |
| No. 5 - - - | | 183 | 22 | 265 | 150 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 63 | 51 | — | — | — | — | 934 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 204 | 44 | 150 | 145 | 80 | — | 105 | — | 58 | 52 | — | — | — | — | 838 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 137 | 25 | 230 | 130 | 90 | — | 50 | — | 0 | 75 | — | — | — | — | 737 |
| *June* 27. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Highmore ; N. J. - | | 227 | 45 | 285 | 140 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 77 | 115 | — | — | — | — | 1089 |
| *Brodie ; B. F. - | | 147 | 46 | 280 | 150 | 100 | — | 115 | — | 94 | 124 | — | — | — | — | 1056 |
| Lawson ; W. H. - | | 220 | 42 | 245 | 140 | 100 | — | 110 | — | 96 | 87 | — | — | — | — | 1040 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 233 | 25 | 225 | 110 | 95 | — | 110 | — | 100 | 121 | — | — | — | — | 1019 |
| No. 5 - - - | 3 Clerkships. | 172 | 25 | 220 | 150 | 65 | — | 110 | — | 103 | 138 | — | — | — | — | 983 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 211 | 24 | 270 | 145 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 62 | 56 | — | — | — | — | 968 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 145 | 23 | 250 | 150 | 95 | — | 110 | — | 85 | 91 | — | — | — | — | 949 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 134 | 8 | 220 | 140 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 96 | 93 | — | — | — | — | 891 |
| No. 9 - - - | | 201 | 32 | 195 | 140 | 100 | — | 110 | — | 0 | 64 | — | — | — | — | 842 |
| *August* 22. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jowett ; E. - - | | 230 | 50 | 280 | 124 | 80 | — | 100 | — | 133 | 129 | — | — | — | — | 1126 |
| Baker ; J. - - | | 161 | 49 | 300 | 164 | 95 | — | 115 | — | 64 | 103 | — | — | — | — | 1051 |
| No. 3 - - - | 2 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes (England). | 189 | 30 | 288 | 136 | 95 | — | 105 | — | 101 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 944 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 222 | 42 | 135 | 170 | 80 | — | 107 | — | 98 | 87 | — | — | — | — | 941 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 159 | 45 | 280 | 176 | 85 | — | 85 | — | 86 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 961 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 159 | 34 | 225 | 120 | 100 | — | 105 | — | 71 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 814 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Innell; F. A. | 4 Clerkships. | 206 | 18 | 255 | 120 | 95 | — | 130 | — | 95 | 129 | — | — | — | — | 1048 |
| Brewster; R. G. | | 221 | 38 | 264 | 148 | 90 | — | 125 | — | 58 | 54 | — | — | — | — | 998 |
| Miall; J. A. | | 195 | 50 | 285 | 112 | 95 | — | 125 | — | 71 | 59 | — | — | — | — | 992 |
| Mundy; A. J. | | 206 | 50 | 240 | 164 | 90 | — | 120 | — | 50 | 65 | — | — | — | — | 985 |
| No. 5 | | 136 | 28 | 285 | 160 | 100 | — | 130 | — | 0 | 51 | — | — | — | — | 890 |
| No. 6 | | 152 | 8 | 264 | 124 | 95 | — | 150 | — | 0 | 78 | — | — | — | — | 871 |
| No. 7 | | 84 | 39 | 240 | 144 | 100 | — | 135 | — | 52 | 69 | — | — | — | — | 863 |
| No. 8 | | 162 | 8 | 165 | 134 | 80 | — | 85 | — | 82 | 131 | — | — | — | — | 847 |
| No. 9 | | 177 | 33 | 150 | 116 | 70 | — | 65 | — | 58 | 123 | — | — | — | — | 792 |
| No. 10 | | 118 | 39 | 300 | 134 | 80 | — | 120 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 791 |
| No. 11 | | 132 | 19 | 135 | 110 | 90 | — | 95 | — | 106 | 98 | — | — | — | — | 785 |
| *November* 14. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barber; J. | 2 Clerkships. | 239 | 50 | 285 | 155 | 95 | — | 120 | — | 138 | 90 | — | — | — | — | 1172 |
| *Gray; A. | | 201 | 30 | 270 | 137 | 100 | — | 125 | — | 140 | 100 | — | — | — | — | 1103 |
| No. 3 | | 190 | 28 | 294 | 124 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 140 | 110 | — | — | — | — | 1081 |
| No. 4 | | 162 | 12 | 255 | 120 | 100 | — | 130 | — | 125 | 115 | — | — | — | — | 1019 |
| No. 5 | | 183 | 15 | 252 | 160 | 90 | — | 95 | — | 130 | 80 | — | — | — | — | 1005 |
| No. 6 | | 128 | 25 | 150 | 170 | 95 | — | 95 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 663 |
| *November* 28. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ‡No. 1 | 3 Assistant Surveyorships of Taxes (England). | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Thrift; J. E. | | 232 | 44 | 285 | 155 | 95 | — | 140 | — | 86 | 85 | — | — | — | — | 1122 |
| Perkins; R. A. | | 216 | 40 | 290 | 145 | 95 | — | 115 | — | 120 | 90 | — | — | — | — | 1111 |
| No. 4 | | 194 | 43 | 280 | 130 | 95 | — | 110 | — | 86 | 60 | — | — | — | — | 998 |
| No. 5 | | 194 | 48 | 261 | 152 | 95 | — | 100 | — | 65 | 57 | — | — | — | — | 972 |
| No. 6 | | 142 | 29 | 294 | 116 | 95 | — | 90 | — | 80 | 57 | — | — | — | — | 903 |
| **LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *March* 21. | **Maximum** | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **150** | **150** | — | **150** | **200** | **150** | **150** | German. **150** | **1850** |
| *Hardy; E. L. C. P. | A Clerkship. | 231 | 22 | 90 | 60 | 95 | 65 | 135 | 110 | — | 125 | 145 | 95 | 105 | — | 1278 |
| No. 2 | | 184 | 35 | 100 | 85 | 95 | 85 | 110 | 130 | — | 35 | 68 | 93 | 60 | 60 | 1140 |

† This candidate, having subsequently passed in book-keeping, was appointed to the Chief Accountant's Office.
‡ This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND), OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *March* 21. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | — | — | — | — | — | — | **1000** |
| Lowndes; J. - | A Clerkship. | 173 | 49 | 92 | 84 | 90 | — | 125 | 185 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 798 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 178 | 34 | 82 | 60 | 95 | — | 95 | 175 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 719 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 162 | 34 | 85 | 64 | 90 | — | 86 | 140 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 661 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 184 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 80 | — | 105 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 529 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 159 | 17 | 0 | 72 | 85 | — | 95 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 428 |
| **NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *July* 25. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | **100** | — | — | **150** | **150** | — | — | — | — | **1350** |
| Oxenham; E. L. - | A Clerkship. | 238 | 29 | 300 | 120 | 100 | 65 | — | — | 134 | 100 | — | — | — | — | 1086 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 132 | 34 | 210 | 150 | 95 | 75 | — | — | 117 | 80 | — | — | — | — | 893 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 131 | 19 | 150 | 105 | 75 | 50 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 530 |
| **NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).** | | | | | | | English Grammar | | | | English Literature. | | | | | |
| *June* 27. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **150** | **150** | **200** | **150** | **150** | — | (200) | (200) | **200** | **1850** |
| Donovan; M. - | | 281 | 49 | 98 | 75 | 100 | 86 | 105 | 120 | 107 | 86 | — | 100 | — | 195 | 1402 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 230 | 35 | 100 | 85 | 100 | 51 | 110 | 110 | 88 | 50 | — | 87 | — | 114 | 1160 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 154 | 25 | 75 | 66 | 95 | 82 | 80 | 130 | 66 | 93 | — | 105 | — | 74 | 1045 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 208 | 19 | 82 | 52 | 95 | 64 | 75 | 100 | 75 | 74 | — | 80 | — | 110 | 1034 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 5 | | | 163 | 38 | 0 | 72 | 85 | 70 | 100 | 80 | 93 | 59 | — | 55 | — | 90 | 905 |
| No. 6 | | | 0 | 13 | 70 | 70 | 95 | 54 | 120 | 160 | 72 | 0 | — | 80 | — | 130 | 864 |
| No. 7 | A Clerkship. | | 0 | 32 | 62 | 64 | 90 | 61 | 90 | 110 | 81 | 79 | — | — | 105 | 80 | 854 |
| No. 8 | | | 134 | 29 | 85 | 68 | 95 | 0 | 70 | 80 | 0 | 0 | — | — | 140 | 106 | 807 |
| No. 9 | | | 131 | 15 | 75 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 90 | 100 | 72 | 0 | — | 115 | — | 114 | 802 |
| No. 10 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 90 | 60 | 105 | 70 | 68 | 85 | — | — | 0 | 112 | 644 |
| No. 11 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 90 | 0 | 70 | 85 | 74 | 0 | — | 0 | — | 110 | 501 |
| No. 12 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 90 | 0 | 70 | 70 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | — | 58 | 354 |
| *November* 14. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | A Clerkship. | | 104 | 28 | 95 | 80 | 100 | 85 | 100 | 140 | 50 | 0 | — | 0 | — | 55 | 837 |
| No. 2 | | | 132 | 40 | 83 | 68 | 100 | 50 | 95 | 80 | 110 | 0 | — | 0 | — | 70 | 828 |
| **PARLIAMENT OFFICE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *See* Table G. (5), p. 85. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *August* 22. | **Maximum** | | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | **150** | — | — | — | — | — | **1150** |
| Mooney ; T. A. | An Extra Clerkship. | | 144 | 25 | 85 | 78 | 90 | — | 80 | 80 | 51 | — | — | — | — | — | 633 |
| No. 2 | | | 201 | 34 | 84 | 58 | 80 | — | 80 | 0 | 51 | — | — | — | — | — | 588 |
| No. 3 | | | 112 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 70 | — | 80 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 332 |
| No. 4 | | | 94 | 24 | 0 | 52 | 80 | — | 70 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 320 |
| No. 5 | | | 120 | 8 | 55 | 55 | 80 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 318 |
| *December* 12. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penny ; H. J. | An Extra Clerkship. | | 203 | 31 | 90 | 73 | 95 | — | 90 | 170 | 96 | — | — | — | — | — | 848 |
| No. 2 | | | 235 | 45 | 90 | 83 | 100 | — | 75 | 80 | 68 | — | — | — | — | — | 776 |
| No. 3 | | | 126 | 21 | 55 | 65 | 90 | — | 90 | 110 | 79 | — | — | — | — | — | 636 |
| No. 4 | | | 0 | 50 | 100 | 75 | 90 | — | 100 | 140 | 69 | — | — | — | — | — | 624 |
| No. 5 | | | 164 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 85 | — | 90 | 100 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | 574 |
| **POST OFFICE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *January* 24. | **Maximum** | | **200** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **550** |
| Pounds ; W. J. | | | 196 | 41 | 96 | 78 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 511 |
| Denman ; A. F. | | | 196 | 41 | 80 | 64 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 476 |

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POST OFFICE—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *January* 27—cont. | **Maximum** - | **200** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **550** |
| No. 3 - - - | 2 Temporary Clerkships. | 152 | 14 | 83 | 78 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 422 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 135 | 49 | 65 | 56 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 390 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 112 | 17 | 0 | 70 | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 279 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 70 | 63 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 228 |
| *January* 27. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tombs; J. J. - | A Travelling Clerkship, Mail Office. | 169 | 33 | 71 | 68 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 431 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 170 | 48 | 75 | 50 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 428 |
| *February* 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 - - - | A Surveyor's Stationary Clerkship. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 145 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 0 | 15 | 0 | 70 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 135 |
| *February* 21. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashley; F. M. - | 2 Temporary Clerkships. | 177 | 14 | 84 | 65 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 435 |
| Bayly; H. E. - | | 170 | 10 | 95 | 59 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 429 |
| No. 3 - - | | 184 | 16 | 64 | 64 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 423 |
| No. 4 - - | | 150 | 25 | 60 | 65 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 395 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 121 | 14 | 60 | 70 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 355 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abel ; M. C. - | 3 Temporary Clerkships. | 170 | 44 | 85 | 64 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 458 |
| Baily ; E. H. - | | 169 | 45 | 85 | 72 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 456 |
| Naylor ; I. - - | | 138 | 32 | 95 | 63 | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 408 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 155 | 12 | 87 | 0 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 349 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 75 | 70 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 245 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 0 | 28 | 0 | 60 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 148 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 60 |
| *March* 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lyndon ; P. F. - | 2 Temporary Clerkships (Dublin). | 172 | 49 | 100 | 70 | 96 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 487 |
| Hore ; E. W. - | | 188 | 42 | 75 | 58 | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 443 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 152 | 42 | 62 | 70 | 75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 401 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 152 | 33 | 60 | 75 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 380 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 105 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 149 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 0 | 27 | 0 | 60 | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 127 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 30 |
| *April* 4. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Young ; G. W. - | A Temporary Clerkship (Edinburgh). | 182 | 40 | 82 | 75 | 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 471 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 168 | 37 | 92 | 60 | 94 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 451 |
| *April* 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 - - - | A Surveyor's Stationary Clerkship. | 143 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 323 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 95 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 90 |
| *April* 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hastings ; G. - | 2 Temporary Clerkships. | 156 | 44 | 95 | 68 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 453 |
| Gordon ; J. - - | | 169 | 17 | 90 | 62 | 94 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 432 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 137 | 48 | 0 | 60 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 340 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 110 | 40 | 0 | 50 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 270 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 0 | 15 | 95 | 60 | 94 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 264 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 0 | 8 | 0 | 50 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 108 |
| *April* 18. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O'Donnell ; D. K. | A Temporary Clerkship (Dublin). | 160 | 48 | 85 | 62 | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 435 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 148 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 220 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 115 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 211 |

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POST OFFICE—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *April* 25. | **Maximum** - | **200** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **550** |
| Henshaw; E. G. - | 3 Temporary Clerkships. | 200 | 50 | 82 | 66 | 96 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 494 |
| *Duffy; A. J. - | | 178 | 44 | 85 | 70 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 472 |
| Sadler; F. C. - | | 194 | 48 | 65 | 71 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 468 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 164 | 38 | 90 | 62 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 454 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 168 | 49 | 86 | 56 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 449 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 142 | 30 | 100 | 72 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 439 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 124 | 40 | 86 | 65 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 400 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 132 | 48 | 50 | 63 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 383 |
| No. 9 - - - | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 52 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 117 |
| *June* 16. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hurt; L. C. - | A Temporary Clerkship. | 188 | 42 | 100 | 72 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 502 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 85 | 72 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 252 |
| *July* 25. | **Maximum** - | **300** | — | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | **150** | **150** | — | **(300)** | **(300)** | — | **1550** |
| Hurt; L. C. - | 2 Fourth-class Clerkships in the Secretary's Office, | 195 | — | 100 | 65 | 96 | — | 115 | 170 | 72 | 70 | — | — | 140 | — | 1023 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 100 | — | 0 | 78 | 85 | — | 95 | 70 | 50 | 56 | — | 175 | — | — | 709 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 0 | — | 0 | 65 | 60 | — | 95 | 85 | 56 | 50 | — | 135 | — | — | 546 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 105 | — | 0 | 74 | 90 | — | 90 | 0 | 50 | 50 | — | 0 | — | — | 459 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 40 | — | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | — | 120 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *July* 25. | **Maximum** | **200** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **550** |
| Dickson; A. - | A Temporary Clerkship (Edinburgh). | 191 | 23 | 70 | 75 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 449 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 130 | 28 | 70 | 65 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 388 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 137 | 48 | 0 | 50 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 295 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 125 |
| *August* 11. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 - - - | A Travelling Clerkship in the Mail Office. | 127 | 27 | 0 | 55 | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 249 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 127 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| *August* 22. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dadd; I. J. - | 5 Temporary Clerkships. | 195 | 50 | 85 | 70 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 495 |
| Rix; W. H. - | | 185 | 44 | 80 | 75 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 474 |
| Lowe; F. J. S. - | | 169 | 36 | 90 | 62 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 452 |
| †No. 4 - - - | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gifford; W. E. - | | 134 | 27 | 100 | 74 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 435 |
| Hancock; H. J. - | | 178 | 16 | 85 | 65 | 86 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 430 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 138 | 23 | 90 | 65 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 416 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 100 | 17 | 100 | 75 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 392 |
| No. 9 - - - | | 152 | 14 | 75 | 50 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 381 |
| No. 10 - - | | 143 | 28 | 50 | 70 | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 371 |
| No. 11 - - | | 133 | 32 | 60 | 50 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 370 |
| No. 12 - - | | 100 | 16 | 80 | 85 | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 361 |
| No. 13 - - | | 100 | 26 | 80 | 50 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 351 |
| No. 14 - - | | 122 | 16 | 50 | 55 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 328 |
| No. 15 - - | | 152 | 29 | 0 | 60 | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 321 |
| *October* 31. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philips; J. - - | A Surveyor's Stationary Clerkship. | 175 | 48 | 100 | 62 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 480 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 30 |
| *October* 31. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *De Lancey; E. A. | | 195 | 43 | 100 | 70 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 503 |
| *Morris; C. L. - | | 186 | 42 | 90 | 63 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 471 |
| Tymms; E. R. - | | 170 | 32 | 100 | 68 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 470 |
| Manson; J. - - | | 160 | 48 | 86 | 80 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 464 |

† This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POST OFFICE—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *October* 31—cont. | **Maximum** - | **200** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **550** |
| Housden; J. A. J. | 11 Temporary Clerkships. | 180 | 19 | 100 | 66 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 460 |
| Bateman; A. H. - | | 173 | 47 | 72 | 75 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 457 |
| Hopkins; G. - | | 190 | 32 | 93 | 50 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 455 |
| Morony; J. - - | | 173 | 37 | 79 | 70 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 454 |
| O'Neil; A. J. - | | 170 | 33 | 100 | 53 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 451 |
| Unwin; J. W. - | | 158 | 27 | 100 | 65 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 440 |
| Bundy; C. H. - | | 135 | 36 | 94 | 75 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 435 |
| No. 12 - - | | 160 | 36 | 85 | 70 | 75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 426 |
| No. 13 - - | | 184 | 33 | 72 | 55 | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 424 |
| No. 14 - | | 170 | 18 | 65 | 74 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 422 |
| | | 146 | 13 | 100 | 68 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 422 |
| No. 17 - - | | 170 | 40 | 57 | 60 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 422 |
| No. 18 - - | | 135 | 40 | 67 | 73 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 415 |
| No. 19 - - | | 142 | 28 | 90 | 66 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 411 |
| No. 20 - - | | 100 | 34 | 96 | 78 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 408 |
| No. 21 - - | | 187 | 25 | 58 | 50 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 405 |
| No. 22 - - | | 160 | 30 | 55 | 60 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 400 |
| No. 23 - - | | 158 | 38 | 58 | 67 | 75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 396 |
| No. 24 - - | | 141 | 11 | 88 | 52 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 387 |
| No. 25 - - | | 150 | 18 | 52 | 60 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 370 |
| No. 26 - - | | 102 | 29 | 70 | 70 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 361 |
| No. 27 - - | | 167 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 299 |
| | | 116 | 9 | 0 | 60 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 255 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 28 - - | | 0 | 27 | 63 | 60 | 94 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 244 |
| No. 29 - - | | 145 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 232 |
| No. 30 - - | | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 86 |
| No. 31 - - | | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 78 |
| *November* 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heritage ; H. - | A Surveyor's Stationary Clerkship. | 174 | 38 | 75 | 73 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 445 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 173 | 42 | 68 | 60 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 428 |
| *November* 28. | **Maximum -** | **300** | — | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | **150** | **150** | — | **300** | — | — | **1550** |
| No. 1 - - - | A Fourth-class Clerkship in the Secretary's Office. | 0 | — | 0 | 50 | 90 | — | 90 | 70 | 65 | 90 | — | 165 | — | — | 620 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 148 | — | 90 | 68 | 100 | — | 110 | 80 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | — | — | 596 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 0 | — | 100 | 85 | 90 | — | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 145 | — | — | 540 |
| *December* 8. | **Maximum -** | **200** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **550** |
| *Lang ; C. D. - | A Temporary Clerkship. | 190 | 49 | 100 | 80 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 514 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 192 | 40 | 100 | 70 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 497 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 158 | 41 | 90 | 64 | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 433 |
| *December* 12. | **Maximum -** | **300** | — | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | **150** | **150** | — | **(300)** | **(300)** | — | **1550** |
| Bridger ; R. L. - | A Fourth-class Clerkship, Secretary's Office. | 159 | — | 90 | 62 | 95 | — | 75 | 130 | 99 | 130 | — | — | 220 | — | 1060 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 197 | — | 0 | 56 | 90 | — | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | — | — | 418 |
| *December* 22. | **Maximum -** | **200** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **550** |
| Treacher ; C. W. - | A Temporary Clerkship. | 195 | 47 | 90 | 60 | 97 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 489 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 170 | 48 | 86 | 64 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 468 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 185 | 32 | 72 | 55 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 434 |
| *December* 22. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scriven ; H. A. - | A Temporary Clerkship. | 185 | 23 | 82 | 70 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 460 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 123 | 20 | 86 | 65 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 379 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 70 |

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *December* 27, 1864. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | **150** | — | — | — | — | — | **1450** |
| *Murtagh ; E. - | A Clerkship. | 220 | 41 | 288 | 160 | 98 | — | 102 | 70 | 128 | — | — | — | — | — | 1107 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 241 | 50 | 215 | 150 | 95 | — | 110 | 85 | 132 | — | — | — | — | — | 1078 |
| **REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *August* 8. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | **150** | **150** | — | — | — | — | **1600** |
| Davies ; T. - - | A Clerkship. | 202 | 23 | 251 | 170 | 90 | — | 100 | 90 | 108 | 111 | — | — | — | — | 1145 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 162 | 19 | 273 | 120 | 60 | — | 90 | 160 | 50 | 85 | — | — | — | — | 1019 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 154 | 48 | 253 | 105 | 40 | — | 100 | 85 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 785 |
| **REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND).** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *January* 10. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | **150** | — | — | — | — | — | **1150** |
| *Kelly ; C. R. L. - | A Clerkship. | 191 | 47 | 88 | 53 | 100 | — | 128 | 125 | 135 | — | — | — | — | — | 867 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 192 | 42 | 0 | 75 | 90 | — | 83 | 140 | 102 | — | — | — | — | — | 724 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 0 | 36 | 0 | 60 | 90 | — | 98 | 135 | 86 | — | — | — | — | — | 505 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 0 | 33 | 0 | 80 | 90 | — | 0 | 140 | 65 | — | — | — | — | — | 408 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *April* 18. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kirkpatrick ; C. - | A Clerkship. | 224 | 19 | 95 | 68 | 100 | — | 90 | 150 | 98 | — | — | — | — | — | 844 |
| No. 2 - - | | 224 | 50 | 69 | 77 | 100 | — | 90 | 100 | 111 | — | — | — | — | — | 821 |
| No. 3 - - | | 237 | 48 | 100 | 65 | 95 | — | 90 | 90 | 59 | — | — | — | — | — | 784 |
| No. 4 - - | | 118 | 21 | 88 | 65 | 95 | — | 75 | 135 | 88 | — | — | — | — | — | 685 |
| No. 5 - - | | 149 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 90 | — | 75 | 130 | 65 | — | — | — | — | — | 522 |
| *August* 22. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madden ; W. - | A Clerkship. | 267 | 49 | 92 | 75 | 88 | — | 95 | 145 | 136 | — | — | — | — | — | 947 |
| No. 2 - - | | 229 | 45 | 98 | 80 | 98 | — | 120 | 120 | 105 | — | — | — | — | — | 895 |
| No. 3 - - | | 185 | 44 | 95 | 85 | 90 | — | 105 | 95 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | 759 |
| No. 4 - - | | 92 | 44 | 75 | 65 | 85 | — | 110 | 110 | 52 | — | — | — | — | — | 633 |
| **† SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TRADE, BOARD OF.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *May* 2. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | — | **200** | **150** | — | — | **200** | — | — | **1300** |
| Bingham; R. P. P. | A Clerkship. | 150 | 21 | 85 | 70 | 97 | 70 | — | 145 | 120 | — | — | 130 | — | — | 888 |
| No. 2 - - | | 101 | 23 | 92 | 70 | 90 | 70 | — | 95 | 112 | — | — | 160 | — | — | 813 |
| No. 3 - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 80 | 50 | — | 90 | 60 | — | — | 150 | — | — | 480 |
| *October* 31. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brophey ; E. - | A Clerkship. | 232 | 41 | 75 | 70 | 95 | 70 | — | 140 | 110 | — | — | 120 | — | — | 953 |
| No. 2 - - | | 0 | 0 | 70 | 70 | 90 | 70 | — | 0 | 55 | — | — | 130 | — | — | 485 |
| **TREASURY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *May* 30. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | **150** | **150** | — | **(300)** | **(300)** | **200** | **2100** |
| Puller ; C. C. - | A Clerkship. | 279 | 29 | 270 | 145 | 95 | — | 150 | 140 | 142 | 110 | — | — | 245 | 140 | 1745 |
| No. 2 - - | | 181 | 22 | 290 | 130 | 95 | — | 100 | 170 | 100 | 95 | — | 220 | — | 117 | 1520 |
| No. 3 - - | | 180 | 33 | 240 | 155 | 95 | — | 100 | 160 | 135 | 97 | — | — | 185 | 56 | 1436 |

† A competition for a supplementary clerkship in this office was announced but not held.

Table G.—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | Transcribing. | English Composition or Correspondence. | Précis or Indexing. | Geography. | History. | Book-keeping. | French or another Modern Language. | Latin. | Algebra or Euclid. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TREASURY—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *October* 3. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | **150** | **150** | — | **(300)** | **(300)** | **200** | **2100** |
| Hervey; G. W. - | A Clerkship. | 244 | 9 | 246 | 130 | 100 | — | 90 | 180 | 75 | 80 | — | 190 | — | 198 | 1542 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 204 | 34 | 297 | 126 | 95 | — | 105 | 180 | 58 | 78 | — | 165 | — | 154 | 1496 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 129 | 18 | 246 | 150 | 100 | — | 120 | 140 | 74 | 97 | — | 220 | — | 196 | 1490 |
| **WAR OFFICE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *December* 19. | **Maximum** - | **100** | **10** | **200** | **200** | **100** | — | **200** | **200** | **100** | **100** | — | — | — | — | **1210** |
| †No. 1 - - - | A Temporary Clerkship in the Adjutant-General's Office. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Triscott; J. H. R. | | 68 | 5 | 150 | 160 | 90 | — | 105 | 120 | 46 | 35 | — | — | — | — | 779 |
| No. 3 - - | | 35 | 5 | 110 | 115 | 90 | — | 150 | 150 | 58 | 53 | — | — | — | — | 766 |
| No. 4 - - | | 44 | 7 | 110 | 120 | 80 | — | 110 | 70 | 39 | 56 | — | — | — | — | 636 |
| **WORKS, OFFICE OF.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *April* 18. | **Maximum** - | **300** | **50** | **300** | **200** | **100** | — | **150** | **200** | — | — | — | **(300)** | **(300)** | — | **1600** |
| *Gowlland; R. S. - | A Clerkship. | 262 | 21 | 265 | 155 | 90 | — | 120 | 110 | — | — | — | 225 | — | — | 1248 |
| No. 2 - - | | 207 | 25 | 270 | 145 | 90 | — | 105 | 100 | — | — | — | — | 145 | — | 1087 |
| No. 3 - - | | 140 | 30 | 275 | 110 | 85 | — | 105 | 95 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 840 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *August* 22. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evens ; R. U. - | A Clerkship. | 215 | 44 | 292 | 140 | 100 | — | 120 | 105 | — | — | — | 105 | — | — | 1121 |
| No. 2 - - | | 170 | 36 | 240 | 130 | 95 | — | 85 | 70 | — | — | — | 220 | — | — | 1046 |
| No. 3 - - | | 140 | 4 | 140 | 115 | 80 | — | 60 | 90 | — | — | — | 190 | — | — | 819 |
| *November* 14. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Soltau ; G. - - | A Clerkship. | 239 | 27 | 260 | 100 | 97 | — | 130 | 120 | — | — | — | 110 | — | — | 1083 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 160 | 8 | 270 | 120 | 90 | — | 125 | 160 | — | — | — | 85 | — | — | 1018 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 117 | 8 | 150 | 100 | 85 | — | 80 | 70 | — | — | — | 205 | — | — | 815 |

† This candidate passed on the examination, but declined an appointment.

TABLE G. (2.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE.**

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Situation. | English Composition. | Précis. | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Italian. | Geography. | History. | Constitutional Law. | International Law. | Pure Mathematics. | Mixed Mathematics. | Natural Science. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *June* 27. | **Maximum** - | **200** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **400** | **2000** |
| Starkey; R. D. - | 3 Hong Kong Cadetships. | 180 | 110 | 173 | 73 | 90 | — | 90 | 123 | 130 | — | — | — | — | — | 969 |
| *Lister; A. - - | | 180 | 150 | 80 | — | 87 | — | — | 124 | 93 | — | — | 100 | 94 | — | 908 |
| Russell; J. - - | | 120 | 85 | 60 | — | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 175 | 76 | 330 | 886 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 150 | 110 | 110 | 37 | 49 | 180 | — | 93 | 86 | — | — | 20 | 32 | — | 867 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 130 | 100 | 173 | 60 | 61 | — | 47 | 77 | 50 | — | — | 82 | 68 | — | 848 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 160 | 160 | 140 | — | 50 | — | — | 99 | 73 | 40 | 50 | — | — | — | 772 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 180 | 40 | 167 | 140 | — | — | — | 72 | 88 | — | — | 64 | 16 | — | 767 |
| No. 8 - - - | | — | 110 | 167 | 57 | 123 | — | — | 81 | 71 | 20 | 10 | — | — | — | 639 |
| No. 9 - - - | | 140 | 150 | 93 | — | 49 | — | — | 101 | 32 | — | — | — | — | 23 | 588 |
| No. 10 - - - | | 120 | 90 | 160 | 53 | 48 | — | — | 28 | 7 | — | — | 24 | — | — | 530 |
| No. 11 - - - | | 90 | 40 | 120 | 47 | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 44 | 48 | — | 429 |

TABLE G. (3.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE.**

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Situation. | Précis. | Class I. | | | | | Class II. | | Class III. | | | Class IV. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Latin Translation. | Latin Composition. | Greek Translation. | Greek Composition. | Greek and Roman Literature. | History. | English Composition. | Constitutional Law. | International Law. | Political Economy. | Mathematics. | Book-keeping. | |
| *July* 25. | **Maximum** - | **600** | **300** | **300** | **300** | **300** | **300** | **900** | **600** | **500** | **500** | **500** | **1400** | **100** | **5100** |
| Massie ; R. - - | A Ceylon Writership. | 540 | 260 | 120 | 210 | 90 | 100 | 400 | 460 | — | — | — | 350 | 22 | 2552 |
| No. 2† - - - | A Ceylon Writership. | 480 | 180 | 60 | 10 | — | — | 220 | 340 | 100 | 200 | 150 | — | — | 1740 |

† Two other candidates presented themselves, but they failed to pass the preliminary examination.

## Table G. (4.)—EDUCATION OFFICE.

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Situation. | Arithmetic. | Compound Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | English Composition. | Précis or Abstract. | Digest into Summaries. | Book-keeping. | Geography. | History. | French. | Latin. | English Literature. | Mathematics. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *April* 18. | **Maximum** - | 300 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 1650 |
| Smith; G. A. - - - - | Five Clerkships. | 277 | 14 | 87 | 73 | 95 | 105 | 105 | 125 | 72 | — | — | — | 70 | — | 150 | 1173 |
| Pethybridge; W. - - - | | 264 | 25 | 92 | 73 | 95 | 110 | 90 | 142 | 96 | 56 | — | — | — | — | 128 | 1171 |
| Hodgson; T. H. - - - - | | 217 | 13 | 100 | 78 | 100 | 140 | 128 | 56 | 74 | — | 114 | — | — | — | 98 | 1118 |
| Slater; W. - - - - - | | 129 | 22 | 100 | 85 | 100 | 140 | 113 | 137 | 56 | — | 60 | — | 110 | — | — | 1052 |
| Down; T. C. - - - - - | | 234 | 50 | 90 | 84 | 95 | 105 | 83 | 140 | 120 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 50 | 1051 |
| No. 6 - - - - - - | | 209 | 21 | 70 | 75 | 95 | 105 | 113 | 59 | 104 | — | — | 115 | — | — | 14 | 980 |
| No. 7 - - - - - - | | 252 | 23 | 94 | 84 | 95 | 105 | 120 | 88 | 74 | — | 34 | — | — | — | — | 969 |
| No. 8 - - - - - - | | 131 | 10 | 90 | 86 | 100 | 120 | 98 | 50 | 89 | 66 | 98 | — | — | — | — | 938 |
| No. 9. - - - - - - | | 117 | 9 | 96 | 75 | 95 | 145 | 105 | 95 | 45 | — | — | 0 | 135 | — | — | 917 |
| No. 10 - - - - - - | | 126 | 0 | 97 | 72 | 95 | 135 | 75 | 0 | 38 | — | — | — | 145 | 65 | — | 848 |
| No. 11 - - - - - - | | 208 | 47 | 75 | 75 | 90 | 105 | 90 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 54 | — | — | — | — | 828 |
| No. 12 - - - - - - | | 180 | 21 | 75 | 65 | 95 | 110 | 75 | 74 | 68 | 60 | — | 0 | — | — | — | 823 |
| No. 13 - - - - - - | | 164 | 29 | 60 | 68 | 95 | 112 | 105 | 65 | 36 | — | 2 | 35 | — | — | — | 771 |
| No. 14 - - - - - - | | 207 | 44 | 70 | 72 | 95 | 90 | 94 | 0 | 78 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 750 |
| No. 15 - - - - - - | | 206 | 27 | 90 | 75 | 95 | 105 | 53 | 50 | 43 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 744 |
| No. 16 - - - - - - | | 146 | 4 | 0 | 72 | 85 | 110 | 90 | 86 | 51 | — | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 644 |
| No. 17 - - - - - - | | 176 | 48 | 60 | 70 | 95 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 596 |
| No. 18 - - - - - - | | 0 | 24 | 80 | 70 | 95 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 339 |
| No. 19 - - - - - - | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 10 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 194 |
| No. 20 - - - - - - | | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 152 |

TABLE G. (5.)—**PARLIAMENT OFFICE.**

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Situation. | Preliminary Examination. | Class A. | | | Class B. | | | | Class C. | | Class D. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | English Composition. | English Language. | English Literature. | Latin Translation. | Latin Composition. | Greek Translation. | Greek Composition. | Pure Mathematics. | Mixed Mathematics. | French. | German. | Italian. | |
| *February* 22. | **Maximum** - | **1100** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **100** | **200** | **100** | **300** | **300** | **200** | **200** | **200** | **2300** |
| Taylor; E. F. - - | A Clerkship. | 871 | 165 | 84 | 57 | 160 | 90 | 75 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | 1517 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 805 | 190 | 110 | 156 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 123 | 127 | — | 1511 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 858 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 165 | 200 | 130 | 120 | 15 | 1488 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 764 | 140 | 61 | 93 | 130 | 20 | 40 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 1248 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 745 | 105 | 81 | 87 | — | — | — | — | 89 | 70 | — | — | — | 1177 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 769 | 100 | 24 | 51 | 140 | 55 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1139 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 757 | 135 | 10 | 34 | 110 | 15 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1061 |

## TABLE G. (6.)—OPEN COMPETITIONS for SITUATIONS in the STEAM FACTORIES, DOCKYARDS, and VICTUALLING YARDS.

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Compound Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | English Grammar. | English Composition. | Geography. | French Translation. | Euclid. | Algebra. | Health Marks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *May* 30. | **Maximum** | 200 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | — | 1250 |
| Bond; S. J. | Situation of Engineer Student, Keyham. | 168 | 50 | 92 | 84 | 71 | 85 | 50 | 95 | 148 | 112 | — | 955 |
| Grant; A. R. | | 168 | 2 | 73 | 60 | 62 | 100 | 55 | 85 | 151 | 157 | — | 913 |
| Thearle; H. | | 147 | 29 | 90 | 68 | 75 | 90 | 46 | 80 | 152 | 135 | — | 912 |
| Jeffery; E. J. | | 140 | 36 | 100 | 76 | 69 | 70 | 57 | 75 | 120 | 130 | — | 873 |
| Barter; A. S. | | 165 | 36 | 80 | 87 | 73 | 75 | 75 | 40 | 152 | 83 | — | 866 |
| †Rockett; H. S. | | 160 | 34 | 90 | 70 | 60 | 75 | 40 | 90 | 121 | 117 | — | 857 |
| †Follett; S. G. | | 161 | 11 | 50 | 63 | 49 | 70 | 53 | 75 | 164 | 159 | — | 855 |
| †Skinner; W. H. | | 107 | 18 | 85 | 84 | 75 | 85 | 72 | 30 | 104 | 122 | — | 782 |
| †Cattran; H. E. | | 149 | 18 | 90 | 75 | 63 | 45 | 39 | 70 | 75 | 148 | — | 772 |
| †Gale; W. H. C. | | 112 | 13 | 85 | 56 | 57 | 60 | 66 | 80 | 161 | 75 | — | 765 |
| No. 11 | | 94 | 34 | 85 | 80 | 67 | 70 | 48 | 60 | 145 | 32 | — | 715 |
| No. 12 | | 121 | 24 | 65 | 77 | 60 | 70 | 46 | 25 | 124 | 72 | — | 684 |
| No. 13 | | 128 | 32 | 75 | 73 | 59 | 45 | 61 | 65 | 81 | 60 | — | 679 |
| No. 14 | | 141 | 18 | 65 | 73 | 53 | 34 | 36 | 50 | 121 | 61 | — | 652 |
| No. 15 | | 126 | 42 | 60 | 75 | 28 | 75 | 30 | 40 | 5 | 42 | — | 523 |
| No. 16‡ | | 85 | 48 | 83 | 70 | 29 | 60 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 31 | — | 432 |
| *May* 30. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Woodthorpe; W. H. | Situation of Engineer Student, Portsmouth. | 196 | 50 | 95 | 86 | 74 | 80 | 64 | 75 | 166 | 190 | — | 1076 |
| Allen; W. T. | | 200 | 27 | 100 | 85 | 66 | 95 | 73 | 95 | 166 | 152 | — | 1059 |
| Naish; W. C. | | 166 | 29 | 93 | 88 | 69 | 80 | 76 | 85 | 170 | 123 | — | 979 |
| Morris; T. A. | | 146 | 42 | 100 | 90 | 67 | 65 | 71 | 85 | 166 | 118 | — | 950 |
| Walton; H. F. | | 167 | 45 | 96 | 84 | 49 | 90 | 63 | 80 | 161 | 94 | — | 929 |
| §Alexander; T. J. | | 175 | 27 | 81 | 75 | 53 | 60 | 48 | 70 | 134 | 185 | — | 908 |
| §Walker; W. | | 132 | 27 | 75 | 80 | 51 | 75 | 53 | 40 | 138 | 129 | — | 800 |
| No. 8 | | 148 | 15 | 86 | 67 | 60 | 70 | 59 | 15 | 132 | 139 | — | 791 |
| No. 9 | | 147 | 42 | 90 | 70 | 48 | 34 | 30 | 15 | 155 | 116 | — | 747 |
| §Parsons; W. G. | | 97 | 32 | 60 | 78 | 44 | 70 | 71 | 35 | 152 | 101 | — | 740 |
| §Moon; H. J. J. G. | | 144 | 28 | 90 | 80 | 52 | 75 | 39 | 45 | 92 | 90 | — | 735 |
| No. 12 | | 104 | 21 | 46 | 75 | 30 | 25 | 54 | 10 | 115 | 55 | — | 535 |
| No. 13 | | 109 | 2 | 55 | 70 | 41 | 60 | 57 | 15 | 15 | 83 | — | 507 |
| No. 14 | | 88 | 20 | 55 | 64 | 55 | 70 | 41 | 70 | 30 | 10 | — | 503 |
| No. 15‖ | | 100 | 25 | 55 | 66 | 35 | 30 | 21 | 30 | 10 | 28 | — | 400 |
| *May* 30. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manser; R. | Situation of Engineer Student, Sheerness. | 132 | 38 | 93 | 80 | 59 | 90 | 39 | 95 | 52 | 124 | — | 802 |
| Corner; J. T. | | 153 | 42 | 54 | 60 | 53 | 80 | 45 | 25 | 111 | 137 | — | 760 |
| Howlett; W. A. | | 162 | 13 | 55 | 70 | 52 | 60 | 34 | 65 | 104 | 99 | — | 714 |
| Gardener; J. W. T. | | 123 | 33 | 50 | 75 | 47 | 62 | 49 | 35 | 145 | 89 | — | 708 |
| Brown; B. J.¶ | | 118 | 27 | 50 | 60 | 47 | 60 | 34 | 25 | 85 | 79 | — | 585 |
| *May* 30. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Larg; J. C. | Situation of Engineer Student, Woolwich. | 116 | 10 | 75 | 80 | 58 | 95 | 36 | 85 | 108 | 96 | — | 759 |
| No. 2 | | 163 | 42 | 75 | 62 | 56 | 70 | 27 | 25 | 114 | 116 | — | 750 |
| No. 3 | | 149 | 26 | 70 | 75 | 53 | 40 | 24 | 20 | 131 | 151 | — | 739 |
| Rudd; R.** | | 123 | 2 | 70 | 60 | 77 | 80 | 52 | 90 | 67 | 85 | — | 706 |

† These candidates were appointed to Woolwich.
‡ Fourteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
§ These candidates were appointed to Sheerness.
‖ Four other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
¶ Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
** Eight other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (6.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Compound Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | English Grammar. | English Composition. | Geography. | French Translation. | Euclid. | Algebra. | Health Marks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *May* 30. | **Maximum** | 200 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Reading. 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 1450 |
| Morris; J. S. | Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Chatham. | 138 | 5 | 50 | 80 | 49 | 85 | 44 | 70 | 115 | 150 | 140 | 926 |
| Lane; G. W. | | 116 | 12 | 84 | 70 | 40 | 80 | 21 | 70 | 45 | 115 | 110 | 763 |
| Jennings; W. F. | | 115 | 25 | 90 | 72 | 53 | 65 | 26 | 60 | 0 | 40 | 110 | 656 |
| Buckingham; J. H. | | 116 | 25 | 50 | 60 | 48 | 65 | 49 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 629 |
| Taylor; R. | | 141 | 8 | 82 | 65 | 18 | 15 | 26 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 605 |
| Andrews; W. | | 83 | 13 | 84 | 57 | 33 | 70 | 17 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 484 |
| Cheesman; H. H.† | | 44 | 7 | 62 | 62 | 38 | 35 | 10 | 55 | 0 | 20 | 90 | 423 |
| *ay* 30. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thompson; G. C. | Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Deptford. | 52 | 8 | 96 | 74 | 60 | 65 | 38 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 568 |
| Martin; R.‡ | | 50 | 21 | 60 | 62 | 17 | 20 | 11 | 50 | 0 | 20 | 50 | 361 |
| *May* 30. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allington; J. | Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Devonport. | 187 | 32 | 90 | 80 | 59 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 195 | 200 | 163 | 1216 |
| Cole; J. F. F. | | 83 | 27 | 80 | 55 | 52 | 50 | 25 | 60 | 45 | 44 | 200 | 721 |
| Ball; W. | | 119 | 19 | 65 | 68 | 44 | 30 | 23 | 55 | 60 | 87 | 115 | 685 |
| Remfry; W. J. | | 57 | 17 | 65 | 72 | 58 | 40 | 62 | 55 | 70 | 0 | 143 | 639 |
| Goad; J. J. | | 109 | 5 | 55 | 58 | 35 | 30 | 39 | 55 | 30 | 42 | 150 | 608 |
| Kinsman; J. S. G. | | 62 | 15 | 80 | 72 | 37 | 65 | 44 | 50 | 40 | 20 | 100 | 585 |
| No. 7 | | 52 | 14 | 85 | 63 | 24 | 50 | 25 | 55 | 0 | 18 | 121 | 507 |
| No. 8 § | | 64 | 23 | 85 | 74 | 29 | 20 | 29 | 60 | 0 | 19 | 25 | 428 |
| *May* 26. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thomas; F. | Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Pembroke. | 119 | 23 | 65 | 53 | 59 | 85 | 39 | 75 | 188 | 153 | 50 | 909 |
| Lewis; L. | | 170 | 50 | 80 | 62 | 54 | 50 | 64 | 80 | 112 | 149 | 25 | 896 |
| Howells; J. | | 158 | 28 | 68 | 58 | 42 | 34 | 62 | 50 | 75 | 90 | 200 | 865 |
| Stephens; J. H. | | 145 | 38 | 84 | 68 | 49 | 75 | 70 | 75 | 116 | 138 | 0 | 858 |
| Phillips; W. T. | | 113 | 25 | 90 | 60 | 54 | 75 | 69 | 70 | 12 | 71 | 50 | 689 |
| No. 6 | | 141 | 12 | 64 | 70 | 37 | 15 | 53 | 50 | 55 | 77 | 50 | 624 |
| No. 7‖ | | 94 | 29 | 55 | 70 | 46 | 50 | 25 | 85 | 0 | 84 | 50 | 588 |
| *May* 30. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Davis; G. J. ¶ | Victualling Yard Apprentice, Plymouth. | 135 | 24 | 85 | 70 | 64 | 50 | 69 | 60 | 70 | 20 | 185 | 832 |
| *May* 30. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenslade; A. L. | Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Portsmouth. | 142 | 32 | 96 | 80 | 44 | 80 | 52 | 60 | 12 | 36 | 200 | 834 |
| Butt; F. | | 129 | 18 | 50 | 74 | 18 | 30 | 32 | 50 | 15 | 79 | 200 | 695 |
| Elmes; J. G. C. | | 104 | 42 | 100 | 62 | 39 | 40 | 26 | 70 | 10 | 0 | 175 | 668 |
| Cook; A. H. | | 111 | 42 | 70 | 52 | 7 | 40 | 51 | 40 | 45 | 14 | 150 | 622 |
| Wallbridge; J. | | 91 | 23 | 70 | 70 | 23 | 30 | 9 | 60 | 15 | 82 | 125 | 598 |
| Skeens; A. | | 70 | 10 | 85 | 74 | 30 | 50 | 38 | 30 | 0 | 19 | 175 | 581 |
| Woolven; T. W. | | 98 | 34 | 84 | 74 | 9 | 20 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 369 |
| Bonney; A. G.** | | 80 | 10 | 65 | 58 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 321 |
| *May* 30. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Davies; L. G. | Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Sheerness. | 156 | 27 | 63 | 58 | 27 | 40 | 19 | 60 | 52 | 118 | 100 | 720 |
| Fooks; L. W.†† | | 76 | 16 | 58 | 68 | 12 | 34 | 14 | 50 | 46 | 35 | 75 | 484 |

† Eighteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
§ Seven other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‖ Four other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
¶ One other candidate presented himself, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
** Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
†† Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (6.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Compound Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | English Grammar. | English Composition. | Geography. | French Translation. | Euclid. | Algebra. | Health Marks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *May* 30. | **Maximum** | 200 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Reading. 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 1450 |
| Edwards; J. F.† | Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Woolwich. | 52 | 4 | 75 | 50 | 5 | 25 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 331 |
| *December* 5. | **Maximum** | 200 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | — | 1250 |
| Athawes; C. S. B. | Situation of Engineer Student, Keyham. | 184 | 18 | 100 | 75 | 46 | 65 | 69 | 70 | 136 | 108 | — | 871 |
| Roskrow; W. G. | | 150 | 14 | 82 | 70 | 61 | 90 | 82 | 90 | 146 | 83 | — | 868 |
| Stribling; W. S. | | 184 | 34 | 76 | 85 | 58 | 40 | 73 | 30 | 146 | 128 | — | 854 |
| Willby; R. G. | | 189 | 44 | 90 | 80 | 36 | 55 | 34 | 50 | 135 | 124 | — | 837 |
| Medlen; J. J. K. | | 159 | 32 | 80 | 85 | 62 | 70 | 67 | 40 | 148 | 72 | — | 815 |
| ‡Priston; R. B. | | 104 | 36 | 98 | 85 | 68 | 65 | 63 | 80 | 123 | 58 | — | 780 |
| ‡Micklewood; E. H. | | 177 | 38 | 55 | 80 | 47 | 45 | 58 | 30 | 97 | 138 | — | 765 |
| No. 8 | | 166 | 27 | 75 | 75 | 55 | 60 | 74 | 70 | 110 | 40 | — | 752 |
| No. 9 | | 148 | 48 | 86 | 90 | 66 | 50 | 48 | 40 | 100 | 65 | — | 741 |
| No. 10 | | 132 | 32 | 75 | 85 | 68 | 60 | 53 | 50 | 123 | 48 | — | 726 |
| No. 11 | | 100 | 25 | 70 | 75 | 59 | 45 | 56 | 75 | 94 | 96 | — | 695 |
| No. 12 | | 129 | 36 | 86 | 80 | 53 | 60 | 61 | 35 | 100 | 42 | — | 682 |
| No. 13 | | 133 | 14 | 85 | 65 | 53 | 70 | 37 | 75 | 70 | 52 | — | 654 |
| No. 14 | | 126 | 34 | 88 | 80 | 44 | 80 | 42 | 30 | 68 | 50 | — | 642 |
| No. 15 | | 98 | 27 | 97 | 75 | 48 | 55 | 51 | 50 | 61 | 60 | — | 622 |
| No. 16 | | 113 | 25 | 60 | 65 | 35 | 50 | 46 | 20 | 36 | 29 | — | 479 |
| No. 17 § | | 126 | 23 | 80 | 70 | 30 | 0 | 10 | 50 | 39 | 21 | — | 449 |
| *December* 5. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Green; W. | Situation of Engineer Student, Portsmouth. | 198 | 50 | 92 | 75 | 58 | 70 | 76 | 95 | 165 | 200 | — | 1079 |
| Cook; W. | | 194 | 50 | 96 | 70 | 50 | 85 | 61 | 95 | 148 | 177 | — | 1026 |
| Coomber; T. G. | | 185 | 46 | 94 | 75 | 48 | 90 | 79 | 85 | 135 | 131 | — | 968 |
| Hamm; R. S. | | 196 | 35 | 90 | 74 | 40 | 70 | 58 | 85 | 146 | 158 | — | 952 |
| Pibworth; J. | | 196 | 2 | 92 | 70 | 43 | 75 | 60 | 90 | 148 | 163 | — | 939 |
| ‖Cummings; G. R. T. | | 156 | 48 | 96 | 72 | 57 | 40 | 35 | 90 | 141 | 147 | — | 882 |
| ‖Chase; J. E. | | 194 | 22 | 88 | 74 | 34 | 45 | 60 | 90 | 127 | 107 | — | 841 |
| No. 8 | | 190 | 14 | 80 | 80 | 46 | 60 | 39 | 80 | 86 | 149 | — | 824 |
| No. 9 | | 150 | 47 | 70 | 80 | 34 | 88 | 58 | 60 | 98 | 71 | — | 756 |
| No. 10 | | 119 | 23 | 90 | 70 | 31 | 25 | 52 | 35 | 58 | 108 | — | 611 |
| No. 11 | | 119 | 23 | 60 | 65 | 35 | 65 | 39 | 10 | 57 | 65 | — | 538 |
| No. 12 | | 118 | 48 | 90 | 63 | 24 | 45 | 23 | 40 | 56 | 25 | — | 532 |
| No. 13 | | 113 | 15 | 50 | 65 | 16 | 34 | 31 | 5 | 50 | 78 | — | 457 |
| No. 14 | | 102 | 32 | 55 | 60 | 30 | 15 | 37 | 5 | 33 | 68 | — | 437 |
| No. 15 ¶ | | 93 | 17 | 60 | 65 | 25 | 20 | 43 | 10 | 13 | 21 | — | 367 |
| *December* 5. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromley; W. | Situation of Engineer Student, Sheerness. | 143 | 16 | 98 | 72 | 65 | 72 | 39 | 60 | 142 | 100 | — | 807 |
| Abbott; W. J.** | | 118 | 29 | 80 | 76 | 47 | 63 | 36 | 15 | 52 | 50 | — | 566 |
| *December* 5. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Joce; H. J. | Situation of Engineer Student, Woolwich. | 169 | 27 | 92 | 80 | 53 | 67 | 71 | 75 | 147 | 141 | — | 922 |
| Matthews; W. H. | | 146 | 44 | 95 | 70 | 35 | 66 | 35 | 30 | 139 | 176 | — | 836 |
| No. 3 | | 166 | 22 | 90 | 72 | 61 | 66 | 62 | 85 | 99 | 50 | — | 773 |
| No. 4 | | 134 | 18 | 94 | 74 | 30 | 29 | 71 | 40 | 127 | 95 | — | 712 |
| No. 5 | | 153 | 48 | 92 | 75 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 20 | 97 | 96 | — | 687 |
| No. 6 | | 128 | 6 | 92 | 62 | 66 | 58 | 50 | 85 | 37 | 73 | — | 657 |
| No. 7 | | 96 | 36 | 95 | 80 | 45 | 53 | 35 | 75 | 12 | 52 | — | 579 |
| No. 8 | | 114 | 30 | 70 | 70 | 35 | 88 | 39 | 20 | 78 | 28 | — | 572 |
| No. 9 | | 137 | 12 | 90 | 80 | 34 | 37 | 39 | 30 | 22 | 75 | — | 556 |
| No. 10 †† | | 117 | 29 | 70 | 72 | 19 | 34 | 43 | 25 | 51 | 32 | — | 492 |

† Five other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ These candidates were appointed to Woolwich.
§ Eight other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‖ These candidates were appointed to Sheerness.
¶ Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
** Seven other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
†† Twelve other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE G. (6.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Department and Situation. | Arithmetic. | Compound Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | English Grammar. | English Composition. | Geography. | French Translation. | Euclid. | Algebra. | Health Marks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *December* 5. | **Maximum** | 200 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Reading. 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 1450 |
| Allington; J. | Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Devonport. | 189 | 34 | 98 | 80 | 52 | 92 | 73 | 75 | 190 | 121 | — | 1004 |
| Smith; W. J. D. | | 71 | 14 | 80 | 70 | 22 | 45 | 22 | 75 | 92 | 46 | 180 | 717 |
| Viggers; J. | | 66 | 8 | 70 | 60 | 26 | 70 | 23 | 70 | 94 | 32 | 169 | 688 |
| {Webber; J. | | 91 | 14 | 60 | 80 | 8 | 48 | 13 | 75 | 86 | 47 | 160 | 682 |
| {Kinsman; J. S. G. | | 93 | 4 | 65 | 55 | 25 | 66 | 29 | 70 | 86 | 24 | 165 | 682 |
| Thomas; W. C. | | 91 | 36 | 85 | 60 | 17 | 47 | 22 | 80 | 0 | 30 | 200 | 668 |
| Scott; E. F. | | 63 | 4 | 60 | 75 | 16 | 47 | 26 | 85 | 60 | 28 | 200 | 664 |
| Burt; A. W. | | 156 | 39 | 54 | 50 | 28 | 35 | 20 | 60 | 56 | 21 | 142 | 661 |
| Thomas; J. | | 98 | 23 | 92 | 70 | 5 | 30 | 8 | 70 | 20 | 34 | 175 | 625 |
| Stephens; T. M. | | 87 | 5 | 75 | 75 | 15 | 50 | 31 | 65 | 26 | 58 | 128 | 615 |
| Reed; T. G. | | 38 | 2 | 65 | 74 | 15 | 67 | 32 | 60 | 0 | 30 | 175 | 558 |
| Cotton; J. | | 63 | 21 | 90 | 70 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 75 | 62 | 27 | 100 | 544 |
| No. 13 | | 73 | 6 | 90 | 60 | 15 | 36 | 18 | 80 | 0 | 23 | 75 | 476 |
| No. 14 | | 38 | 12 | 70 | 70 | 3 | 50 | 10 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 428 |
| No. 15† | | 41 | 29 | 65 | 55 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 396 |
| *December* 5. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaughan; J. R. | Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Pembroke. | 166 | 43 | 95 | 73 | 35 | 92 | 95 | 85 | 172 | 119 | 200 | 1175 |
| Wilkins; W. | | 142 | 38 | 72 | 70 | 38 | 43 | 64 | 65 | 158 | 106 | 200 | 996 |
| Butler; G. | | 174 | 25 | 85 | 60 | 36 | 35 | 65 | 75 | 152 | 82 | 25 | 814 |
| Thomas; R. | | 111 | 36 | 94 | 68 | 20 | 76 | 45 | 85 | 62 | 47 | 125 | 769 |
| Greenland; J. D. P. | | 94 | 10 | 73 | 74 | 18 | 70 | 56 | 73 | 50 | 16 | 150 | 684 |
| Saunders; W. J. | | 127 | 37 | 85 | 64 | 29 | 65 | 56 | 65 | 0 | 24 | 100 | 652 |
| Griffiths; W. | | 124 | 12 | 87 | 78 | 12 | 35 | 80 | 70 | 94 | 30 | 25 | 647 |
| Lewis; H. | | 133 | 12 | 80 | 58 | 16 | 32 | 34 | 82 | 58 | 20 | 100 | 625 |
| Cole; W. T. | | 104 | 14 | 75 | 58 | 10 | 12 | 34 | 75 | 0 | 16 | 200 | 598 |
| Rees; P. | | 95 | 29 | 66 | 58 | 16 | 18 | 42 | 60 | 0 | 20 | 100 | 504 |
| No. 11‡ | | 33 | 27 | 93 | 54 | — | 5 | 25 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 447 |
| *December* 5. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hunt; C. W. | Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Portsmouth. | 150 | 48 | 100 | 80 | 61 | 100 | 46 | 65 | 168 | 144 | 75 | 1037 |
| Gould; A. H. | | 138 | 16 | 98 | 85 | 56 | 50 | 54 | 80 | 140 | 99 | 150 | 966 |
| Snook; F. | | 154 | 15 | 95 | 74 | 44 | 54 | 50 | 45 | 160 | 51 | 135 | 877 |
| Allen; C. R. | | 191 | 29 | 92 | 75 | 41 | 25 | 16 | 65 | 106 | 56 | 130 | 826 |
| Pilkington; J. H. | | 139 | 43 | 87 | 72 | 23 | 60 | 30 | 50 | 58 | 88 | 75 | 725 |
| Murden; J. | | 134 | 40 | 65 | 60 | 23 | 34 | 24 | 65 | 74 | 72 | 100 | 691 |
| Butler; J. J. | | 85 | 29 | 94 | 85 | 27 | 45 | 5 | 75 | 38 | 44 | 125 | 652 |
| Lemmon; W. T. | | 92 | 14 | 91 | 80 | 34 | 25 | 25 | 55 | 76 | 32 | 100 | 624 |
| Moore; R. J. | | 99 | 33 | 62 | 56 | 17 | 35 | 34 | 50 | 42 | 94 | 100 | 622 |
| Crane; J. E. | | 79 | 9 | 86 | 75 | 38 | 20 | 17 | 50 | 80 | 31 | 125 | 610 |
| Jennings; G. H. | | 146 | 41 | 80 | 56 | 35 | 45 | 11 | 50 | 12 | 18 | 75 | 569 |
| Mundy; R. J. | | 90 | 4 | 60 | 62 | 25 | 22 | 10 | 40 | 74 | 49 | 100 | 536 |
| Paine; A. H. | | 68 | 11 | 90 | 76 | 21 | 64 | 51 | 55 | 8 | 3 | 75 | 522 |
| McPherson; J. | | 56 | 24 | 90 | 55 | 34 | 5 | 11 | 70 | 6 | 28 | 125 | 504 |
| Woodthorpe; H.R.E.§ | | 70 | 6 | 55 | 60 | 33 | 60 | 25 | 50 | 0 | 15 | 100 | 474 |
| *December* 5. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hay; D. | Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Sheerness. | 97 | 38 | 66 | 66 | 30 | 65 | 21 | 70 | 64 | 41 | 160 | 718 |
| Smith; A. | | 93 | 7 | 90 | 70 | 26 | 45 | 16 | 58 | 24 | 32 | 170 | 631 |
| Wiseman; W. J.‖ | | 73 | 0 | 88 | 62 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 60 | 82 | 32 | 180 | 614 |
| *December* 5. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stokes; C. | Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Woolwich. | 88 | 27 | 94 | 70 | 33 | 75 | 19 | 85 | 84 | 28 | 150 | 753 |
| Squires; J. | | 53 | 24 | 80 | 52 | 15 | 45 | 10 | 80 | — | — | 180 | 539 |
| Cass; T. J. B.¶ | | 56 | 39 | 55 | 57 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 65 | 0 | 15 | 150 | 449 |

† Seventeen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
§ Twelve other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‖ Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
¶ Eleven other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

## TABLE G. (7.)—CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

| Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition. | Situation. | Arithmetic. | Separate Addition. | Orthography. | Handwriting. | Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper). | English Composition. | Geography. | Health Marks. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *January* 24. | **Maximum** - | 300 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 1050 |
| Lennon; W. - - | A Cadetship. | 250 | 46 | 92 | 78 | 100 | 105 | 124 | 85 | 880 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 150 | 21 | 86 | 54 | 90 | 90 | 94 | 100 | 685 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 204 | 29 | 0 | 50 | 80 | 0 | 81 | 77 | 521 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 0 | 42 | 0 | 64 | 80 | 90 | 55 | 69 | 400 |
| *March* 21. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horne; A. E. - | Two Cadetships. | 297 | 48 | 98 | 74 | 100 | 120 | 102 | 75 | 914 |
| Hutchinson; J. - | | 249 | 32 | 95 | 70 | 95 | 100 | 76 | 96 | 813 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 270 | 20 | 56 | 64 | 90 | 80 | 105 | 62 | 747 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 175 | 27 | 100 | 84 | 100 | 70 | 126 | 51 | 733 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 209 | 28 | 78 | 70 | 95 | 70 | 78 | 100 | 728 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 108 | 42 | 88 | 68 | 95 | 75 | 85 | 70 | 631 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 215 | 11 | 0 | 55 | 90 | 98 | 63 | 89 | 621 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 184 | 41 | 0 | 60 | 80 | 0 | 90 | 64 | 519 |
| No. 9 - - - | | 0 | 29 | 80 | 57 | 90 | 98 | 0 | 93 | 447 |
| *April* 18. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Davies; J. T. - | A Cadetship. | 270 | 42 | 80 | 65 | 90 | 90 | 111 | 60 | 808 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 175 | 42 | 68 | 55 | 85 | 90 | 59 | 95 | 669 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 124 | 50 | 50 | 70 | 85 | 70 | 70 | 86 | 605 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 140 |
| *April* 18. | | | | | | | | | | |
| MacInerney; E. O'C. | Two Cadetships. | 201 | 12 | 60 | 55 | 85 | 120 | 100 | 70 | 703 |
| Hayes; T. - - | | 195 | 4 | 50 | 60 | 65 | 105 | 59 | 100 | 638 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 144 | 14 | 94 | 74 | 95 | 105 | 0 | 97 | 623 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 111 | 12 | 25 | 67 | 75 | 93 | 84 | 94 | 561 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 139 | 29 | 0 | 65 | 60 | 96 | 0 | 88 | 477 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 0 | 16 | 0 | 60 | 90 | 110 | 67 | 55 | 398 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 70 | 70 | 0 | 85 | 285 |
| No. 8 - - - | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 90 | 0 | 60 | 230 |
| *May* 2. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milling; O. - - | A Cadetship. | 218 | 48 | 72 | 80 | 90 | 128 | 138 | 95 | 869 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 232 | 25 | 65 | 52 | 90 | 93 | 124 | 80 | 761 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 194 | 32 | 60 | 62 | 80 | 105 | 60 | 55 | 648 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 157 | 42 | 0 | 60 | 85 | 108 | 76 | 65 | 593 |
| *June* 19. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raleigh; J. W. - | Two Cadetships. | 266 | 40 | 100 | 60 | 95 | 90 | 60 | 100 | 811 |
| Hare; G. J. C. - | | 223 | 34 | 91 | 80 | 100 | 135 | 72 | 60 | 795 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 180 | 46 | 100 | 73 | 95 | 120 | 79 | 80 | 773 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 165 | 29 | 70 | 60 | 90 | 100 | 58 | 95 | 667 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 150 | 36 | 0 | 60 | 90 | 100 | 0 | 75 | 511 |
| No. 6 - - - | | 130 | 24 | 58 | 58 | 95 | 70 | 0 | 75 | 510 |
| No. 7 - - - | | 0 | 17 | 50 | 60 | 95 | 100 | 0 | 80 | 402 |
| *October* 3. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Molloy; L. D. - | A Cadetship. | 200 | 27 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 113 | 120 | 75 | 805 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 127 | 25 | 88 | 70 | 80 | 120 | 87 | 80 | 677 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 143 | 46 | 52 | 50 | 85 | 75 | 85 | 97 | 633 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 147 | 19 | 20 | 75 | 85 | 98 | 76 | 98 | 618 |
| No. 5 - - - | | 121 | 32 | 5 | 65 | 95 | 105 | 71 | 60 | 554 |
| *December* 12. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holmes; G. - - | A Cadetship. | 273 | 49 | 100 | 55 | 95 | 120 | 116 | 64 | 872 |
| No. 2 - - - | | 248 | 49 | 90 | 70 | 100 | 100 | 107 | 80 | 844 |
| No. 3 - - - | | 244 | 40 | 50 | 80 | 85 | 100 | 88 | 75 | 762 |
| No. 4 - - - | | 181 | 46 | 80 | 70 | 90 | 105 | 97 | 72 | 741 |

LIST of ALL PERSONS who have obtained CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION for CLERKSHIPS and similar APPOINTMENTS in the various PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS during the year 1865.

* Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (*) obtained honorary additions to their Certificates either for proficiency in extra subjects chosen by themselves, or for marked proficiency in prescribed subjects.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of *competition*.

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| **A.** | | | |
| *Abbott; Edward John | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 6. |
| †Abel; Matthias Clarke | Do. | Temporary Clerk | March 10. |
| Adams; Baldwin Dacres | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 3. |
| †Aikin; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes | January 28. |
| Aitken; James | Do. | Assistant of Excise | October 5. |
| †Alcorn; James Gunning | Convict Prisons Department (Ireland). | Clerk | October 23. |
| Alderton; Abraham Bacon | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | December 15. |
| †Alexander; George Edward | Convict Service | Clerk | January 30. |
| Alexander; Louis Sheppard | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 29. |
| Alston; Henry | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | October 18. |
| Anderson; William | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | September 12. |
| Andrews; Frederick John | Do. | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | March 22. |
| Annear; John Scott | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | October 5. |
| Archbold; John Alexander | Do. | Do. | April 18. |
| Archer; John Elliott | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | July 11. |
| †Armstrong; William Darling. | Customs | Clerk (Newcastle) | June 3. |
| †Ashley; Frederick Morewood. | Post Office | Temporary Clerk (London) | February 28. |
| Aston; Arthur | Do. | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | January 3. |
| †Austin; William Francis | Customs | Supernumerary Clerk (London Docks Department). | April 18. |
| †Aylen; Samuel | Do. | Clerk (Portsmouth) | February 10. |
| **B.** | | | |
| Baggaley; Walter Archer | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | November 24. |
| Bailey; John | Factory Inspectors' Department. | Sub-Inspector | March 6. |
| Bailey; William John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 14. |
| †Baily; Edward Henry | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 2. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk | March 2. |
| †Baker; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes | September 26. |
| Baker; William Augustus | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | January 3. |
| †Barber; James | Customs | Clerk (Examiners' Office) | August 15. |
| | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Warehouse Department). | December 5. |
| Barker; Albert Hugo | Do. | Assistant of Excise | March 31. |
| Barnard; Ebenezer | Do. | Do. | November 28. |
| Barton; King Crawford Massey. | Valuation Office (Ireland). | Clerk | November 11. |
| Bate; Samuel Hewitt | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | July 20. |
| †Bateman; Alfred Edmund | Registry of Designs | Clerk | May 27. |
| | Board of Trade | Do. | June 23. |
| †Bateman; Alfred Henry | Post Office | Temporary Clerk | November 9. |
| Bates; Charles | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | October 5. |
| Batty; Thomas | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | November 28. |
| Bayly; Edward Crosbie | Do. | Do. | March 24. |
| †Bayly; Herbert Edmund | Do. | Do. | January 4. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk (London) | February 28. |
| Bazley; Albert Walter | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 18. |
| Beadon; William Hammet | Factory Inspectors' Department. | Sub-Inspector | January 27. |
| Beard; William | Registrar-General's Office (England). | Sorter | March 29. |
| Beckingsale; George | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | April 27. |
| Beecroft; Alfred Titus | Customs | Extra Clerk | April 12. |
| Bell; Wallace | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 24. |
| †Benson; John | Admiralty | Temporary Clerk (Somerset House). | June 10. |
| Beresford; Thomas Gibson | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | April 6. |
| Bickley; Thomas John | Do. | Do. | February 17. |

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| †Bingham; Reginald Potenger Peregrine. | Charity Commission | Clerk | April 3. |
| | Board of Trade | Do. | May 12. |
| Bird; William Allibone | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | April 11. |
| Birkenhead; John | Do. | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | December 28. |
| †Blackburn; John Bickerton | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Secretary's Office) | February 23. |
| †Blackford; John Richard | Customs | Clerk (London) | January 21. |
| Blake; Mark Joseph | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 25. |
| Blight; Richard | Do. | Do. | March 3. |
| †Bluett; Peter Frederick William. | Do. | Clerk (Income Tax Office | March 25. |
| Blyth; Edward | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 9. |
| Bolt; William Seymour | Do. | Do. | May 13. |
| Boote; Thomas David | Do. | Provincial Clerk | December 29. |
| Boulter; George | Do. | Do. | February 4. |
| Bourne; John Henry | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | December 27. |
| Bowen; Thomas | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 10. |
| Bowles; Francis | Do. | Do. | February 24. |
| Bowns; Albert Burgess | Do. | Do. | May 11. |
| Boyle; Louis | Loan Fund Board (Ireland). | Clerk | January 7. |
| Brackstone; Timothy | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | April 28. |
| Braham; John Ward Frederick. | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | April 1. |
| Bray; Jonathan | Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. | Clerk to Clerk of Works | August 24. |
| †Bremner; William Pitt | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Legacy Duty Office Dublin). | March 28. |
| Brettell; Samuel | Do. | Assistant of Excise | August 12. |
| †Brewster; Richard George | Do. | Clerk (Warehouse Department). | September 19. |
| Brickwood; John William Parker. | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | April 28. |
| †Bridger; Robert Lowther | Do. | Clerk in Secretary's Office | December 22. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | December 22. |
| Briggs; Hugh Currer | India Office | Temporary Clerk | January 19. |
| *†Brodie; Busfield Francis | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Solicitor's Office) | July 18. |
| †Bromley; William | Customs | Clerk (Dover) | July 8. |
| †Brophey; Edward | Board of Trade | Clerk | November 13. |
| Broster; Thomas | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | February 16. |
| Brown; Charles | Do. | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | September 2. |
| Brown; Frederick | Admiralty | Clerk (Somerset House) | December 15. |
| Brown; George | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 10. |
| Brown; Henry Edward | Customs | Junior Draughtsman in Tonnage Department. | January 12. |
| †Brown; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes | January 19. |
| Brown; John | Do. | Assistant of Excise | March 20. |
| †Brown; Joseph Granville | Customs | Clerk (East and West India Docks Department). | May 16. |
| †Browning; Thomas | Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland). | Clerk | December 30. |
| Brunskill; Francis Robinson | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | December 29. |
| Buckley; Daniel | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 11. |
| †Bundy; Charles Henry | Post Office | Temporary Clerk | November 9. |
| Bundy; Frederick William | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | November 7. |
| Burgess; Thomas | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | May 5. |
| *†Burke; Thomas Michael Bonaventure. | Customs | Clerk (Dublin) | February 17. |
| †Burls; Edwin Grant | India Office | Clerk in Stores Department | December 6. |
| Burnett; Carmi Charles Johnson. | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 7. |
| *Bury; Peter | Board of Trade | Temporary Clerk | March 22. |
| Bushby; Eliott White | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | March 29. |
| Butler; Paul John Henry | Do. | Do. | August 24. |
| Butler; Thomas Robinson | Do. | Do. | December 28. |
| Butler; William Alfred | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 27. |
| Byrne; Edward Joseph Colclough. | Do. | Do. | January 14. |
| Byrne; John | Do. | Do. | August 17. |
| Byron; James | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | October 31. |

## C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Campbell; Henry Donald | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | July 10. |
| Cannon; Edwin | Convict Service | Clerk | January 23. |
| Carmichael; James Morse | Admiralty | Clerk (Whitehall) | May 9. |
| Carnie; James Leslie | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 26. |
| *Carpenter; Russell Forbes | Mint | Clerk Assistant in Operative Department. | March 8. |

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| Carrige; John William | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | April 28. |
| †Carrington; George Henry Hill. | Admiralty | Temporary Clerk (Somerset House). | August 18. |
| Carroll; Robert | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 14. |
| Cartwright; Charles Frederic | Do. | Do. | March 13. |
| Casey; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 23. |
| *†Cawse; Melbourne | Do. | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes | July 18. |
| Chandler; Powell Richard William. | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | November 11. |
| Chapman; William Greenhill | Exchequer of Pleas (Master's Office). | Clerk | March 21. |
| Charters; Joseph | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | December 20. |
| †Charters; William | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Special Commissioners' Office). | May 4. |
| Chate; Frederick Ozias | Do. | Assistant of Excise | August 12. |
| Clatworthy; Richard Alfred | Do. | Do. | July 17. |
| Clutterbuck; George | Do. | Do. | August 24. |
| Cochrane; George | Do. | Do. | May 8. |
| *Cole; Alan Summerley | Science and Art Department. | Clerk | May 31. |
| Collins; Arthur Thomas | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 12. |
| †Colls; Thomas Arthur | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Warehouse Department). | January 19. |
| Colquhoun; Allan Paul | Do. | Assistant of Excise | April 8. |
| Coman; William | Do. | Do. | June 2. |
| Connolly; John | Do. | Do. | December 28. |
| Cook; Edwin | Do. | Do. | April 5. |
| Cook; Thomas | Do. | Do. | November 24. |
| *†Coomber; Richard | Do. | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes | January 27. |
| Cooper; Austin Damer | Registry of Judgments (Ireland). | Clerk | November 17. |
| Cooper; Charles | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | April 1. |
| Cooper; Francis Thomas | Do. | Do. | May 23. |
| Copus; Henry Robinson | Do. | Postmaster (Guildford) | August 26. |
| *Corby; Edward | Customs | Clerk (Dublin) | June 12. |
| Corby; William | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | October 14. |
| Cornwall; John Thomas | War Office | Commissariat Clerk | March 23. |
| Costa; Paul Dennis | Do. | Probationary Clerk (Purveyor's Department). | August 29. |
| Cotter; William | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | June 24. |
| Cotton; Hugh Alfred | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | March 13. |
| Court; Samuel | Do. | Postmaster (Derby) | August 16. |
| Courtney; William Prideaux | Ecclesiastical Commission. | Temporary Clerk | March 23. |
| Coxon; Anderson Carr | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | December 8. |
| Crawshaw; William | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | March 10. |
| Creagh; William | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | May 20. |
| Crombie; James Minnitt | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 22. |
| Crowe; William | Do. | Do. | August 8. |
| †Crowther; James | Customs | Clerk (Hull) | October 3. |
| Crozier; Robert George | India Office | Temporary Clerk | November 30. |
| Currie; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | October 5. |
| Curtin; Thomas | Do. | Do. | July 10. |

## D.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| †Dadd; Isaac John | Post Office | Temporary Clerk (London) | August 26. |
| Dalgleish; Henry | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | April 4. |
| †Daly; Charles Edward | Customs | Clerk (Tea Department) | December 27. |
| †Daly; Robert Henry | Do. | Clerk (Searcher's Office) | December 27. |
| Davey; Charles Hellyar | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | August 31. |
| Davidson; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | September 19. |
| Davies; Isaac Matthew | Admiralty | Store Issuer (Sierra Leone) | October 13. |
| Davies; James Blake | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | October 12. |
| †Davies; Thomas | Registrar-General's Office (England). | Clerk | August 25. |
| Deane; Barnard Body | Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. | Bailiff and Gardener | April 27. |
| Deans; Francis | Post Office | Postmaster (Paisley) | June 24. |
| †Deffell; Charles | Home Office | Clerk | November 17. |
| *†De Lancey; Eugene Ambler. | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 20. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk | November 9. |
| De la Pole; Edmund Reginald Talbot. | Quartermaster-General's Office. | Do. | January 28. |
| †Denman; Archibald Frederick. | Post Office | Do. | January 31. |

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| Dennison; William | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | April 19. |
| Dickinson; Regiuald | House of Commons | Clerk | April 29. |
| †Dickson; Archibald | Post Office | Temporary Clerk (Edinburgh). | August 15. |
| *Dillon; Conrad Adderly | Probate Court | Searcher | December 21. |
| †Dixon; Henry Sydenham | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Solicitor's Office) | March 27. |
| Dixon; Joseph | Do. | Assistant of Excise | January 11. |
| Dobbin; Thomas Sydney | Admiralty | Clerk in Dockyard abroad | June 15. |
| †Donovan; Morgan | National Education Office (Ireland). | Clerk | July 29. |
| †Douglas; George | Customs | Clerk (Hull) | October 3. |
| †Douglas; John George | Do. | Clerk (Hartlepool) | March 7. |
| †Down; Thomas Christopher | Education Office | Assistant Clerk | April 9. |
| Drake; Dennys | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 10. |
| *†Duffy; Anthony Joseph | Do. | Do. | January 31. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk (London) | April 17. |
| Duke; Alexander Simpson | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 27. |
| Dunton; William Adin | Do. | Do. | August 22. |
| †Dutton; Frederick | Do. | Clerk (Chief Accountant's Office). | June 16. |
| †Dutton; Thomas | Do. | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes | April 9. |
| **E.** | | | |
| Edmonds; George | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | August 17. |
| Elliot; William Mark | Do. | Do. | July 18. |
| Ellis; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 21. |
| †Ellison; John Wilkinson | Customs | Clerk (Legal Quays Department). | August 12. |
| †Elmes; Robert Henry | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Solicitor's Office, Dublin). | April 13. |
| Emden; William Samuel | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 2. |
| Enright; William | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | May 12. |
| †Entwissle; Thomas William | Convict Prisons Department (Ireland). | Clerk | May 25. |
| Evans; David Vaughan | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | March 13. |
| Evenden; William | Customs | Extra Clerk (London) | February 21. |
| †Evens; Richard Underhay | Admiralty | Dockyard Clerk | May 11. |
| | Office of Works | Clerk | September 12. |
| Everitt; George Robert | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | May 20. |
| **F.** | | | |
| Fanning; Henry Augustin | National Education Office (Ireland). | Clerk | March 7. |
| Farquharson (Capt.); James Casamaijor. | Convict Service | Deputy Governor | March 23. |
| Farrell; John | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | February 17. |
| Felce; Walter | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | August 12. |
| Field; Frederick | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | June 6. |
| Fincher; Edward | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 23. |
| Findlay; John | Do. | Do. | March 2. |
| Finlaison; Griffith | Admiralty | Clerk (Somerset House) | May 22. |
| Finucane; Thomas Andrew | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 31. |
| Firth; James | Education Office | Inspector's Assistant | February 21. |
| Fish; William Smaller | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | September 1. |
| Fisher; Frederick | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 6. |
| Fitzgerald; Michael Francis | War Office | Probationary Clerk (Purveyor's Department). | January 17. |
| | Do. | Purveyor's Clerk | October 17. |
| Fitzsimon; Henry Eustace | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | June 27. |
| *Flaxman; Arthur John | Board of Trade | Temporary Clerk | March 25. |
| Fleming; George | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 11. |
| Fleury; Arthur Thomas John | Landed Estates Court (Ireland). | 3rd Assistant in Office of Clerk of Records. | March 28. |
| Flindell; James George | Colonial Convict Service. | Clerk (Western Australia) | January 26. |
| Foot; Jeffery | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | November 22. |
| Forsyth; Charles | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | August 12. |
| Fox; Henry Elliott | Probate Court | Searcher | July 26. |
| Fraser; Alexander | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | October 5. |
| Freeburn; James Frederick | Admiralty | Clerk | June 9. |
| Freeman Thomas | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | November 28. |

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| **G.** | | | |
| Galbraith; James Malcolm | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | April 5. |
| Gallagher; Eugene Patrick | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | December 18. |
| Galloway; James Alfred | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | May 10. |
| Gambier; James William Morley. | Admiralty | Clerk (Whitehall) | December 11. |
| Garden; Alexander | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | April 3. |
| Garton; William | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | July 10. |
| Garvie; Archibald Fraser | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 14. |
| Gately; James | Do. | Do. | October 11. |
| Gibson; Henry Aston | Do. | Do. | March 27. |
| Gibson; John Walker | Customs | Extra Clerk (Newcastle) | October 11. |
| †Gifford; Walter Edwin | Post Office | Temporary Clerk (London) | August 29. |
| Gilderdale; Frederick Valentine. | Do. | Provincial Clerk | March 4. |
| Gilfoyle; James | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | November 27. |
| Glasier; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | June 24. |
| Godby; William Henry | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | May 30 |
| Godfrey; George William | Admiralty | Clerk (Somerset House) | September 12. |
| *†Godfrey; Jullien Louis Faulconbridge Henry. | Customs | Clerk (Tea Department) | May 11. |
| Goodfellow; David | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | October 11. |
| Goodman; Francis | Do. | Do. | May 13. |
| Goodman; William Meigh | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | April 21. |
| Gordon; John | National Education Office (Ireland). | Sub-Inspector of Schools | September 5. |
| †Gordon; Joseph | Post Office | Temporary Clerk (London) | May 16. |
| Gosden; Richard Thomas | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | November 29. |
| *†Gowlland; Richard Sankey | Office of Works | Clerk | May 4. |
| Grace; Michael | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | April 19. |
| Graham; William | Do. | Do. | February 20. |
| *†Gray; Alexander | Do. | Clerk (Registrar of Warrants' Office). | December 8. |
| Gray; Henry Alexander | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 11. |
| Green; Francis | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 13. |
| Green; John Evershed | Probate Court | Copying Clerk | January 5. |
| **H.** | | | |
| Hadwen; William Henry | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | March 22. |
| Hall; Robert Fraser | Do. | Do. | March 7. |
| Hall; William Codrington Briggs. | Admiralty | Clerk (Somerset House) | October 13. |
| *†Hammond; Arthur Rashdall. | Do. | Dockyard Clerk | May 11. |
| †Hancock; Henry John | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 22. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk (London) | October 27. |
| Hanly; Thomas Fergus | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | June 30. |
| Hardy; Charles | Board of Trade | Temporary Clerk | November 28. |
| Hardinge; Woolfield Henry Fitzhardinge. | Do. | Do. | November 30. |
| *†Hardy; Edward Lee Carteret Price. | Duchy of Lancaster | Clerk | April 6. |
| Hare; Hon. Hugh Henry | Foreign Office | Queen's Foreign Service Messenger. | July 20. |
| Harker; John William | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 23. |
| Harley; Edward | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 21. |
| Harmer; Thomas Bailey | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 27. |
| Harold; Charles William | Do. | Do. | April 11. |
| Harrison; Edward | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | June 7. |
| Harrison; John Pownall | Do. | Do. | August 26. |
| Hart; Edwin James | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 29. |
| Hart; Jerome Kerr | Do. | Do. | March 27. |
| Hart; William | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 18. |
| *†Harvey; Alexander Smith | Consular Service | Student Interpreter (China) | November 2. |
| Harwood; William Russell | Office of Works | Examiner | March 4. |
| Hasdell; Henry Dennis | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 6. |
| †Hastings; George | Do. | Temporary Clerk (London). | April 13. |
| Haviland; Frederick | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | August 5. |
| Hedgman; Alfred | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | June 19. |
| †Henshaw; Edmond Garrett | Do. | Temporary Clerk (London) | April 28. |

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| †Heritage; Henry | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | October 7. |
| | Do. | Surveyor's Stationary Clerk | December 5. |
| †Hervey; George William | Treasury | Clerk | October 19. |
| Hewett; Thomas Comer | Customs | Extra Clerk (London) | September 5. |
| Heysham; Russell Henry | Colonial Convict Service. | Clerk (Western Australia) | January 21. |
| †Higgins; James | Customs | Clerk (Examiners' Office) | April 4. |
| *†Highmore; Nathaniel Joseph. | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Solicitor's Office) | July 17. |
| Hill; Frederick | Do. | Assistant of Excise | February 16. |
| Hill; John | Do. | Do. | April 3. |
| Hill; Walter | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting Clerk) | November 10. |
| Hill; William | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | May 18. |
| Hindle; John William | Convict Service | Deputy Governor | October 16. |
| Hirst; John | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | October 12. |
| Hislop; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 21. |
| †Hoblyn; Richard Armstrong | Audit Office | Clerk | September 12. |
| Hodgson; Caleb | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | December 18. |
| Hodgson; John | Do. | Provincial Clerk | March 29. |
| †Hodgson; Thomas Hesketh | Education Office | Assistant Clerk | May 10. |
| Hodson; William Thomas | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 4. |
| Hogg; William | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | August 18. |
| *†Hole; John Mitchell | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Fire Insurance Department). | January 17. |
| Holloway; John | Do. | Assistant of Excise | June 24. |
| Holworthy; Matthew Haddock. | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | August 15. |
| Holyoake; Maltus Questell | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | July 20. |
| †Hopkins, George | Post Office | Temporary Clerk | November 23. |
| Hopping; Charles James | Convict Service | Schoolmaster | December 1. |
| †Hore; Edmond William | Post Office | Temporary Clerk (Dublin) | March 30. |
| †Housden; John Angell James. | Do. | Temporary Clerk | November 9. |
| Howard; Cecil | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | April 4. |
| Howard; Henry | Diplomatic Service | Attaché | August 9. |
| Howard; Hugh Harry | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | November 23. |
| Howard; Honourable Kenneth. | Foreign Office | Clerk | June 20. |
| Hurcomb; William Thomas | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | March 16. |
| Hurst; John William Edward. | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | August 9. |
| †Hurt; Louis Charles | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | March 11. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk | June 26. |
| | Do. | Clerk in Secretary's Office | August 4. |
| *Hutcheson; John Conroy | Emigration Office | Clerk | June 1. |
| *†Hyde; John Thomas | Convict Service | Do. | January 20. |
| †Hynes; John Thomas | Customs | Clerk (Cork) | September 5. |

## I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Incledon; Richard | Admiralty (Court of) | Clerk in Registrar's Office | August 29. |
| †Innell; Frederic Alfred | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Chief Accountant's Office). | October 13. |
| Innes; Peter | Do. | Assistant of Excise | April 11. |
| Ireland; Richard | Colonial Convict Service. | Clerk (Western Australia) | October 14. |
| *†Irvine; John Jane Mc Donald. | Customs | Clerk (Leith) | March 23. |
| Ivemey; Thomas | Do. | Extra Clerk (London) | June 2. |
| †Ivins; Henry | Do. | Clerk (Newport) | March 10. |

## J.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| James; Josiah | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | July 8. |
| James; Robert George Gordon | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 18. |
| James; Spencer | Do. | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | April 28. |
| †Jeffery; John Henry | Customs | Clerk (London) | January 30. |
| Jeffreys; Marmaduke Darell | Admiralty | Clerk (Whitehall) | July 20. |
| Jenkinson; Francis Broxholme Grey. | House of Commons | Supernumerary Clerk in Committee Office. | August 12. |
| *†Jephson; Henry Lorenzo | Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland). | Clerk | September 12. |
| †Jesse; Arthur Henry Hallam | Audit Office | Do. | December 15. |
| †Jewell; Robert | Inland Revenue | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes | January 28. |

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| Johnson; Job | Admiralty (Court of) | Clerk in Registrar's Office | June 26. |
| Johnston; James | Lunacy Board (Scotland). | Clerk | November 24. |
| Johnstone; James | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | February 8. |
| Jolliffe; Henry | Board of Trade | Temporary Clerk | July 24. |
| Jones; Arthur | Seamen's Registry Office | Do. | August 17. |
| Jones; Evan | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | December 27. |
| Jones; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 23. |
| Jones; William | Do. | Do. | August 5. |
| †Jowett; Eli | Do. | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes | September 19. |
| †Joyce; Stephen | Registry of Deeds (Ireland). | Transcribing Clerk | September 5. |
| Joynt; William Johnson | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | June 22. |
| **K.** | | | |
| Kay; Edward | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 19. |
| †Keen; Thomas | Convict Service | Clerk | January 18. |
| *†Kellaway; John | Customs | Clerk (London) | January 26. |
| *†Kelly; Charles Russell Lewis. | Registrar-General's Office (Ireland). | Clerk | February 2. |
| Kelly; Edward William | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Income Tax Office) | September 12. |
| Kennedy; Patrick D'Alton | Do. | Assistant of Excise | November 24. |
| *†Kenning; Charles Henry | Customs | Clerk (East and West India Docks Department). | May 8. |
| Kenworthy; James William | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | May 12. |
| Kidd; Henry Liddell | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | November 1. |
| King; Alfred John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | August 5. |
| Kirby; Alfred Francis Philip | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 6. |
| †Kirkpatrick; Charles | Registrar General's Office (Ireland). | Clerk | May 8. |
| Knight; John Thomas Burtt | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 4. |
| Knight; William Norman | Do. | Do. | August 12. |
| Knowles; Richard Brinsley | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | July 29. |
| **L.** | | | |
| Lang; Charles Dowson | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | April 27. |
| Langton; Francis Albert Romnald. | Do. | Do. | March 29. |
| Lascelles; John Watson | Do. | Do. | January 6. |
| Lawrence; Henry | Do. | Postmaster (Kingstown) | October 3. |
| Lawson; Henry | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | December 27. |
| †Lawson; William Hastings | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Receiver-General's Office). | July 24. |
| Lazenby; George | Colonial Convict Service. | Foreman of Works (Western Australia). | January 12. |
| *Leach; Frederick | Quartermaster-General's Office. | Clerk | May 11. |
| Leach; Thomas | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 2. |
| Leal; Charles Edward | Do. | Do. | January 21. |
| Leary; James | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | April 5. |
| Leary; John | Do. | Do. | December 14. |
| Lee; Francis | Registrar-General's Office (England). | Indexer | March 16. |
| Le Rossignol; John Mauger | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | October 9. |
| Lester; William Alexander | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | October 5. |
| *†Levick; Ernest | Customs | Clerk (Legal Quays Department). | October 10. |
| †Lewis; William George | Do. | Clerk (Swansea) | September 2. |
| Ley; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 28. |
| *Linford; Herbert Wadeson | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 2. |
| Ling; Clement Cook | Do. | Do. | August 15. |
| *†Lister; Alfred | Colonial Office | Cadet (Hong Kong) | July 22. |
| Loftus; Michael | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | May 10. |
| Long; James Duncan | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | November 28. |
| Lorrain; James | Do. | Do. | November 24. |
| Lovell; George William | Do. | Do. | February 22. |
| Loverock; John Allport | Do. | Do. | December 27. |
| †Lowe; Francis John Smith | Do. | Do. | February 14. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk | August 25. |

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| †Lowndes; James | Lunatic Asylums Office (Ireland). | Clerk | April 8. |
| Loyns; William | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | March 15. |
| Lucy; Charles Frederic | Do. | Temporary Clerk | August 18. |
| Lynch; Edward | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | August 17. |
| †Lyndon; Patrick Francis | Post Office | Temporary Clerk (Dublin) | April 1. |
| Lyons; Michael | Colonial Convict Service. | Compounder (Western Australia). | June 2. |
| **M.** | | | |
| *†McClatchie; Harry Parkes | Consular Service | Student Interpreter (China) | May 16. |
| †McClintock; Frederick Robert. | Home Office | Clerk | August 7. |
| McCloughry; Arthur | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 23. |
| McConnell; John | Do. | Do. | November 23. |
| McFarlane; Donald | Admiralty | Foreman of Works (Malta) | June 14. |
| McGeown; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | August 9. |
| McGhee; George Ponsonby | Quartermaster-General's Office. | Temporary Clerk | December 21. |
| Macgowan; Edward | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | January 19. |
| McInnes; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 22. |
| Mackay; Alexander Rutherford. | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | June 24. |
| †McKay; Donald | Customs | Clerk (Inverness) | November 11. |
| Mackay; William David | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 22. |
| *†McKean; Edward | Consular Service | Student Interpreter (China) | November 2. |
| McKenna; Frederick George Neil. | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | March 22. |
| MacKenzie; Murdo | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | September 1. |
| Mackenzie; William | Do. | Do. | August 12. |
| McMuldrock; John | Do. | Do. | March 22. |
| McMurray; George | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | June 1. |
| Macqueen; James Steele | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | April 1. |
| McWilliams; William James | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | August 17. |
| *†Madden; William | Registrar-General's Office (Ireland). | Clerk | September 19. |
| Magrath; John Valentine | War Office | Clerk in a Manufacturing Department. | May 19. |
| †Major; Thomas Pilcher | Customs | Clerk (Folkestone) | August 25. |
| Major; Wilson | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | July 14. |
| Malone; Thomas | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | August 12. |
| Manning; Richard | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | October 13. |
| Mansergh; Henry Arthur | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | May 31. |
| †Manson; John | Do. | Do. | April 22. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk | November 9. |
| Marshall; Charles Augustus | War Office | Commissariat Clerk | February 6. |
| Martin; George | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | April 11. |
| Martley; John | Landed Estates Court (Ireland). | Clerk to Notice Assistant in Registrar's Office. | May 20. |
| †Massie; Robert | Colonial Office | Writer (Ceylon) | August 9. |
| †Massy; William Ludgate | Customs | Clerk (Southampton) | February 4. |
| May; Thomas | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | December 18. |
| *Mayhew; George | Board of Trade | Temporary Clerk | March 17. |
| *†Mayhew; Robert | Customs | Clerk (Long Room) | August 11. |
| *†Meadows; William | Do. | Clerk (Examiners' Office) | August 8. |
| Mells; Frederick James | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | July 26. |
| Metcalf; Joseph | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | April 5. |
| †Miall; James Augustus | Do. | Clerk (Office of Examiner of Income Tax Claims). | September 19. |
| Michelson; Thomas James | Do. | Assistant of Excise | July 13. |
| Middleton; Shireff | Do. | Do. | January 11. |
| Miller; Ebenezer | Do. | Do. | November 17. |
| Mills; Frederick Bailey | Do. | Do. | July 13. |
| Minton; Thomas Joseph | Mint | Resident Engraver | March 22. |
| Moffit; John | Seamen's Registry | Temporary Clerk | August 30. |
| Moginie; Campbell Pendock | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank | August 22. |
| Moir; John | Customs | Extra Clerk (Glasgow) | March 11. |
| †Molloy; Francis William Fénélon. | Do. | Clerk (Belfast) | December 13. |
| Molyneux; George | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | January 16. |
| Monkhouse; John Hind | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | April 4. |
| Montgomery; William | Post Office | Postmaster (Newcastle-on-Tyne). | May 9. |
| †Mooney; Thomas Aiskew | Poor Law Commission | Extra Clerk | September 12. |
| Moore; William | Education Office | Inspector's Assistant | August 2. |
| Morgan; David | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | December 1. |
| Morgan; Thomas Robert | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | May 16. |
| †Morony; James | Do. | Temporary Clerk | November 9. |

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| *†Morris; Charles Lyde | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 13. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk | November 9. |
| Morris; Joseph Robert | Patent Office | Clerk | December 27. |
| Mortimer; James | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 18. |
| †Mowat; James | Customs | Clerk (Aberdeen) | February 2. |
| †Mudge; Charles | Do. | Clerk (Examiners' Office) | August 18. |
| Mudge; George | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | December 18. |
| Munday; Charles Frederick | Admiralty | Draughtsman in Department of Controller of Navy. | May 22. |
| †Mundy; Alfred James | Inland Revenue | Clerk (Registrar of Warrant's Office). | September 19. |
| Munro; James | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | July 27. |
| †Murphy; Stephen | Customs | Clerk (Examiners' Office) | August 12. |
| *†Murtagh; Edward | Public Works Office (Ireland). | Clerk | January 16. |
| †Musgrave; Philip | Customs | Clerk (Glasgow) | February 21. |
| **N.** | | | |
| Nash; Edward Nellis | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | March 7. |
| †Naylor; Isaac | Do. | Temporary Clerk | March 8. |
| *Neale; Henry James Vansittart. | Admiralty | Clerk (Whitehall) | December 11. |
| Nelson; Hugh | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | November 18. |
| Nesfield; Francis Dale | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | March 13. |
| Neville; William Brent | Quartermaster-General's Office (Ireland). | Clerk | December 11. |
| †Nevins; Henry Willis | Customs | Clerk (Dundee) | September 5. |
| Newcombe; Ebenezer | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | May 19. |
| Newman; William Backway | Convict Service | Schoolmaster | May 8. |
| †Newport; Henry Richard | Customs | Clerk (East and West India Docks Department). | December 22. |
| Newton; Edwin Tulley | Science and Art Department. | Assistant Naturalist | October 25. |
| Nicholas; William | Customs | Clerk (Searcher's Office) | December 22. |
| *Nicolle; Joshua Mauger | Board of Trade | Temporary Clerk | November 17. |
| Nops; Edwin | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | May 3. |
| Nops; Francis | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 8. |
| Norris; Frederick Dane | Post Office | Postmaster (Hereford) | August 3. |
| North; William Philip | Queen's University (Ireland). | Assistant Clerk in Secretary's Office. | August 16. |
| Noyes; Augustus Finch | Quartermaster-General's Office. | Clerk | February 6. |
| **O.** | | | |
| Oakes; Sidney Hugh Ashley | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 9. |
| *†O'Brien; Michael Joseph | Consular Service | Student Interpreter (China) | May 16. |
| O'Bryen; William Basil Gregory. | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 3. |
| †O'Byrne; William Benedict Laurence. | Dublin Metropolitan Police. | Clerk in a Divisional Office | August 29. |
| †O'Donnell; David Kevin | Post Office | Temporary Clerk (Dublin) | April 21. |
| †O'Kelly; James Algernon | Customs | Clerk (Dublin) | August 11. |
| Oliver; Isaac Toby | Admiralty | Dockyard Clerk (Jamaica) | November 8. |
| †O'Neil; Arthur James. | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 3. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk | November 9. |
| O'Neill; John Russell | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | July 15. |
| Oswald; Thomas Shipman | Factory Inspectors' Department. | Sub-Inspector | February 6. |
| Owen; David | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | August 29. |
| Owen; Heseltine Augustus | Admiralty Registry | Clerk | June 13. |
| | Probate Court | Assistant in Record Keeper's Department. | July 10. |
| *Owsley; John William | Charity Commission | Clerk | August 8. |
| †Oxenham; Edward Lavington. | National Debt Office | Do. | August 8. |
| Oxley; Edmund | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | August 4. |

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| **P.** | | | |
| Paddon; Richard | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | May 16. |
| Paddon; William John | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 22. |
| Page; George Read | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 25. |
| Parker; John Archibald | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | May 8. |
| Parkinson; John Ellis | War Office | Clerk in Manufacturing Departments Accounts Branch. | November 9. |
| Parrott; William Francis | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 3. |
| Parsons; Alfred William | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | June 30. |
| Pascoe; George Septimus | Colonial Convict Service. | Clerk (Western Australia) | April 5. |
| Paterson; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | May 30. |
| †Paton; John | Customs | Clerk (Greenock) | April 19. |
| †Paul; Thomas | Convict Service | Clerk | January 25. |
| Payne; Albert | Board of Trade | Temporary Clerk | December 18. |
| Payne; William Hugh | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 9. |
| Pearse; John Cooper | Ecclesiastical Commission. | Temporary Clerk | March 22. |
| Pearson; Alexander Edwin | Board of Trade | Clerk | May 9. |
| Pearson; Edwin James | Do. | Do. | January 26. |
| †Pedöie; William | Customs | Clerk (Liverpool) | August 30. |
| Perkins; Edmund Arthur | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 8. |
| †Perkins; Robert Augustus | Inland Revenue | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes | December 21. |
| †Pethybridge; William | Education Office | Assistant Clerk | May 9. |
| †Philips; John | Post Office | Surveyor's Stationary Clerk | November 10. |
| Phillips; Richard Cobden | Do. | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | November 11. |
| Philpott; George Walker | Office of Works | Examiner | June 2. |
| Phœnix; Joseph | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 18. |
| *Pierce; Charles Alexander | Science and Art Department. | Clerk | January 4. |
| Pincher; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 3. |
| Pinchin; Elijah Wilson | Do. | Do. | March 25. |
| *†Porter; Francis Knowles | Consular Service | Student Interpreter (China) | November 2. |
| Porter; James | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | November 11. |
| Potter; Frederick Charles | Convict Service | Clerk | April 6. |
| Poundall; Charles | Board of Trade | Temporary Clerk | November 7. |
| *†Pounds; William John | Post Office | Temporary Clerk (London) | February 4. |
| Powell; Frederick | Admiralty | Clerk in Victualling Yard abroad. | January 18. |
| Powell; Henry Gay | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 8. |
| Prall; Henry Elliott | Do. | Do. | March 16. |
| Pratt; John William | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 9. |
| Pretty; John | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 6. |
| Price; Frederick | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | August 15. |
| Price; Walter | Do. | Do. | May 13. |
| Priestley; Samuel | Do. | Do. | April 4. |
| †Puller; Christopher Cholmely. | Treasury | Clerk | June 10. |
| Purdon; Andrew | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | November 8. |
| **R.** | | | |
| Radmore; Thomas | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | April 25. |
| Rae; Robert | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | May 5. |
| Ralston; William | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | August 15. |
| Ramsay; Edward Clouston | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 17. |
| Rawling; Eldon | Do. | Do. | August 11. |
| †Rea; William | Convict Service | Clerk | May 20. |
| Reed; Francis John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 30. |
| Reid; James | Do. | Do. | April 10. |
| Renacre; Charles | Do. | Do. | May 10. |
| Reynett; France Eaton | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 16. |
| Richards; William | Do. | Provincial Clerk | May 11. |
| Rickard; Ernest Francis (Hercules). | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 3. |
| †Rix, William Henry | Do. | Do. | February 14. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk | August 26. |
| Roberts; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 29. |
| *†Robertson; Charles Boyd | Foreign Office | Clerk | January 30. |
| Robertson; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | October 24. |
| †Robinson; James | Customs | Clerk (East and West India Docks Department). | May 13. |

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| Rogers; Alfred | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | January 10. |
| †Rogers; Benjamin Robert | Customs | Clerk (Long Room) | April 29. |
| Ronayne; Roger Joseph | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 23. |
| Ross; George | Do. | Do. | February 4. |
| †Russell; James | Colonial Office | Cadet (Hong Kong) | August 3. |
| *†Rutherford; David | Customs | Clerk (Glasgow) | February 24. |
| Ryan; Peter John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | July 3. |
| **S.** | | | |
| †Sadler; Frederick Charles | Post Office | Temporary Clerk (London) | April 28. |
| Sakeld; Robert Nicholson | Do. | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | March 10. |
| Sanderson; Humphrey | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | June 5. |
| Sandison; George | Post Office. | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | March 20. |
| Sarah; Henry Augustus Percival. | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | April 24. |
| *Sartoris; Maitland | Diplomatic Service | Attaché | October 27. |
| Saunders; George Richard | Customs | Extra Clerk (London) | August 17. |
| Saunders; Launcelot John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | July 8. |
| Scannell; William | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | April 13. |
| Scholes; Robert | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | November 29. |
| Scotchmer; David | Do. | Do. | April 11. |
| Scott; David | Do. | Do. | August 7. |
| Scott; John Steele | Do. | Do. | January 21. |
| *†Scott; William | Do. | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes | July 21. |
| †Scriven; Henry Augustus | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | March 31. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk (London) | December 29. |
| Semple; George Colebrook | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | November 8. |
| Sergeant; Thomas George | Do. | Do. | November 10. |
| *†Shand; James Hay Mackenzie. | Customs | Clerk (Glasgow) | April 24. |
| Shaw; Alexander Mackintosh | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | May 20. |
| Shearer; William | Do. | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | May 20. |
| Shirley; William | Do. | Do. | December 27. |
| Shoosmith; Arthur | Registrar-General's Office (England). | Sorter | August 19. |
| Shurmer; Thomas | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | April 3. |
| Sibson; George | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 2. |
| Simner; William Lewis | Poor Law Board | Supplementary Clerk | February 15. |
| *†Simpson; David Charles | Admiralty | Dockyard Clerk | May 11. |
| †Slater Walter | Education Office | Assistant Clerk | May 9. |
| Sleath; George | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 31. |
| †Smale; Solomon | Customs | Clerk (Comptroller-General's Office). | August 11. |
| †Smart; William John | Do. | Clerk (East and West India Docks Department). | December 28. |
| Smith; Arnold Cremer | India Office | Temporary Clerk | June 23. |
| †Smith; George Armitage | Education Office | Assistant Clerk | May 10. |
| Smith; Jeffery Richard | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 18. |
| †Smith; John Embleton | Customs | Clerk (Warehousing Department). | October 3. |
| Smyth; Daniel | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | November 23. |
| *†Soltau; George | Office of Works | Clerk | December 2. |
| Spashett; Christopher | Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum | Assistant Storekeeper | May 11. |
| Spenceley; Henry Ellis | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | April 13. |
| Spencer; Aaron | Do. | Do. | November 16. |
| Stack; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 7. |
| Stafford; Henry | Admiralty | Draughtsman in Hydrographical Department. | July 5. |
| Stainforth; Richard Terrick | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | November 24. |
| †Starkey; Reginald Digby | Colonial Office | Cadet (Hong Kong) | July 25. |
| Steele; Adam Bryden | Office of Director of Chancery (Scotland). | Temporary Assistant Clerk | July 18. |
| Stenson; Matthew James | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | August 17. |
| Stone; William | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | October 4. |
| Stonhouse; George Arthur | Exchequer of Pleas (Master's Office). | Clerk | January 16. |
| Strafford; Henry | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | April 7. |
| *Strong; Herbert | Quartermaster-General's Office. | Temporary Clerk | August 30. |
| Stuart; Lewis | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 16. |
| Style; Charles Donald | Post Office | Postmaster (Hastings) | September 12. |
| †Sullivan; Charles Edward | Customs | Clerk (Liverpool) | February 2. |
| | Do. | Clerk (Grimsby) | April 27. |
| Suttie; George Clark | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | November 23. |
| Syer; Richard Sykes | Admiralty | Dockyard Clerk (Hong Kong). | June 20. |
| *†Symes; Maurice | Customs | Clerk (London) | January 30. |

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| **T.** | | | |
| †Tall; Benjamin | Registry of Designs | Clerk | August 9. |
| †Tate; John Samuel | Audit Office | Do. | September 12. |
| Tayler; Thomas Crax | Board of Trade | Temporary Clerk | November 4. |
| †Taylor; Edward Fairfax | Parliament Office | Clerk (London) | March 8. |
| Taylor; George | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | March 29. |
| Taylor; James | Do. | Do. | October 31. |
| Taylor; John | Post Office | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk | December 29. |
| Taylor; Thomas | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | December 1. |
| Taylor; William Michael | Do. | Provincial Clerk | April 6. |
| †Thomas; Charles Inigo | Admiralty | Temporary Clerk (Whitehall) | June 13. |
| Thomas; Edward Rogers | Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. | Schoolmaster | March 14. |
| Thomas; Howel | Poor Law Board | Clerk to Inspector | February 14. |
| Thomas; Matthew John | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | December 21. |
| Thorns; Alfred Henry | Do. | Do. | September 5. |
| Thrall; Benjamin | Do. | Provincial Clerk | May 27. |
| *†Thrift; John Edward | Inland Revenue | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes | December 30. |
| Thwaites; Edward Francis Williams. | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 6. |
| Ticehurst; Charles Sage | Do. | Do. | February 20. |
| †Tombs; John Joseph | Do. | Travelling Clerk in Mail Office. | February 8. |
| Tomkins; Alfred John | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 18. |
| Tomkins; Samuel | Copyhold Commission | Clerk | February 20. |
| †Tomlinson; Harry | Customs | Clerk (St. Katharine Docks Department). | August 11. |
| Toy; Charles John | War Office | Clerk in Manufacturing Departments Accounts Branch. | November 2. |
| †Toxer; Elias | Customs | Clerk (Exeter) | December 2. |
| †Treacher; Charles Wardell | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 4. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk | December 29. |
| Tregenza; Charles Luke Downing. | Do. | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | November 24. |
| Trenery; John Walker | Do. | Do. | April 25. |
| Tuohy; James | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | January 10. |
| †Turner; Alfred May | Customs | Clerk (Preston) | November 3. |
| Turner; Ebenezer | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | February 7. |
| Turner; Harcourt | Probate Court | Searcher | February 22. |
| Turner; John | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | November 16. |
| †Tymms; Edmund Robert | Post Office | Temporary Clerk | November 24. |
| Tytheridge; Henry Burton Holdup. | Registrar General's Office (England). | Statistical Abstractor | November 13. |
| **U.** | | | |
| †Unwin; John Williams | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 24. |
| | Do. | Temporary Clerk | November 9. |
| Urquhart; Henry John Deveril. | Probate Court | Assistant in Record Keeper's Department. | June 28. |
| **V.** | | | |
| †Venn; John | Registry of Deeds (Ireland). | Transcribing Clerk | February 8. |
| Vivian; Capt. Harry Houlton Palmer. | Foreign Office | Queen's Foreign Service Messenger. | August 24. |
| **W.** | | | |
| *Wagner; Henry | Inland Revenue | Extra Clerk | August 2. |
| Walker; Thomas Fletcher | Post Office | Provincial Clerk | August 12. |
| Walker; Thomas Scott | Inland Revenue | Assistant of Excise | June 1. |
| Wall; Thomas | Do. | Do. | January 3. |
| Walpole; Alfred | Do. | Do. | March 27. |
| Walters; William | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 2 |
| Ward; Horatio | Do. | Provincial Clerk | June 26. |

| Name. | Department and Situation. | | Date of Certificate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | |
| Ward; James Clifton - | Science and Art Department. | Assistant on Geological Survey of Great Britain. | June 19. |
| Waterfall; Charles - - | Inland Revenue - | Assistant of Excise - - | December 27. |
| *Watkins; Oscar Dan - | Post Office - - | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 20. |
| *†Watson; John McLean - | Admiralty - - | Temporary Clerk (Somerset House). | August 18. |
| Watson; Joseph Oliver - | Inland Revenue - | Assistant of Excise - - | February 20. |
| Watts; John Truscott - | Do. - - | Do. - - - | August 9. |
| Weddle; Alfred - - | Do. - - | Do. - - - | February 8. |
| Weir; Arthur Cooper - | Post Office - - | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | July 27. |
| Werninck; Alfred - - | Do. - - | Do. - - - | November 24. |
| West; Arthur Ormsby - | Do. - - | Do. - - - | March 20. |
| West; John Henry Rickard | Do. - - | Do. - - - | February 28. |
| *†Wheeler; William Thomas Latham. | Customs - - | Clerk (Warehousing and General Duty Department). | April 6. |
| White; George Edward - | Post Office - - | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 9. |
| Whittingham; Jonathan - | Inland Revenue - | Assistant of Excise - - | April 20. |
| Wigney; Albert - - | Post Office - - | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 24. |
| Wilde; Adam - - | Do. - - | Do. - - - | April 22. |
| Wildish; James George - | Admiralty - - | Draughtsman in Department of Controller of Navy. | May 17. |
| Wilkins; Henry - - | Post Office - - | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | August 5. |
| Wilkinson; William - - | Inland Revenue - | Assistant of Excise - - | April 4. |
| Willcock; Athelstane - | Charity Commission - | Clerk - - - - | July 14. |
| †Williams; Edward - - | Customs - - | Clerk (Examiner's Office) - | April 4. |
| Williams; Herbert - - | Inland Revenue - | Assistant of Excise - - | March 4. |
| Williams; Joseph - - | Registrar General's Office (England). | Sorter - - - | August 2. |
| Williams; Robert Manners Howard. | Ecclesiastical Commission. | Temporary Clerk - - | July 27. |
| †Williams; Thomas - - | Customs - - | Clerk (Tea Department) - | October 14. |
| Williams; William - - | Post Office - - | Provincial Clerk - - | March 7. |
| Wills; William Oliver - | Inland Revenue - | Assistant of Excise - - | October 5. |
| Wilson; Amos - - | Do. - - | Do. - - - | December 11. |
| Wilson; Frederic - - | Do. - - | Do. - - - | August 10. |
| Winder; Jeremiah - - | Registry of Judgments (Ireland). | Clerk - - - - | November 17. |
| Winn; James Douglas - | Post Office - - | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | February 2. |
| Winstanley; Thomas - | Do. - - | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk - | June 19. |
| †Wood; Alfred John - | Customs - - | Clerk (London) - - | January 31. |
| Wood; Charles Benjamin - | Post Office - - | Provincial (Sorting) Clerk - | November 14. |
| Wood; Charles de Vaugrand | Customs - - | Extra Clerk (London) - | June 26. |
| Woodhouse; James Richard | Inland Revenue - | Assistant of Excise - - | January 7. |
| Workman, George Thomas - | Post Office - - | Provincial Clerk - - | March 10. |
| Wright; Frederick Charles Buckley. | Exchequer of Pleas (Master's Office). | Clerk - - - - | November 29. |
| Wynne; Richard - - | Colonial Convict Service. | Clerk (Western Australia) - | November 20. |
| Wynter; Cecil Delap - | Post Office - - | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | May 3. |
| **Y.** | | | |
| Yeo; Henry Dovell - - | Inland Revenue - | Assistant of Excise - - | February 20. |
| Yeoman; Alexander Ross - | Do. - - | Do. - - - | March 31. |
| Yerburgh; Richard Eustre - | Post Office - - | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. - - - | February 20. |
| †Yorke; Henry Francis Redhead. | Admiralty - - | Temporary Clerk (Whitehall). | August 30. |
| †Yorke; Reginald Beauchamp | Do. - - | Temporary Clerk (Somerset House). | January 3. |
| *†Young; Alexander - | Convict Service - | Clerk - - - - | February 1. |
| †Young; George William - | Post Office - - | Temporary Clerk (Edinburgh). | April 20. |
| Younghusband; Oswald - | Do. - - | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | January 20. |

## HONORARY CERTIFICATES.

LIST of CANDIDATES who, in the year 1865, have obtained HONORARY ADDITIONS to their CERTIFICATES either for EXTRA SUBJECTS voluntarily chosen or for marked proficiency in prescribed Subjects.

NOTE.—For the *prescribed* subjects in which these Candidates were examined, see Table B., *ante*, p. 14.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of competition.

| NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE. | Position in the Service. | | Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made. | Extent of Knowledge displayed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | | |
| Abbott; E. J. | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | Algebra (including quadratic equations). | Fair. |
| | | | Euclid (Books I. to VI.) | Fair. |
| | | | Geography | Fair. |
| †Brodie; B. F. | Inland Revenue. | Clerk in Solicitor's Office. | Latin translation | Creditable. |
| | | | Greek translation | Fair. |
| †Burke; T. M. B. | Customs | Clerk (Dublin) | Book-keeping by double entry. | Creditable. |
| | | | Mensuration | Creditable. |
| | | | Euclid (Books I. to VI.) | Fair. |
| | | | Algebra (including quadratic equations). | Fair. |
| | | | Logarithms (practical use of). | Creditable. |
| Bury; P. | Board of Trade. | Temporary Clerk | Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). | Fair. |
| Carpenter; R. F. | Mint | Clerk Assistant in Operative Department. | Inorganic chemistry | Highly creditable. |
| †Cawse; M. | Inland Revenue. | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes. | Latin translation | Fair. |
| Cole; A. S. | Science and Art Department. | Clerk | Euclid (Books I. to IV.) | Creditable. |
| †Coomber; R. | Inland Revenue. | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes. | Latin translation | Fair. |
| | | | French translation | Fair. |
| Corby; E. | Customs | Clerk (Dublin) | French translation | Fair. |
| †De Lancey; E. A. | Post Office | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). | Fair. |
| | | | Euclid (Books I. to IV.) | Creditable. |
| | | Temporary Clerk | French translation | Fair. |
| | | | English history | Fair. |
| | | | Roman history | Fair. |
| Dillon; C. A. | Probate Court. | Searcher | Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions, and the higher branches). | Creditable. |
| | | | Algebra (as far as quadratic equations). | Fair. |
| | | | Euclid (Books I. to VI.) | Fair. |
| | | | Plane trigonometry | Fair elementary knowledge. |
| | | | French (translation, composition, and speaking). | Fair. |
| | | | Précis | Fair. |
| †Duffy; A. J. | Post Office | Temporary Clerk | French (translation composition, and speaking). | Fair. |

| Name of Successful Candidate. | Position in the Service. | | Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made. | Extent of Knowledge displayed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | | |
| Flaxman; A. J. - | Board of Trade. | Temporary Clerk | Translation from French. | Fair. |
| | | | French conversation - | Fair. |
| | | | Geography - - - | Creditable. |
| | | | Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions, and the higher branches). | Very creditable. |
| | | | Algebra (including quadratic equations). | Creditable. |
| †Godfrey; J. L. F. H. | Customs - | Clerk (Tea Office) | Précis - - - | Creditable. |
| | | | Book-keeping by double entry. | Creditable. |
| | | | French translation - | Fair. |
| †Gowlland; R. S. - | Office of Works. | Clerk - - | German (translation, composition and conversation). | Creditable. |
| †Gray; A. - - | Inland Revenue. | Clerk in Registrar of Warrants' Office. | Latin (translation and composition). | Creditable. |
| | | | Greek translation - | Fair. |
| | | | Algebra - - - | Fair. |
| | | | Euclid (Books I. to IV. and VI.) | Fair. |
| †Hammond; A. R. | Admiralty - | Dockyard Clerk | Euclid (Books I. to VI. and XI.) | Fair. |
| †Hardy; E. L. C. P. | Duchy of Lancaster. | Clerk - - | Geography - - - | Creditable. |
| †Harvey; A. S. - | Consular Service. | Student Interpreter (China). | French (composition and conversation). | Creditable. |
| | | | German (translation, composition, and conversation). | Highly creditable. |
| | | | Greek translation - | Creditable. |
| | | | Latin composition - | Fair. |
| | | | Short-hand - - | Creditable. |
| | | | Logic - - - | Fair. |
| | | | Mental philosophy - | Creditable. |
| †Highmore; N. J. | Inland Revenue. | Clerk in Solicitor's Office. | Book-keeping - - | Creditable. |
| †Hole; J. M. - | Do. - - | Clerk in Fire Insurance Department. | Algebra (including quadratic equations). | Fair. |
| | | | French translation - | Fair. |
| Hutcheson; J. C. - | Emigration Office. | Clerk - - | Algebra (including quadratic equations). | Creditable. |
| †Hyde; J. T - | Convict Service. | Clerk - - | Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). | Fair. |
| †Irvine; J. J. McD. | Customs - | Clerk (Leith) - | Latin (translation and composition). | Fair. |
| | | | French (translation and composition). | Fair. |
| †Jephson; H. L. - | Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland). | Clerk - - | French (translation and conversation). | Fair. |
| | | | German translation - | Fair. |
| | | | German conversation | Creditable. |
| †Kellaway; J. - | Customs - | Clerk (London). | French translation - | Fair. |
| | | | Précis - - - | Fair. |
| †Kelly; C. R. L. - | Registrar-General's Office (Ireland). | Clerk - - | Book-keeping by double entry. | Creditable. |
| †Kenning; C. H. - | Customs - | Clerk (East and West India Docks). | Euclid (Books I. to IV.) | Creditable. |
| | | | Algebra (including quadratic equations). | Creditable. |
| | | | French translation - | Fair. |
| | | | Latin translation - | Fair. |
| Leach; F. - - | Quartermaster-General's Office. | Clerk - - | Latin translation - | Fair. |
| | | | Euclid (Books I. to IV.) | Fair. |
| | | | Algebra (to quadratic equations). | Fair. |

| Name of Successful Candidate. | Position in the Service. | | Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made. | Extent of Knowledge displayed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | | |
| †Levick; E. - | Customs - | Clerk (Legal Quays Department). | French translation - | Fair. |
| | | | Latin translation - | Creditable. |
| Linford; H. W. - | Post Office - | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | French (translation and conversation). | Fair. |
| †Lister; A. - | Colonial Office. | Hong Kong Cadet. | English language - | Creditable. |
| | | | English literature - | Fair. |
| | | | Logic - - - | Fair. |
| | | | Moral philosophy - | Fair. |
| | | | Animal physiology - | Creditable. |
| †McClatchie; H. P. | Consular Service. | Student Interpreter (China.) | English history - | Fair. |
| | | | Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). | Fair. |
| †McKean; E. - | Do. - - | Do. - - | Greek translation - | Fair. |
| | | | Latin composition - | Creditable. |
| | | | Algebra (including the binomial theorem). | Very creditable. |
| | | | Plane trigonometry - | Creditable. |
| | | | English composition - | Fair. |
| †Madden; W. - | Registrar-General's Office (Ireland). | Clerk - - | Algebra (including quadratic equations). | Creditable. |
| | | | Euclid (Books I. to VI.) | Creditable. |
| Mayhew; G. - | Board of Trade. | Temporary Clerk | Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). | Creditable. |
| †Mayhew; R. - | Customs - | Clerk (Long Room). | Algebra (including quadratic equations). | Creditable. |
| †Meadows; W. - | Do. - - | Clerk (Examiners' Office). | Algebra (including the binomial theorem). | Fair. |
| | | | Mensuration - - | Creditable. |
| †Morris; C. L. - | Post Office { | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). | Very creditable. |
| | | Temporary Clerk | English history - | Fair. |
| †Murtagh; E. - | Public Works Office (Ireland). | Clerk - - | English history - - | Creditable. |
| Neale; H. J. V. - | Admiralty - | Clerk (Whitehall). | Latin translation - | Creditable. |
| | | | French composition - | Creditable. |
| | | | Italian translation - | Creditable. |
| | | | Constitutional history | Creditable. |
| | | | Political economy - | Creditable. |
| Nicolle; J. M. - | Board of Trade. | Temporary Clerk | Précis - - - | Creditable. |
| | | | Euclid, Books I. to VI., and XI. | Very creditable. |
| | | | Algebra (including quadratic equations). | Fair. |
| | | | French translation - | Fair. |
| †O'Brien, M. J. - | Consular Service. | Student Interpreter (China). | Logic and mental philosophy | Creditable. |
| | | | English literature and language. | Creditable. |
| | | | Latin (prose composition.) | Creditable. |
| | | | Latin (verse composition.) | Fair. |
| | | | Greek (translation). | Fair. |
| | | | Greek (prose composition.) | Fair. |
| | | | French (grammar) - | Fair. |
| | | | French (translation) - | Creditable. |
| Owsley; J. W. - | Charity Commission. | Clerk - - | Short-hand writing - | Fair. |
| Pierce; C. A. - | Science and Art Department. | Do. - - | French (composition and conversation). | Fair useful knowledge. |
| | | | English composition - | Fair. |

| Name of Successful Candidate. | Position in the Service. | | Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made. | Extent of Knowledge displayed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | | |
| †Porter; F. K. - | Consular Service. | Student Interpreter (China). | Greek translation - | Creditable. |
| | | | Latin (prose composition). | Fair. |
| †Pounds; W. J. - | Post Office - | Temporary Clerk | Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions.) | Fair. |
| †Robertson; C. B. | Foreign Office. | Clerk - - | French (composition and speaking). | Creditable. |
| †Rutherford; D. - | Customs - | Clerk (Glasgow) | Algebra (including binomial theorem). | Very creditable. |
| | | | Euclid (Books I. to IV.) | Creditable. |
| | | | Latin translation - | Creditable. |
| | | | French translation - | Fair. |
| Sartoris; M. - | Diplomatic Service. | Attaché - - | Prescribed subjects - | Marked proficiency. |
| †Scott; Wm. - | Inland Revenue. | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes. | Latin (translation) - | Fair. |
| †Shand; J. H. M. - | Customs - | Clerk (Glasgow) | Latin translation - | Creditable. |
| | | | Latin composition - | Fair. |
| | | | French translation - | Fair. |
| | | | Euclid (Books I. to VI.) | Creditable. |
| | | | Algebra (including the binomial theorem). | Creditable. |
| | | | Plane trigonometry - | Creditable |
| | | | Logarithms - - | Creditable. |
| | | | Mensuration - - | Creditable. |
| †Simpson; D. C. - | Admiralty - | Dockyard Clerk | French translation - | Creditable. |
| †Soltau; G. - | Office of Works. | Clerk - - | Algebra (including quadratic equations). | Creditable. |
| | | | Geography - - | Creditable |
| | | | English history - - | Fair. |
| | | | Book-keeping by double entry. | Fair. |
| Strong; H. - | Quartermaster-General's Office. | Temporary Clerk | Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions.) | Fair. |
| †Symes; M. - | Customs - | Clerk (London) | Book-keeping - - | Creditable. |
| | | | French (translation, composition, and speaking). | Fair. |
| †Thrift; J. E. - | Inland Revenue. | Assistant Surveyor of Taxes. | Algebra (including quadratic equations). | Creditable. |
| | | | French (translation, composition, and conversation). | Fair. |
| Wagner; H. - | Do. - - | Extra Clerk - | Latin (translation) - | Very creditable. |
| | | | Latin (composition) - | Creditable. |
| | | | German (translation) - | Very creditable. |
| | | | German (composition and conversation). | Fair. |
| Watkins; O. D. - | Post Office - | Temporary Clerk in Savings Bank. | Latin (translation) - | Fair. |
| | | | French (translation and composition). | Fair. |
| | | | German (translation) - | Fair. |
| | | | Euclid (Books I. to IV.) | Very creditable. |
| | | | Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions and the higher branches). | Creditable. |
| | | | Algebra (including quadratic equations and progressions of series). | Creditable. |
| | | | Plane trigonometry, as far as solution of triangles. | Fair elementary. |
| | | | Précis - - - | Fair. |
| | | | English history - - | Fair. |

| Name of Successful Candidate. | Position in the Service. | | Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made. | Extent of Knowledge displayed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Department. | Situation. | | |
| †Watson; J. McL. | Admiralty - | Temporary Clerk (Somerset House). | Algebra (including arithmetical progression and geometrical progression). | Fair. |
| †Wheeler; W.T.L. | Customs - | Clerk (Warehousing and General Duty Department). | French translation - | Fair. |
| | | | Algebra (as far as binomial theorem). | Fair. |
| †Young; A. - | Convict Service. | Clerk - - | Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). | Fair. |

## Appendix II.

## CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

# CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

ADMIRALTY.

## ADMIRALTY.

*W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B., to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 12th April 1865.

Qualifications of draughtsmen in steam branch of controller's office.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will cause Mr. A. B. to be examined in the under-mentioned subjects for an appointment as draughtsman in the steam branch of the department of the Controller of the Navy.

Mr. A. B. has been directed to attend at your office on Thursday, the 20th of April, to make the necessary arrangements for the purpose.

1. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, square and cube roots.
2. Handwriting.
3. Orthography.
4. Mechanical drawing.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Admiralty.*

SIR, 18th April 1865.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant, notifying the nomination of Mr. A. B. to the office of draughtsman in the steam branch of the department of the Controller of the Navy, and specifying the subjects in which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty think it right that he should be examined;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, that in compliance with the wishes of my Lords they will examine Mr. A. B., and any other candidate who may be nominated to a similar situation, in the subjects mentioned in your letter; namely,

1. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, square and cube roots.
2. Handwriting.
3. Orthography.
4. Mechanical drawing.

I am, &c.

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*Vice-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, C.B., M.P., to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 30th March 1865.

Qualifications of draughtsmen in Controller's office.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will cause Mr. B. C. to be examined in the undermentioned subjects for an appointment as draughtsman in the department of the Controller of the Navy.

Mr. B. C. has been directed to attend at their office on Thursday, the 6th of April, to make the necessary arrangements for the purpose.

1. Writing English from dictation legibly, correctly, and quickly.
2. Making a précis or digest of papers or correspondence.

3. Practical shipbuilding, wood and iron.
4. Laying off ships.
5. Calculation of displacements.
6. Calculation of weights.
7. Calculation of stability.
8. Preparation of designs for ships.

These subjects would include arithmetic and mathematics.

Qualifications of draughtsmen in Controller's office.

9. Neatness and dexterity in making and copying ship's drawings.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Admiralty.*

SIR, 3rd April 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, notifying the nomination of Mr. B. C. to the office of draughtsman in the department of the Controller of the Navy, and stating the subjects with which candidates for such situations are required to be conversant;

And in reply I am to acquaint you, in accordance with the wish of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that they will be prepared to examine Mr. B. C., and any other candidate for similar appointments, in the usual manner in the ordinary subjects named in your letter; namely,

1. Writing English from dictation legibly, correctly, and quickly.
2. Making a précis or digest of papers or correspondence.
3. Arithmetic.
4. Mathematics.

Under the head of arithmetic they will understand, unless otherwise informed, that the examination should include vulgar and decimal fractions, but they would be glad to be put in possession of the views of my Lords as to the extent to which the examination in mathematics should be carried.

Departmental report on technical knowledge, asked for.

With regard to those qualifications which are purely technical, I am to state that the Commissioners, although bound by the Order in Council under which they act to ascertain that each candidate possesses "the "requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official "duties," and unable to divest themselves of the responsibility thus imposed upon them, are fully aware that the officers of your department possess means of ascertaining and appreciating the technical knowledge possessed by a candidate which the Commissioners themselves have not at their command.

They hope, therefore, that my Lords will be good enough to direct that, after such practical trial or examination as may be necessary, a report may be made to them as to the competence of the candidate in these respects. On receipt of a satisfactory report on this subject, they will issue directions for his examination in the branches of knowledge before mentioned.

I am to add that the Commissioners will assume, unless informed to the contrary, that my Lords intend the limits of age fixed by their letter of 1st February 1862, namely 20 and 30, to be applicable to draughtsmen in the department of the Controller of the Navy.

I have, &c.

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ADMIRALTY.

*Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

Qualifications of draughtsmen in Controller's office.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 10th April 1865.

HAVING laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 3rd instant, relative to the examination of Mr. ————, draughtsman in the department of the Controller of the Navy,

I am commanded by My Lords to acquaint you that the mathematical subjects in which he should be examined are as follows :—

Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
Mensuration of surfaces and solids.
Algebra, including quadratic equations.
Euclid, first 4 and the 6th books, including deductions therefrom.
Elementary statics and dynamics.
Elementary hydrostatics.
Descriptive geometry of the straight line and plane (Text Book, Dr. Woolley's).
Elementary plane trigonometry.
The use of common logarithms.

My Lords do not propose to interfere at present with the limits of age fixed in February 1862.

I am, &c.

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*Lord Clarence Paget to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 15th February 1865.

Standard of competency in French for engineer students.

MY LORDS Commissioners of the Admiralty having observed, that in the recent examinations of candidates for engineer studentships in Her Majesty's Naval establishments, very few of the candidates pass in French, and it appearing that in the standard of competency in the various subjects, French is placed in the 2nd category (as shown on the other side hereof);

I am commanded to acquaint you that my Lords have approved of French being, for the present, removed to the 3rd category, so few of the candidates who may be qualified in other respects being able to pass in this branch of the examination.

I am, &c.

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PRESENT CLASSIFICATION.

1. Arithmetic, orthography, and handwriting. Half the maximum number of marks.
2. Grammar, English composition, geography, and French. One-third the maximum number of marks.
3. Euclid and Algebra. One-fourth the maximum.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Admiralty.*

SIR, 18th February 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, proposing that in the examination of candidates for entry as engineer students, one-fourth of the maximum number of marks assigned to French should be taken as constituting the standard of proficiency in that subject;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners agree in this proposal, and will carry it into effect at the next examination.

I have, &c.

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*Lord Clarence Paget to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

ADMIRALTY.

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 21st October 1865.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that the following numbers of engineer students are to be entered at the factories, provided so many be found qualified at the forthcoming examination in December next:— Number of vacancies for engineer students and apprentices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Keyham | 5 |
| Sheerness | 4 |
| Woolwich | 4 |
| Portsmouth | 5 |

I am further to inform you that the following numbers of apprentices are to be entered in the dockyards, after the next half-yearly examination, and that no entry will take place at Chatham:—

| | Shipwrights. | Caulkers. | Joiners. | Smiths. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deptford | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Woolwich | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 7 |
| Sheerness | 4 | 2 | — | 2 | 8 |
| Portsmouth | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| Devonport | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| Pembroke | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| | 22 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 44 |

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Admiralty.*

SIR, 7th March 1865.

NUMEROUS cases having occurred in which persons nominated for permanent establishment in Her Majesty's Dockyards have produced as evidence of their age incorrect declarations, supported by certificates of birth and baptism, which upon inquiry have been ascertained to have been materially altered since their issue, and in one case it having been proved that a document offered as a certificate of baptism was an entire forgery; Production of false evidence of age by dockyard men.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the accompanying statement of such cases which have been detected within the last six months, requesting that you will have the goodness to lay it before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The Commissioners desire to submit for consideration of my Lords whether, having regard to the frequent occurrence of these offences, it may not be expedient to take measures, by prosecution or otherwise, for their prevention. Proceedings have in several such cases been instituted by the Board of Customs, and convictions obtained.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN, Admiralty, 2nd December 1865.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you the enclosed copy of rules for the admission of "clerks of works" to the works department of the Admiralty, and I am to request that you will examine candidates in accordance with the scheme of examination as therein laid down. Qualifications of clerks of the works.

I am, &c.

ADMIRALTY.

Qualifications of clerks of the works.

ENCLOSURE.

RULES for Admission of Clerks of Works to the Works Department of the Admiralty.

1. A candidate must be not less than 25 nor more than 35 years of age, should he, however, have passed the latter age and have been for eight years in the public service, this limitation will not be insisted upon.

2. He must pass an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects:—

I. Handwriting and spelling.
II. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
III. Mensuration of plane surfaces and simple solids.
IV. Practical geometry.
V. Designs of simple structures of masonry, brick, or wood, illustrated by plans, sections, and elevations, with specification and condition for letting the work by contract.
VI. Working drawings of particular parts of buildings.
VII. Measurement of builders' work.
VIII. Estimating builders' work.
IX. Artificers' work; the nature of tools required, the proportion of labour and materials required for any particular kind of work.
X. Modes of judging of the quality of building materials, calculation of the sections of timber and metals to resist strains.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Admiralty.*

SIR, 6th December 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, transmitting by command of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a printed copy of rules for the admission of clerks of works to the works department of the Admiralty;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of my Lords, the Commissioners will regulate in accordance with these rules any examination which it may be their duty to conduct for the situation in question.

I am, &c.

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BRITISH MUSEUM.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

*A. Panizzi, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, British Museum, 19th April 1865.

Amended standards of qualification.

I AM directed by the principal trustees to transmit for the information and guidance of the Civil Service Commissioners, the enclosed schedule of amended standards of qualification for the examination of candidates for junior situations in the British Museum, which schedule the principal trustees have seen reason to substitute for that hitherto in force.

I am also to acquaint the Civil Service Commissioners that when the principal trustees shall deem it expedient to advance the junior assistants (hitherto called transcribers) to the next superior grade, no further examination by the Civil Service Commissioners will be considered necessary, as such advancements will be essentially in the nature of promotions in consequence of proved fitness for the higher post.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Limits of age and standards of qualification upon which candidates for first appointments to junior situations in the British Museum will be required to undergo an

examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, according to the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st day of May 1855. BRITISH MUSEUM.

*Assistants.*

Limits of age—18 to 30 years. Amended standards of qualification.

Qualifications.

1. Writing from dictation a good hand.
2. The first four rules of arithmetic.
3. English composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. British history.
7. A knowledge of two languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.

*Junior Assistants (hitherto called Transcribers).*

Limits of age—17 to 25 years.

Qualifications.

1. Writing from dictation a good hand.
2. The first four rules of arithmetic.
3. Précis.
4. Translation from one ancient or modern foreign language

*Attendants.*

Limits of age—18 to 40 years.

Qualifications.

1. Writing from dictation a clear hand.
2. The first two rules of arithmetic.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Principal Librarian, British Museum.*

SIR, 26th April 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, transmitting by desire of the principal trustees of the British Museum a schedule of amended standards of qualification for the examination of candidates for junior situations in that department, which schedule the principal trustees now propose to substitute for that hitherto in force; and in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will regulate, in accordance with the wishes of the principal trustees, any examinations which it may be their duty to conduct for the situations in question.

I am, &c.

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## BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*Mr. Horace Mann to the Right Hon. Sir W. G. Hayter, Bart.*

SIR, 11th January 1865.

WITH reference to the case of ———, who was nominated by your letter of the 30th ultimo to the situation of schoolmaster in the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and to a communication received by the Civil Service Commissioners from the Home Office, dated 2nd January 1863, stating the opinion of Sir G. Grey, that "inasmuch as the character of "the duties to be discharged by the officers of the Broadmoor Asylum "are analogous to those of the officers of the department of the Convict "Prisons, the limits of age and the several subjects of examination "should be identical;" Limits of age for schoolmasters.

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Limits of age for schoolmasters.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, according to his own statement, the candidate above mentioned appears to have been born on the 23rd July 1843, and to be therefore under the minimum limit of age (25) prescribed for schoolmasters in the Convict Service.*

I have, &c.

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*H. Waddington, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Home Office, 13th February 1865.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to request that you will inform the Civil Service Commissioners that he has been pleased upon representations made to him by the Council of Supervision of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, to sanction a reduction in the minimum limit of age fixed for schoolmasters at that asylum from 25 to 21 years.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to Mr. Waddington.*

SIR, 16th February 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, relative to the limits of age for the appointment of schoolmaster in the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum; and in reply I am directed to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of Secretary Sir George Grey, the Commissioners will regard 21 as the inferior limit of age for the appointment in question.

I have, &c.

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CHARITY COMMISSION.

## CHARITY COMMISSION.

*H. M. Vane, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN, Charity Commission, 12th June 1865.

Proposed exception to the limits of age.

I AM directed by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales to inform you that they are desirous of nominating Mr. ——— for the appointment of a junior clerk in this office, subject to the Order in Council regulating the admission of persons to the Civil Service of the Crown and to the scheme of examination mentioned in the letter of Mr. Maitland, dated 13th March 1856. Mr. ——— is a Master of Arts in Trinity College, Cambridge, and being a member of the English bar, to which he was called in 1856, he has acquired a proficiency in legal knowledge and acquaintance with the practice of the Court of Chancery, which will be very advantageous to this office, but he has attained the age of 32 years. I am to refer you to that portion of your letter of 22nd February 1856, wherein you were pleased to state, that as regards the limits of age you would reserve for separate consideration any case in which it might appear to you desirable that the limit should be extended.

The case of Mr. ——— appears to the Charity Commissioners to be one in which they may request you to admit him to examination.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Charity Commission.*

CHARITY COMMISSION.

SIR, 17th June 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, relative to the case of Mr. ———, whom it is proposed to appoint as third-class clerk in the office of the Charity Commission.

Proposed exception to the limits of age.

And in reply I am to observe that if the passage which you quote from Mr. Maitland's letter of 22nd February 1856 be compared with the letter to which it was an answer, it will be clear that in stating that they would reserve for separate consideration any cases to which the Charity Commissioners might think that the ordinary rules as to age should not apply, the Civil Service Commissioners had in view such cases as were referred to in Mr. Erle's letter of 19th February 1856, *i.e.*, the cases of persons who might be nominated to fill vacancies at that time existing in the list of clerks recently sanctioned by the Treasury. As they do not understand that Mr. ———'s case is of this character they do not think that it can, with propriety, be treated as falling under any other than the general rule.

Alteration of the limits of age for junior clerks.

On the other hand they are very sensible that the peculiar duties of the Charity Commission, especially the amount of legal knowledge and experience which must often be required, even in its subordinate officers, render it undesirable to limit narrowly the age within which candidates are eligible ; and therefore if the Charity Commissioners should think fit to propose that the limit should be raised in all case from 30 to 32, or even 35, the Civil Service Commissioners would offer no objection to this alteration, which would have the effect of admitting Mr. ———.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Vane to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN, Charity Commission, 22nd June 1865.

HAVING submitted to the Charity Commissioners your letter of the 17th instant, proposing, with reference to the peculiar duties of this department, that the prescribed limit of age within which candidates for junior situations in it may now be admitted should be extended from 30 to 35 years, I am instructed on their part to accept that proposal. I am, at the same time, to acknowledge the obliging consideration with which this proposal has been made by the Civil Service Commissioners, and to state that the Charity Commissioners have desired this alteration only for such special objects as that of securing the aid of the gentleman whose application has given occasion for this correspondence, so they certainly do not intend to avail themselves of it on any ordinary occasion.

They will be further obliged by being informed when they will be in a position to nominate the gentleman referred to.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Charity Commission.*

SIR, 24th June 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commission to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will in future consider 35 years to be the superior limit of age for candidates for junior clerkships in the Charity Commission. They will be prepared to examine Mr. ——— on Tuesday, the 4th proximo, and they will be glad if you will direct him to call at this office before that day.

I am, &c.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

## CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

*Major-General Sir Thomas Askew Larcom, K.C.B., to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, Dublin Castle, 19th August 1865.

Maximum number of marks to be assigned to the various subjects of examination.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Excellency considers it desirable that in the examination of candidates for clerkships in the Chief Secretary's office, the maximum numbers assigned to the different subjects should be altered, the business of the office being such as to render expertness in arithmetic of less importance than skill in English composition and précis writing, to which lower numbers are at present assigned. His Excellency, therefore, suggests that in future examinations the maximum numbers should stand as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Arithmetic | 150 |
| Separate addition | 50 |
| Orthography | 150 |
| Handwriting | 150 |
| Intelligence | 100 |
| English composition | 200 |
| Précis | 200 |
| Geography | 150 |
| British history | 150 |

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary for Ireland.*

SIR, 24th August 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, suggesting, by desire of the Lord Lieutenant, an alteration in the maximum numbers of marks assigned to the different subjects comprised in the examination of candidates for clerkships in the Chief Secretary's office; and in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will have pleasure in adopting the suggested alteration in compliance with the wishes of his Excellency.

I am, &c.

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CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

## CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

*Sir T. Larcom to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, Dublin Castle, 15th May 1865.

Inquiry as to age and character of candidates.

REFERRING to my letter of the 19th ultimo, enclosing a letter of Mr.————, containing statements relative to the conduct of a candidate for a constabulary cadetship, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to observe that, as the Civil Service Commissioners do not give certificates of the qualifications of the successful candidates for such appointments, and have not hitherto been expected to institute any inquiries as to their characters (of which testimonials have, however, been required in Dublin), his Excellency does not think it necessary to request the Commissioners to undertake such inquiry in the case referred to, and I am therefore to request that Mr.————'s letter may be returned to me.

I am at the same time to state that his Excellency is of opinion that inquiries into the ages and characters of candidates for cadetships could be more effectually made by the Commissioners in connexion with the

examinations than by the Irish Government ; and that, if they see no objection to their undertaking such inquiries, his Excellency would feel that their doing so in all future cases would be of much advantage to the public service. With respect to health, the examination which the candidates undergo by the surgeon of the Depôt appears sufficient.

I am, &c.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

Inquiry as to age and character of candidates.

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*Mr. Walrond to Sir Thomas Larcom.*

SIR, 19th May 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant.

In compliance with the wish of the Lord Lieutenant, they will henceforth inquire into the age and character of candidates for the constabulary, and will report the result for the information of his Excellency.

They will assume, unless informed to the contrary, that his Excellency does not desire that these inquiries should be prosecuted with regard to any candidates except those who may be successful in the competitive examination.

I am, &c.

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## CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

*Sir Thomas Larcom to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Dublin Castle, 7th March 1865.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Excellency has been pleased to nominate the gentlemen in the enclosed list to compete for a clerkship in the office of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

Subjects of examination for clerkships.

The candidates have been informed that they must be between 18 and 25 years of age, and that they will be examined in—

Writing from dictation,
Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions,
Abstract, and précis of papers,

and that the examination will be held at the office of the Queen's University, Dublin Castle, on Tuesday, the 2nd of May next, at 11 o'clock.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to Sir Thomas Larcom.*

SIR, 14th March 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, notifying the nomination of five candidates to compete for a clerkship in the office of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, and suggesting that they should be examined on Tuesday, the 2nd of May next ;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will be prepared to commence the examination of the candidates on the day named, and will communicate with them accordingly.

With regard to the subjects of examination, I am to observe that, under the regulations now in force, the prescribed course includes an exercise not specified among those in which, as you state, the candidates have been informed they will be examined, viz., an exercise designed to test their ability to conduct official correspondence.

I am, &c.

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CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

*Sir Thomas Larcom to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Dublin Castle, 24th March 1865.

Subjects of examination for clerkships.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it has been notified to the candidates for the vacant clerkship in the office of the Directors of Convict Prisons, that they will be examined as to their ability to conduct official correspondence in addition to the subjects for examination mentioned in my letter of the 7th instant.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary for Ireland.*

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 25th March 1865.

Examination of matrons and warders in spelling.

WITH reference to the case of Miss ————, and to previous correspondence relative to the examination of candidates for appointments in the Irish Convict Service;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, having regard to the terms of your letter of the 3rd December 1864, when taken in connexion with Mr. Murray's letter therewith transmitted, they will understand, unless informed to the contrary, that it is the wish of the Lord Lieutenant that the test of spelling should not be enforced in the case of assistant matrons and other candidates of the same class.

On this understanding they have felt themselves at liberty to grant a certificate of qualification to Miss ————.

I have, &c.

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*Sir Thomas Larcom to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Dublin Castle, 21st April 1865.

REFERRING to your letter of the 25th ultimo, respecting the examination of candidates for the situation of assistant matrons in the Irish Convict Service, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, copy of a letter which has been received from the Directors of Convict Prisons, in reply to a communication held with them upon the above subject.

I have, &c.

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ENCLOSURE.

Government Prisons Office,
Dublin Castle,
20th April 1865.

SIR,

REFERRING to the accompanying letter dated 25th March of the Civil Service Commissioners, and to the annexed file, the Directors of Convict Prisons beg to state that they did not mean to recommend that some examination in spelling should not be enforced in the case of assistant matrons and other candidates of the same class; but they were of opinion that, contemplating the condition in life from which the candidates in Ireland for the situations above named come, it would be for the advantage of the service not to require from them a strict test in spelling or anything more than an intelligible expression in writing of any ordinary subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. S. WHITTY.

The Under Secretary,
Dublin Castle.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary for Ireland.*

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 29th April 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing by desire of the

Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a letter from the Directors of Convict Prisons respecting the examination of candidates for the situation of assistant matron in that department.

Convict Prisons Department (Ireland).

Assuming that the views expressed in the letter thus transmitted to them have met with the approval of his Excellency, the Commissioners will hereafter require all candidates for such situations to show a certain very moderate degree of proficiency in spelling.

Examination of matrons and warders in spelling.

I am, &c.

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*R. N. Matheson, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

Sir, Dublin Castle, 29th May 1865.

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that in March last, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining suitable candidates for the office of matron in convict prisons, his Excellency directed that the limit of age should be extended to 40 years, and a communication which should have been made at the same time to the Commissioners was omitted. Under these circumstances I am to request that the persons named in the margin, and referred to in your letter of the 23rd instant, may be examined if their ages do not exceed 40.

Limit of age for matrons.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary for Ireland.*

Sir, 6th June 1865.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the Lord Lieutenant, the Commissioners will consider candidates for the office of matron in the Irish convict prisons to be eligible if under 40 years of age.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

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*Sir Thomas Larcom to Mr. Walrond.*

Sir, Dublin Castle, 23rd December 1865.

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Excellency is desirous that persons nominated for employment in the city of Dublin prisons shall undergo an examination in the following subjects:—

Qualifications of officers of the Dublin City Prisons.

Reading.
Writing.
Orthography.
Arithmetic (simple addition and subtraction).

The male candidates are to be between 24 and 42 years of age; the female between 24 and 40 years.

I am at the same time desired to request that the Civil Service Commissioners will make the necessary arrangements for the examination of such persons, whose names will from time to time be forwarded to you.

I am, &c.

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CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND.)

*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary for Ireland.*

SIR, 28th December 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant.

Qualifications of officers of the Dublin City Prisons.

Assuming that the scheme of examination there set forth is intended to be applicable only to the subordinate officers in the city of Dublin prisons, such as warders, matrons, &c., the Commissioners will be prepared, in compliance with the wish of the Lord Lieutenant, to examine any persons who may be nominated to such situations in the specified subjects,

1. Reading.
2. Writing and orthography.
3. Arithmetic (simple addition and subtraction).

They will consider the limits of age for male candidates to be 24 and 42; and for female candidates 24 and 40 years.

I am, &c.

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## CONVICT SERVICE.

CONVICT SERVICE.

*Lieut.-Col. E. Y. W. Henderson, R.E., to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, 45, Parliament Street, 3rd August 1865.

Qualifications of foremen of platelayers.

THE services of a foreman of platelayers being required for the Convict Service, and as no standard of examination has yet been fixed, I would beg to recommend for consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners that the educational test be confined to writing in a legible manner, the real qualification required of candidates for the above-named situation being a thorough knowledge of their special duties as platelayers. I would propose that the limit of age be from 25 to 45 years.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to Lieut.-Col. Henderson.*

SIR, 7th August 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, proposing subjects of examination and limits of age for the situation of foreman of platelayers in the Convict Service; and in reply I am to acquaint you that, in accordance with what they understand to be your wish, they will regard this situation as on a level with that of "labourer," and will accordingly confine the examination of candidates to reading and writing.

Limits of age for foremen of platelayers.

With regard to the limits of age, I am to observe that in the absence of any reason to the contrary the Commissioners would prefer adhering to the rules laid down for the situation of labourer, for which candidates are eligible between the ages of 20 and 40; and I am to request that they may be informed whether there is any such difference in the situations as to necessitate a difference in the limits of age.

I am, &c.

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*Lieut.-Col. Henderson to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, 45, Parliament Street, 8th August 1865.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date on the subject of the proposed examination and limits of age for foremen of platelayers in the Convict Service, I beg to state, for information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that a similar examination to that now in force for labourer will meet the requirements of the service.

With regard to fixing the limits of age the same as those now in force for labourers, namely, 20 to 40 years, I would observe that the main question is one of experience, which can only be acquired after many years of employment in platelaying; it is also one of considerable responsibility; whereas in the case of labourers, the requirements are of a simple character. I therefore trust that the Commissioners will, under these circumstances, approve of the limits of age recommended in my letter of the 3rd instant, namely, 25 to 45 years; the maximum being the same as for instructing warders.

CONVICT SERVICE.

Limits of age for foremen of platelayers.

I am, &c.

*Mr. Walrond to Lieut.-Col. Henderson.*

SIR, 10th August 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, continuing the correspondence relative to the limits of age to be prescribed for foremen of platelayers.

Under the circumstances there stated the Commissioners have no difficulty in complying with your wish, and they will accordingly regard all persons between the ages of 25 and 45 as eligible for the situation above-named.

I am, &c.

*Lieut.-Col. Henderson to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, 26th September 1865.

IT being desirable to determine upon the subjects of examination and limits of age for all those officers who are employed in connexion with the locomotive engines, namely, engineer and fitter, boiler maker, engine driver, and stoker, I beg to submit for approval of the Civil Service Commissioners that the educational examination be the same as already fixed for civil guards and labourers in the Convict Service, and that the limit of age be from 20 to 40 years.

Qualifications of officers employed with locomotive engines.

I am, &c.

*Mr. Walrond to Lieut.-Col. Henderson.*

SIR, 7th October 1865.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that in accordance with your wish they will regard 20 and 40 as the prescribed limits of age in the case of locomotive engineers and fitters, boiler makers, engine drivers, and stokers employed in the Convict Service, and will limit the examination of such persons to reading and writing, as in the case of civil guards and labourers.

I am, &c.

## COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

*H. Pyne, Esq., to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.*

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission,
29th July 1865.

SIR,

WITH reference to the letter addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners on the 29th February 1860, as to the age of candidates for appointments in this office, I am directed by the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioners to inform you that, so far as relates to persons to be employed in the Survey Department under Colonel Leach, it will be necessary to extend the age to 35, and where the party has been employed in the Ordnance Survey Department, from a time at which they were under 35 to the age of 40. I am to request the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners to this arrangement.

Limits of age for the Survey Department.

I am, &c.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission.*

SIR, 4th August 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo.

Limits of age for the Survey Department.

In reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioners, they will in future regard 35 as the superior limit of age for the Survey Department, with an extension of five years in favour of persons who have been employed in the Ordnance Survey Department from a time at which they were under 35.

According to their practice in all similar cases, they will consider this extension as applicable only to persons whose employment has been continuous up to the time of their nomination.

I am, &c.

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CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS).

## CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS).

*The Examiners of Criminal Law Accounts to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

2, New Street, Spring Gardens,

GENTLEMEN, 27th November 1865.

Extension of age for previous service of clerks.

WE have the honour to inform you that we desire an alteration in the existing regulation with regard to the age for candidates for third-class clerkships in this office. At present their age must not be under 21 years nor exceed 31, but as this rule excludes persons above the latter age who may have already served in a public department, or whose transfer from another to this office may be desirable, we propose to alter the regulation thus,—

"Persons may be admitted into this office whose age does not exceed 40 years, provided they have held a permanent situation in another department of the public service to which they were appointed when not exceeding 31 years of age."

We are, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Examiners of Criminal Law Accounts.*

GENTLEMEN, 28th November 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, proposing that candidates for clerkships in your office should be considered eligible in respect of age if their age does not exceed 40 years, provided they have held a permanent situation in another department of the public service to which they were appointed when not above 31 years of age.

And in reply I am to express the concurrence of the Commissioners in this proposal.

I am, &c.

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CUSTOMS.

## CUSTOMS.

*Mr. Mann to the Secretary of the Board of Customs.*

SIR, 2nd January 1865.

Qualifications of draughtsmen in tonnage office.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, respecting the limits of age which it is desirable to fix with reference to the situation of draughtsman in the office of the principal surveyor for tonnage, in the department of Her Majesty's Customs, and to state that the Civil Service Commissioners will consider those limits to be 17 and 35, as proposed in your letter.

I am, &c.

*George Dickins, Esq., to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.* CUSTOMS.

SIR, Custom House, 12th January 1865.

IN reply to your letter dated the 6th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Board of Customs have directed proceedings under the 28th section of the Customs Act of 1855, to be instituted against David E. Griffiths, nominated out-door officer at Newport, for having made a false statement with regard to his age, and have instructed their solicitor to take the necessary steps accordingly; and under these circumstances, they will be glad to be favoured with the Bible, and the original certificate referred to in your letter. Prosecution for making a false statement as to age.

I am, &c.

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*F. G. Gardner, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Custom House, 8th February 1865.

WITH reference to your letter dated 17th ultimo, transmitting in reply to my communication of the 12th preceding, a Bible and certificate produced by D. E. Griffiths, appointed out-door officer of the department at Swansea, and also other documents brought forward at the time of his nomination, in order that the Board might take proceedings against Griffiths for having made a false statement as to his age;

I am now directed to return the Bible, certificate, and other documents, and to acquaint you for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that Griffiths was proceeded against before the Justices at Swansea, on the 31st ultimo, for the penalty of 100*l.*, under the 38th section of the Supplemental Customs Consolidation Act, 1855, (18 & 19 Victoria, cap. 96,) for making and signing an instrument in a matter relating to the Customs, containing a false particular. At the hearing of the case, Griffiths, by the advice of his solicitor, pleaded guilty, and the magistrates convicted him in the mitigated penalty of 25*l.*, which has been paid.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

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*J. B. Hale, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Custom House, London, 18th July 1865.

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th of January last, in the case of John Bateson, who was nominated by order of the Lords of the Treasury, dated the 7th October 1864, to the situation of out-door officer at Stockton, and against whom legal proceedings have been taken, for having tendered in evidence of his age a certificate of baptism, the date of which had been falsified, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the trial of Bateson took place at the Durham assizes, on the 13th instant, when he was found guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. Prosecution for offering false evidence of age.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Dickins to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commissioners.*

SIR, Custom House, London, 21st April 1865.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased, by their order dated the 15th instant, to sanction, at the recommendation of the Board, the substitution of Examination of extra clerks.

CUSTOMS.

Examination of extra clerks.

"elementary arithmetic" for "arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions," in the subjects of examination for persons nominated to extra clerkships in this department, their Lordships agreeing with the Board in the opinion that the standard of examination for candidates for those appointments has hitherto been too high.

I am, &c.

*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Board of Customs.*

SIR, 25th April 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, relative to the examination of candidates for extra clerkships in the department of Customs.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the Commissioners of the Customs, they will limit to "elementary arithmetic" the arithmetical examination of such candidates.

I am, &c.

*Mr. Hale to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Custom House, London, 28th November 1865.

Limits of age for boys in Quarantine service.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing examination papers for ———, who has been nominated to the situation of boy in the Quarantine establishment at the Motherbank, within the port of Portsmouth; and requesting that the Civil Service Commissioners may be informed "what limits of age it is thought desirable to prescribe for the situation of boy in Quarantine ships;"

I beg to transmit herewith the papers showing the examination to which ——— has been subjected, for the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners, and I am at the same time to state for their information that the Board consider the limits of age for the admission of boys to the Quarantine service should be 14 to 16 years of age, but as in the present instance the boy ——— will not have attained the minimum, namely 14 years, until next month, I am directed by the Board to request that the Civil Service Commissioners will suspend the issue of their certificate until that time, in order to enable ——— to take up his appointment, for which he is reported to be in other respects well suited.

I am, &c.

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

## EMIGRATION OFFICE.

*S. Walcott, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

Government Emigration Board,

SIR, 3rd June 1865.

Qualifications of messengers.

I HAVE to acquaint you that we propose to appoint ——— to be the messenger at the Government Emigration office at Liverpool, in case he passes the examination of the Civil Service Commissioners.

As the examination of messengers was not provided for in my letters of the 1st August 1855 and the 29th January 1856, I have now to state that candidates for these situations in our office, and in the offices of the Government Emigration officers at the outports, should be between 20 and 35 years of age; that they should be of good health and strength, and possess a fair knowledge of reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic.

——— is residing at Liverpool, and we should be glad therefore if arrangements could be made for his examination at that port.

I have, &c.

*Mr. Walrond to Mr. Walcott.*

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

Qualifications of messengers.

SIR, 7th June 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., notifying the nomination of ——— as messenger in the Government Emigration office at Liverpool, and proposing subjects of examination and limits of age for the situation of messenger to the Emigration Board in London, or to the Emigration officers at the outports;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the Emigration Board, the Commissioners will consider 20 and 35 to be the limits of age for messengerships, and will examine candidates to ascertain that they possess a fair knowledge of—

1. Reading and writing.
2. Elementary arithmetic.

They will also make the usual inquiries as to the candidates' health and strength, and their moral character.

In accordance with your request, I enclose in the accompanying packet papers for the examination of ———, together with a memorandum for the guidance of the officer whom the Emigration Commissioners may depute to conduct his examination at Liverpool.

I have, &c.

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## FOREIGN OFFICE.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

*E. Hammond, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

Amended regulations for the examination of attachés.

SIR, Foreign Office, 8th July 1865.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to request that you will acquaint the Civil Service Commissioners that, after an experience of nearly three years of the regulations for the examination of attachés in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, which were promulgated in September 1862, and looking at the results of examinations held under them, his Lordship is of opinion that it is desirable to modify those regulations; and he accordingly directs me to transmit to you, to be laid before the Commissioners, a draft of amended regulations, which his Lordship considers better calculated for the service, but which he defers issuing until he shall have had the opportunity of considering any observations which the Commissioners may think it desirable to offer upon them.

But I am to request that you will state to the Commissioners that Lord Russell would be glad to receive any such observations at their earliest convenience, so that the new regulations may come at once into operation.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary, Foreign Office.*

SIR, 11th July 1865.

HAVING laid before the Civil Service Commissioners your letter of the 8th instant, and the draft which accompanied it, of amended regulations for the examination of attachés in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service;

I am directed to request that you will convey to Earl Russell the thanks of the Commissioners for the opportunity thus given to them of offering observations on the subject of your communication.

Having given to it their best consideration, they desire me to say that they have no alteration to suggest in the proposed scheme, which

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Amended regulations for the examination of attachés.

appears to them even better calculated than that which has been hitherto in force to secure the efficiency of the service. There is, however, one point on which the Commissioners feel some doubt, whether they correctly understand Earl Russell's wishes, viz., as regards the tenth head of the first examination, the Constitutional History of England, which, although not included among the heads of the second examination, is not mentioned among those in which candidates are exempted from being re-examined. They would, therefore, beg to be informed whether it is his Lordship's intention that all candidates should be tested a second time as to their knowledge of this subject.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Hammond to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, Foreign Office, 17th July 1865.

I HAVE laid before Earl Russell your letter of the 12th instant, upon the subject of the revised regulations for the examination of candidates for the Diplomatic Service, and I am to request that you will acquaint the Civil Service Commissioners, with reference to the inquiry made in your letter, that Lord Russell does not think it necessary that, in their second examination, candidates should be questioned as to their knowledge of the Constitutional History of England, and the regulations have been altered accordingly, as the Commissioners will see on referring to the copies of the regulations, of which I enclose 12 for their use.

I am, &c.

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ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for the EXAMINATION of ATTACHÉS in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Lord Russell having seen occasion, after an experience of nearly three years, to revise the regulations for the examination of attachés in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, which were issued on the 15th of September 1862, has deemed it advisable to amend those regulations, and to lay down in lieu thereof the following regulations, which will take effect from the present date.

Lord Russell considers it proper that the junior members of the Diplomatic Service should prove their competency, in all cases, in two examinations by the Civil Service Commissioners.

In the first examination, which candidates for attachéships must be prepared to undergo within three months from the date of their nomination, they must satisfy the examiners in regard to the following points:—

1. Orthography.
2. Handwriting.
3. General intelligence.
4. Précis writing.
5. That they are well grounded in Latin grammar, and are able to construe and parse a portion of some good classical Latin author, and to give the derivation of words.*
6. That they are acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic, and decimal fractions as given with examples in Colenso's Arithmetic, and with the first book of Euclid.
7. That they have a general knowledge of geography.
8. That they have a general knowledge of French grammar, and can translate correctly from French into English.
9. That they have a general knowledge of the German grammar.
10. That they have a general knowledge of the constitutional History of England, to be acquired from Blackstone's "Commentaries" (Kerr's Edition, 1862), and Hallam's "Constitutional History of England."

* Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland will be exempted from being examined in Latin, but candidates claiming this exemption must on going up for examination, exhibit to the Civil Service Commissioners a certificate from the duly constituted authorities, examiners, or others, as the case may be, in such University that they have passed the first public examination in classics, in whatever manner that examination may have been conducted and to whatever point directed.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

11. That they have a general knowledge of the political history of Europe, and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Paris in 1815, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions during that period.

Amended regulations for the examination of attachés.

In the second examination, which must be undergone in the interval between the grant of a commission as third secretary and that of a commission as second secretary, candidates will be exempted from re-examination in the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 10th subjects in which they have passed in their previous examinations ; but they must satisfy the examiners in regard to the following points :—

1. General intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which they acquit themselves, and specifically by the quickness they may show in seizing the points in papers read by them, or read over to them once or twice.
2. Précis writing.
3. That they have a general knowledge of French grammar; that they can converse fluently in that language on ordinary topics ; and can translate correctly from English into French, as well as from French into English.
4. That they have a general knowledge of German grammar, and can translate correctly from German into English ; or, if the candidates between their first and second examination have not resided a reasonable time, twelve months for instance, in Germany, they may, if they desire it, substitute in their second examination, for a general knowledge of German grammar, and for correct translation from German into English, the same qualifications in some other foreign language besides French.
5. That they have a general knowledge of the political history of Europe, and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising the most important international transactions during that period.
6. That they have a general knowledge of political economy, to be acquired from Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Mill's "Political Economy."
7. That they have a general knowledge of maritime and international law, to be acquired from Vattel, Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," and the first volume of Kent's "Commentaries."
8. They must satisfy the examiners by submitting to them a general report on the commerce of the several countries in which they have resided, and on their political relations with other countries, that they are competent to draw up such a report; and they must be prepared to answer any questions put to them by the examiners within the limits of such report. Candidates for attachéships, on presenting themselves for examination, must have completed the 21st year of their age, and not exceeded the 26th.

Foreign Office,
17th July 1865.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary, Foreign Office.*

SIR, 18th July 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, continuing the correspondence relative to the examination of candidates for the Diplomatic Service, and transmitting, by desire of Earl Russell, copies of the revised regulations as finally approved by his Lordship.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will regulate, in accordance with his Lordship's wishes, any examinations, which it may be their duty to conduct for the appointments in question.

I have, &c.

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## FOUR COURTS (IRELAND).

FOUR COURTS (IRELAND).

*Robert Hitchcock, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

Exchequer Office, Four Courts, Dublin,
10th June 1865.

Qualifications of writing clerks.

SIR,

A YOUNG gentleman, Mr. ———, who has been appointed a writing clerk in this office, being desirous of passing the examination prescribed by the letter of the Civil Service Commissioners of the 28th of May 1860, I have to beg that you will be kind enough to inform me at what time it will be convenient to the Commissioners to have him examined.

I have, &c.

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FOUR COURTS (IRELAND).

Qualifications of writing clerks.

*Mr. Walrond to Mr. Hitchcock.*

30th June 1865.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th instant, notifying the nomination of Mr. ——— to the situation of writing clerk in the Exchequer Office, and stating that he is desirous of passing the examination prescribed by the letter of the Civil Service Commissioners of 28th May 1860;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that they may be informed whether they are to understand that it is the desire of the Masters of the Four Courts that the regulations laid down in May 1860, regarding "clerks" in the several courts should be considered as applicable to "writing clerks."

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Hitchcock to Mr. Walrond.*

Exchequer Office, Dublin,
3rd July 1865.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it is the desire of the Masters of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, that the regulations laid down in May 1860, regarding "clerks" in the several courts, should be considered as applicable to "writing clerks."

I have, &c.

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HOME OFFICE.

## HOME OFFICE.

*The Hon. T. G. Baring, M.P., to Mr. Walrond.*

Whitehall, 21st January 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Extension of limits of age for messengers previously employed.

IT being the intention of Secretary Sir George Grey to appoint ——— to be a messenger in the Home Office, provided he passes the requisite examination in a satisfactory manner, I am to request that you will appoint an early day for his examinaion.

Although ———'s age is forty-four, and therefore beyond the maximum fixed for this class of officers, he entered the public service as porter in the Home Office in the year 1859, when his age was within the prescribed limits, and has since served continuously as porter or door-keeper. But as Sir George Grey finds that ——— was not examined on his first appointment, he has nominated him to the office of messenger, subject to his obtaining the usual certificate from you. Sir George Grey will be obliged if an early day can be fixed for ———'s examination.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary, Home Office.*

24th January 1865.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st instant, relative to the case of ———, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, that they see great objection to making exceptions in individual cases; but that if Sir G. Grey should think fit to lay down a regulation in respect to appointments under the Home Office, similar to that which is in force in many of the Government departments, viz., that the limits of age should be extended by five years in the case of persons who have been employed continuously in the public service from a period at which they were below the age prescribed, the Commissioners would then have no difficulty in regarding ——— as eligible for the situation to which it is now proposed to appoint him.

I am to add that if this course should be approved the Commissioners will be prepared to examine the candidate on the earliest day on which it may be convenient for him to attend here, between the hours of 10 and 12.

I am, &c.

HOME OFFICE.

Extension of limits of age for messengers previously employed.

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*H. Waddington, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN, Whitehall, 7th February 1865.

I HAVE laid before Secretary Sir George Grey Mr. Walrond's letter of the 24th ultimo, and I am to inform you that he has determined that the limit of age should be extended to 50, in the case of persons nominated by way of promotion to the situation of Queen's messenger in the Home Office, when such persons entered the Home Office in some other capacity, being at that time at an age within the prescribed limits, and have since served continuously in the office.

Sir George Grey requests that you will act upon this regulation in the case of ———, and in other similar cases.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.*

SIR, 8th February 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, relative to the limits of age for the situation of Queen's messenger in the Home Office;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that in compliance with the wish of Secretary Sir George Grey, they will regard as eligible up to the age of 50 any person nominated to that situation who may have been employed in the Home Office continuously from a period at which he was within the prescribed limits.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Waddington to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN, Whitehall, 25th November 1865.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to inform you, that there is so great a difference in the nature of the duties to be performed by office-keepers and messengers on the one hand, and door-keepers and porters in the Home Office on the other, that he thinks it desirable that a distinction should be made in the examination which they respectively have to undergo.

Qualifications of office porters and door-keepers.

Office-keepers and messengers have duties of a much higher and more responsible character to perform than the other class before mentioned; and it is quite right that they should undergo examination in all the subjects at present required. But the duties performed by door-keepers and porters are of a very different kind, and may be efficiently performed by men who are able to read and write well.

The title of "*Assistant Office Keeper*" is inappropriate to any employment in this office; the persons who have hitherto been employed under that designation having only to perform the duties of an office porter. This title will therefore be discontinued, and the place will henceforth be properly described as that of "office porter."

Sir George Grey proposes therefore, with regard to door-keepers and office porters, that the subjects of examination should be only reading and writing.

HOME OFFICE.

Qualifications of office porters and door-keepers.

It will be clearly understood, when this distinction is made, that no man can be promoted from this class to the higher office of office-keeper or messenger, without passing the examination prescribed for persons to be appointed to either of those offices.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office.*

SIR, 28th November 1865.

IN reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of Secretary Sir George Grey, they will henceforth limit to reading and writing the examination of door-keepers and porters in the Home Office, including under the latter title persons hitherto called assistant office-keepers.

They will understand that no one who may be admitted on this examination will be promoted to the higher situation of office-keeper or messenger, without being examined in the subjects prescribed for such situations.

I have, &c.

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INDIA OFFICE.

## INDIA OFFICE.

*T. L. Seccombe, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, India Office, 23rd December 1865.

Qualifications of labourers in store department.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acquaint you that it has been determined that all men hereafter appointed as labourers in the store department of this Office shall undergo an examination in reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic, and I am desired to request that the Civil Service Commissioners will undertake the duty of conducting such examinations.

It is necessary that candidates for the appointment of labourer should be between the ages of 18 and 35, and should produce certificates of character and physical capability for the work required of them.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to Mr. Seccombe.*

SIR, 28th December 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23rd instant.

In compliance with the wish of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Commissioners will be prepared to examine any candidates who may be nominated to the situation of labourer in the store department of the India Office, in the subjects specified in your letter, viz. :

1. Reading.
2. Writing.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

It is assumed that under the head of writing a very moderate degree of correctness in spelling will be sufficient.

The Commissioners will regard as eligible all persons between the ages of 18 and 35, and will require the usual evidence of fitness in respect of health and character.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

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*H. Merivale, Esq., C.B., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.* INDIA OFFICE.

SIR, India Office, S.W., 9th February 1866.

Qualifications of labourers in store department.

WITH reference to recent correspondence on the subject of the examination of candidates for the appointment of labourer in the stores department of this Office, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that it has been determined in future to require that the labourers shall be examined in reading and writing only, and that, in those branches the examination shall be of the lowest standard at present in use in any Government department.

I am also desired to request that Sir Charles Wood may be informed whether the four men who lately presented themselves for examination may be considered to have passed the test which would have been required, had the standard at that time been no higher than that specified in this letter.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, India Office.*

SIR, 13th February 1866.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Commissioners will examine all persons who may be nominated as labourers in the stores department of the India Office, in reading and writing only, the examination in these branches being regulated according to the lowest standard at present in use in any Government department.

I am further to state, with reference to the last paragraph of your letter, that each of the four candidates recently examined showed himself to be qualified according to the test now proposed.

I have, &c.

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## LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

*Henry Carey, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

Landed Estates Court, Dublin,

GENTLEMEN, 24th October, 1865.

Proposed competitions and preliminary tests for clerkships.

I AM directed by the Judges of this Court to transmit the accompanying memorandum, and to request that you will favour them with your opinion upon it.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

(MEMORANDUM.)

The Judges of the Landed Estates Court desire that the appointment of the following clerks in their court should, for the future, be determined by the result of a competitive examination.

Third assistant to the registrar.
Sales assistant clerk.
Third assistant to the accountant.
Second assistant to clerk of records.
Third assistant to same.
Assistant to notice clerk.
Assistant to the keeper of deeds; and all assistant clerks in any situations hereafter to be created.

When a situation is vacant in any of the superior offices, the vacancy is frequently filled up by promoting one of the clerks above mentioned, and therefore the Judges propose a higher standard for the examination than would be necessary if the qualification for the above offices was all that they had in view.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

Proposed competitions and preliminary tests for clerkships.

The desire of the Judges is (should it suit the arrangements of the Civil Service Commissioners) that they may be permitted to give candidates whom they may consider in other respects eligible, a certificate to enable them to pass the qualifying examination, even when there may be no actual vacancy. Out of the candidates who shall pass this examination, the Judges will, when a vacancy occurs, select a number, if possible not less than six, to whom they will give a certificate to entitle them to attend the competitive examination, and they will appoint the person certified by the examiners to be the most deserving.

If several vacancies should occur within the year, the Judges will feel themselves at liberty to appoint the best of the unsuccessful candidates at the preceding examination, without requiring him or them to undergo a second competitive examination within the year.

The subjects of the qualifying examination are to be the same as those already existing for the junior officers. The subjects of the competitive examination will be the same with the addition of the first book of Euclid and the elements of algebra, up to and including quadratic equations (but not including the binomial theorem), and English composition.

Landed Estates Court,
23rd October 1865.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Registrar, Landed Estates Court (Ireland).*

SIR, 30th October 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and the memorandum which accompanied it.

The Commissioners will gladly lend their aid in carrying out the arrangements proposed in that memorandum, which are very similar to those now in force respecting all the situations in the Civil Service at the disposal of the Lords of the Treasury.

Under these arrangements the Commissioners will admit to a preliminary test examination in the subjects already agreed upon, any candidates whom the Judges may nominate for the purpose. On the occurrence of a vacancy they will be prepared to hold a competitive examination of such persons as the Judges may select from among those who have passed the preliminary test, the subjects in the competitive examination being the same as in the test examination, with the addition of English composition, Euclid (Book I.), and the elements of algebra, up to and including quadratic equations (but not including the binomial theorem). If a second vacancy should occur within the year, they will be ready to grant a certificate without further examination to the best of the unsuccessful candidates in the preceding competition, if otherwise eligible, provided he shall have shown a satisfactory knowledge of the additional subjects included in the competitive examination.

I am, &c.

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LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.

## LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.

*H. G. Hewlett, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

Office of Land Revenue Records,
GENTLEMEN, 29th December 1865.

Qualifications of office-keepers.

A VACANCY having occurred in the post of office-keeper in this department, the nomination to which is vested in the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, Mr. Brand has suggested to me the propriety of arranging with you as to the limit of age and other qualifications to be required from candidates for the appointment.

Owing to the peculiar nature of this office and its very limited staff, the post now vacant is of more than ordinary importance.

The only qualification which in the opinion of the deputy record keeper and myself is indispensably necessary in a candidate is one which it would be scarcely practicable to test by examination; namely, a previous acquaintance with the character of the various classes of records here deposited, and with the special modes of transacting the official business. As respects general qualifications, I have no variation to suggest in the programme which I am informed is usually submitted to candidates for similar appointments; namely, reading, writing from dictation, and the first four rules of arithmetic; the age for admission being under 40 years. LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE. Qualifications of office-keepers.

As Mr. Brand wishes me to inform him of the arrangement I have made with you, and it is desirable that the vacancy should be filled up at once, I shall feel obliged if you will give the subject as early an attention as convenient.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to Mr. Hewlett.*

SIR, 1st January 1866.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo.

In compliance with your wishes the Commissioners will be prepared to examine any candidates who may be nominated to the situation of office-keeper in the Land Revenue Record Office in the subjects specified in your letter, viz.:—

1. Reading,
2. Writing from dictation.
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

They will regard 40 as the superior limit of age, and as it is desirable that an inferior limit also should be fixed, they would suggest 21 as an age below which you would probably consider no one eligible for such a situation.

I am, &c.

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## MINT.

MINT.

*Thomas Graham, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Royal Mint, 16th January 1865.

REFERRING to our late correspondence, and particularly to your letter of 15th December 1864, in which you inform me that the Civil Service Commissioners will regard 17 and 35 as the prescribed limits of age for the situation of packer and teller and of messenger in the Royal Mint, I have now to repair an omission on my part in not including the office-keeper among the servants of the Mint to be examined. Qualifications of office-keepers.

I would propose the same subjects of examination for this situation as for the other situations just named; but as the situation of office-keeper in the Mint is an office of trust I would recommend that the upper limit of age for this office should be extended to 40 years.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to Mr. Graham.*

SIR, 18th January 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant.

MINT.

Qualifications of office-keepers.

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with your request, they will consider the subjects of examination already laid down for the situations of packer and teller and of messenger in the Royal Mint as applicable also to the situation of office-keeper, and will regard 17 and 40 as the prescribed limits of age for the last-named situation.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Graham to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Royal Mint, 27th January 1865.

Qualifications of resident engravers.

REFERRING to the Treasury letter dated 23rd January 1865, of which copy is enclosed, for the terms of the appointment of Mr. ——— as resident engraver to the Mint, I have to request that Mr. ——— may be examined by the Civil Service Commission in order to entitle him on his retirement to a superannuation allowance. For information respecting the nature of the situation, and also for my opinion of Mr.———'s technical qualifications, I beg to refer to my letter recommending his appointment, of which copy is enclosed.

It is suggested that if a literary examination for the situation of resident engraver at the Mint may be deemed necessary by the Civil Service Commissioners, it may include,—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Elementary arithmetic.
3. English composition.

The question of the limits of age appears a difficult one for the situation of resident engraver. The lower limit may, I believe, be properly established at 21, but any fixed upper limit may I fear, come to be attended with inconvenience to the public service. The situation is not that of a junior engraver, but is intended for an artist whose powers have been already tested, and who has attained a certain standing in his profession.

It may be added that the present nominee has completed his 45th year, and that he has already been occupied nearly three years continuously in the Mint in the discharge of the duties of the situation in question upon a temporary appointment.

I am, &c.

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ENCLOSURE I.

SIR, Royal Mint, 3rd January 1865.

REFERRING to your letter of the 22nd April 1862, conveying authority from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for continuing the temporary employment of Mr. ———, engraver, at 2*l.* 5*s.* per week, which was sanctioned by their Lordships' letter of the 4th instant, pending the vacancy in the appointment of resident engraver;

I have to state that the arrangement so made for the discharge of the duties of the office named has been maintained to the present time with good results. Mr. ——— has applied himself with diligence to acquire the peculiar style of engraving required in the execution of Mint dies, and the consequence is that the routine work of the die department is now as well performed as it has been for many years.

It appears to me that Mr. ———, after a period of probation of nearly three years, may now be safely recommended to their Lordships for the permanent appointment.

The ordinary duties of the resident engraver are to examine the working dies before being put into work, of which dies about 12 are required daily, correcting defects and adding the date. But besides this he is much occupied in re-engraving the original dies and adapting them better to press work, the original matrices of the artist engraver and modeller being seldom immediately available for coining purposes. Mr. ——— has also designed several reverses for colonial coins as part of his ordinary duty. The salary attached to the office of resident engraver is 200*l.* per annum, rising by 10*l.* a year to 300*l.*, with a residence within the Mint. This is the only salary paid at present to an engraver in the Mint, as the other and superior office of engraver and modeller held by Mr. L. Wyon, has no salary attached to it.

Might I request you then to have the goodness to bring under the favourable con-

sideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury my recommendation of Mr. ——— to be appointed resident engraver on the same terms as the office was held by Mr James Wyon till the end of the year 1861.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. GRAHAM.

George A. Hamilton, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.
Treasury.

ENCLOSURE II.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 23 January 1865.

IN reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords are pleased to appoint Mr. ——— to the office of resident engraver in the Mint in compliance with your recommendation, and upon your assurance that Mr. ——— is in all respects properly qualified to perform the duties of the situation. Their Lordships desire me to point out to you that Mr. ——— will not be entitled on his retirement to a superannuation allowance, unless he shall have provided himself with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners in pursuance of the 17th clause of the 22nd Vict. cap. 26.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) F. PEEL.

The Master of the Mint.

*Mr. Walrond to Mr. Graham.*

SIR, 6th February 1865.

IN reply to your letter of the 27th instant (with enclosures), relative to the examination of Mr. ——— for the situation of resident engraver to the Mint;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in accordance with the views expressed in your letter, they will examine Mr. ———, and any candidate who may hereafter be nominated to the above-named situation, in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Elementary arithmetic.
3. English composition.

With regard to the branch of knowledge specially required for this situation, viz., a knowledge of die engraving, the Commissioners will consider your letter to the Treasury, dated January 3, 1865, as affording satisfactory evidence that Mr. ——— possesses the requisite qualifications. On the question of limits of age, I am to observe that the Order in Council under which the Commissioners act appears to contemplate in every case the establishment of fixed rules, and that they apprehend no serious inconvenience would be caused to the public service if the superior limit were in this case fixed at an advanced age, such as 50, the inferior limit being 21, as proposed in your letter.

I have, &c.

*Mr. Graham to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Royal Mint, 7th February 1865.

IN reply to the letter of the Civil Service Commissioners of the 6th instant, I beg to express my full concurrence in the regulations enunciated by the Commissioners for the literary examination and limit of age of candidates for the situation of resident engraver to the Mint.

I am, &c.

*Mr. Graham to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, Royal Mint, 17th March 1865.

REFERRING to my letter dated 27th January last, in which subjects of a literary examination for the office of resident engraver to the Mint were suggested to the Civil Service Commissioners, on the occasion of the nomination of Mr. ———, and to your letter in reply, dated 6th February, last I have now to represent to you that, on further

MINT.

Qualifications of resident engravers.

consideration, it has appeared to me that the examination may be made more simple and elementary without detriment to the public service.

The officer in question has none of the duties of a clerk to perform, having no official correspondence and no books to keep, no accounts to make up, nor any one else to look after.

His duty is simply to do the work of a mechanical artist in a room by himself.

The examination might therefore, in my opinion, be safely confined to the subjects of reading, writing, and simple arithmetic.

I have to request you to submit this amended scheme of examination to the favourable consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Master of the Mint.*

SIR, 17th March 1865.

IN reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with your wishes, they will limit the examination of candidates for the situation of resident engraver to the following subjects :—

Reading.
Writing.
Simple arithmetic.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Graham to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Royal Mint, 17th February 1865.

Qualifications of clerks assistants in operative department.

IN a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury (No. 2342), dated the 15th instant, I am informed of the pleasure of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that the examination on first appointment and promotion for four junior clerkships in the Mint, the duties attached to which are chiefly technical, should be placed on a separate footing from those clerkships of which the duties are properly clerical; and I am further desired to place myself in communication with the Civil Service Commissioners, with the view of settling the subjects in which it will be proper to examine candidates for the former appointments.

The course of examination for ordinary clerkships to remain as at present.

Subjects of examination proposed for "assistants" in the operative departments of the Royal Mint :—

1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Either of the following :—
   (*a*) Elements of mechanical science.
   (*b*) Elements of chemistry.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Graham to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Royal Mint, 22nd February 1865.

REFERRING to my previous letter of the 17th instant, I have now to submit, in more precise terms, a statement of all the alterations recommended to be made in the existing regulations for the examination of clerks in the Royal Mint, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners

MINT.

Qualifications of clerks assistants in operative department.

It is proposed that in the scheme, as printed in the Report of the Civil Service Commission, Appendix, page 14 (1856),—

For "I. Clerks on the establishment," to read—

I. Clerks.

For "II. Junior assayer, junior superintendents in the melting and "coining rooms, and others belonging to the same class," to read—

II. Clerks, assistants in the operative departments.

To add under the same head :—

4. Assaying, melting, rolling, cutting, and stamping of metals.
5. Either of the following :—
   (*a*) Elements of mechanical science.
   (*b*) Elements of chemistry.

It is further proposed that the limits of age for clerks assistants in the operative department should be from 18 to 35.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Master of the Mint.*

SIR, 23rd February 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, recommending certain alterations in the regulations for the examination of candidates nominated to appointments in the Royal Mint ;

And in reply I am directed by the Commissioners to signify their concurrence in the alterations suggested, and to append a statement of the qualifications required for junior situations in the Mint, modified in accordance with these alterations.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS required for junior situations in the Royal Mint.

*I. Clerks :*

Limits of age, 18, 30.

Subjects of examination.

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Book-keeping by double entry.
4. English composition.
5. Preparation of tabular statements.
6. Either of the following :—
   (*a.*) History of England.
   (*b.*) Political economy, so far as it relates to money and coinage.
   (*c.*) Elements of mechanical science.
   (*d.*) Elements of chemistry.

*II. Clerks Assistants in the Operative Department :*

Limits of age—18, 35.

Subjects of examination.

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. English composition.
4. Either of the following :—
   (*a.*) Elements of mechanical science.
   (*b.*) Elements of chemistry.
5. The assaying, melting, rolling, cutting, and stamping of metals.

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## NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

Qualifications of messengers.

*C. H. W. A'Court Repington, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

National Debt Office,

SIR, 31st December 1864.

THE Lords of the Treasury having sanctioned the addition of a messenger to the establishment of the National Debt Office, but a

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

standard of qualification for that place not having yet been fixed by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, I am now directed to state that in their opinion a messenger in this department should have a knowledge of

Qualifications of messengers.

Reading,
Writing, and
Arithmetic (elementary);

and that the limits of age should be from 25 to 40.

I remain, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary and Comptroller General, National Debt Office.*

SIR, 4th January 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, they will examine candidates for the situation of messenger in the National Debt Office in

1. Reading,
2. Writing, and
3. Elementary arithmetic.

Objection to high limits of age.

I am at the same time to submit, with reference to the limits of age specified in your letter, that the principle on which the Superannuation Act is framed appears to render a lower maximum limit than 40 desirable. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt will be aware that under this Act the maximum pension attainable is two-thirds of the salary previously enjoyed; and that for the attainment of this pension 40 years' service is required. A person appointed at the age of 40 will not acquire this claim unless his life should be unusually prolonged, and there will in all probability be a very considerable period during which he is on the one hand becoming less and less efficient, while on the other hand he is annually gaining a title to increased superannuation; under these circumstances it will be difficult to press his retirement, and it will be still more difficult to do so if, as is not very unusual, the failure of strength should begin at 60, when the superannuation allowance will be only one-third, or at 65, when it will be only five-twelfths of the salary which he has been enjoying. Of course the risk of premature failure of strength cannot be altogether avoided, but the inconvenience is less likely to occur in the case of a public servant who enters at an early age.

I subjoin the limits fixed by some of the principal public departments.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Admiralty - - - | 20—35. |
| Audit Office - - - | 21—35. |
| Customs - - - - | 20—35. |
| Treasury - - - | 21—35. |
| War Office - - - | 20—35. |

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*Sir Alex. Y. Spearman, Bart., to Mr. Walrond.*

National Debt Office,

SIR, 7th January 1865.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 4th instant, relating to the limits of age within which persons should be appointed to fill the place of messenger in the National Debt Office.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt direct me to state in reply, that in their opinion there is no sufficient reason for

maintaining an absolute uniformity in the limit of a messenger's age in all public offices, an uniformity which in fact does not now exist, and that in their judgment a man between 30 and 40 is most likely to answer the requirements of the National Debt Office.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

They have given the matter careful consideration, and upon the whole they adhere to the limits which they fixed with a full knowledge of the effect of the Superannuation Act, and of the limits established by the various other offices as recorded in the last report of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Objection to high limits of age.

I have, &c.

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## POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

*F. Hill, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, General Post Office, 28th January 1865.

A QUESTION having been raised as to the expediency of subjecting supplementary letter carriers to an examination by the Civil Service Commissioners before they are appointed instead of, as at present, after they have been employed for six months; I request you will be good enough to inform me whether, if such a course were pursued, it would be practicable, in the case of candidates for such appointments in London, who for the most part are poor men drawn from the country, and whom it would be desirable to put to as little expense as possible, for the Commissioners to fix certain days in the week for their examination, and to communicate the result on the following day to this office.

Examination of supplementary letter carriers in London.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Post Office.*

SIR, 31st January 1865.

IN reply to your letter of the 28th instant, respecting the examination of candidates for the situation of supplementary letter carrier in London, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, that if such should be the wish of the Postmaster General they will readily make arrangements for examining these candidates on certain fixed days in every week, and reporting at once the result of such examination, so far as regards "knowledge and ability," and they apprehend that in the ordinary course of proceeding there would be nothing to prevent their forwarding this report on the day following the examination. The Commissioners would of course be unable to grant certificates of qualification to the successful candidates until the usual inquiries had been made as to their age, health, and character.

I have, &c.

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*J. Tilley, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, General Post Office, 7th February 1865.

WITH reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, respecting the examination of candidates for the situation of supplementary letter carrier, and to your suggestion on the subject, I beg leave to state that the object in view would be attained if the Civil Service Commissioners saw no objection to the adoption of the following plan, viz.:—

That candidates for appointments as supplementary letter carriers in London be subjected to the prescribed examination before the inquiries are made as to their age, character, &c.

POST OFFICE.

Examination of supplementary letter carriers in London.

That those candidates who reside in or near London be examined on certain days of the week, the examination to take place on the afternoon of the day on which they had been examined by the medical officer of this department, and thus only be absent from their employment one whole day.

Those candidates who live in the country to be examined by the postmaster of the town situated nearest to their residence, and all inquiries as to age, &c. be made before they are required to come to London. Should the Commissioners be satisfied upon these points, the candidates would be directed to present themselves at this office, to the medical officer, whose certificate, if satisfactory, would be sent to the Commissioners; and, as it is desirable that the candidates should be detained in London as short a time as possible, perhaps the Commissioners could arrange to forward their decisions to this department upon the day after the receipt of the medical certificate.

A similar plan should be adopted in the cases of supplementary letter carriers in Edinburgh and Dublin.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Post Office.*

SIR, 16th February 1865.

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th instant, relative to the examination of candidates for the situation of supplementary letter carrier in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they see no objection to the adoption of the plan which you propose, and I am to enclose a memorandum of arrangements which they believe will give effect to this plan, and which they will be prepared to carry out, if approved by the Postmaster General.

I have, &c.

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ENCLOSURE.

MEMORANDUM of Arrangements for the Examination of Supplementary Letter-carriers in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh.

(1.) If resident in town (London, Dublin, or Edinburgh), after having passed the medical officer of the department, the candidate will be sent to the Civil Service Commission for examination as to knowledge and ability. The Commissioners will be prepared to hold such examinations every Tuesday and Friday in London at 2 p.m., and in Dublin and Edinburgh on alternate Tuesdays at 2 p.m. If the candidate fails they will at once report the fact to the General Post Office. If he passes they will proceed to make inquiries as to his age, health, and character, and will communicate their decision in the ordinary course.

(2.) If resident in the country. On application from the General Post Office the Civil Service Commissioners will supply papers whereon the candidate may be examined by the nearest postmaster, and a Form A. to be filled up in his presence. The result will be transmitted direct to the Commissioners. If the candidate fails as to knowledge and ability, they will at once report the fact to the General Post Office. If he passes, they will proceed to make inquiries as to his age and character. If he appears qualified in these respects, they will apply to the General Post Office for a report as to his health. If this is received by 2 p.m. on either of the two days above named, Tuesday or Friday, and prove satisfactory, they will probably be able to issue their certificate of qualification the following day.

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*Mr. Tilley to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, General Post Office, 11th March 1865.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Postmaster General considers that the arrangements proposed by the Civil Service Commissioners relative to the examination of candidates for the situation of supplementary letter

carrier will meet the object in view, and I am to request that you will be good enough to cause the necessary steps to be taken for carrying the arrangements into effect. Post Office.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Hill to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

Sir, General Post Office, 23rd February 1865.

With reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo, stating that the result of the examination of ———, nominated messenger from Edinburgh, had not been such as to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he possessed the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties, I have to transmit the enclosed copies of reports upon the subject, and to request to be informed whether the Commissioners see any reason for altering their decision. Examination of rural messengers and others in reading addresses.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Post Office.*

Sir, 25th February 1865.

Having laid before the Civil Service Commissioners your letter of the 23rd instant, and the reports which accompanied it, relative to the examination of ——— nominated to the situation of rural post messenger;

I am directed to acquaint you that they find nothing in the circumstances stated in these reports which would justify them in altering the decision communicated to you in my letter of the 25th ultimo.

It will be within your recollection that the present standard of qualification for such appointments, as regards facility in reading the addresses of letters, was adopted in compliance with the wish of the Postmaster General. In a letter to this office, dated 23rd February 1860 it was said, "His Lordship desires me to state that . . . he thinks "that 20 unassorted letters should be placed before each candidate, the "addresses of 15 of which he should be required to read correctly and "without hesitation." The above-named candidate having been submitted to this test, and having failed to read more than 11 addresses correctly and without hesitation, the Commissioners were unable to grant his certificate, without departing from the rule laid down at the express desire of the chief authority of the department.

I am, however, to acquaint you that if the Postmaster General should see reason to think that the candidate's failure was owing to accidental circumstances, they see no objection to his being examined again, and that they will be prepared, if it is thought desirable, to issue instructions for his re-examination on Tuesday, 7th March, at 11 o'clock.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Tilley to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

Sir, General Post Office, 7th March 1865.

As there is reason to believe that in some cases the provincial postmasters are in the habit of putting a somewhat too strict construction upon the examination as to reading the addresses of letters by candidates for letter carriers' and rural post messengers' places, the Postmaster General requests that the Commissioners will be good enough to cause the words "and without hesitation" to be struck out of the third paragraph of the memorandum for Examiners.

I am, &c.

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POST OFFICE.

*T. Walrond, Esq., to the Secretary, General Post Office.*

8th March 1865.

Examination of rural messengers and others in reading addresses.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant relative to the examination of letter carriers and others in reading addresses, and to acquaint you in reply, that, in compliance with the wish of the Postmaster General, they will direct that the words "and without hesitation" may be struck out of the memorandum for Examiners and the form of report to be filled up by the Examiners.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Hill to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, General Post Office, 8th April 1865.

Qualifications of housekeepers at Lombard Street.

I AM directed by the Postmaster General to state that his Lordship has decided that the person holding the office of housekeeper at the Lombard Street Branch Post Office, which is now vacant, shall in future be required to obtain a Civil Service certificate. As the work to be performed by the housekeeper is merely that of taking care of and cleaning the rooms, it will, in his Lordship's opinion, be sufficient in order to obtain such certificate, if she furnish evidence of age, health, and character.

The limits of age have been fixed—the minimum at 25, and the maximum at 40.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Post Office.*

SIR, 13th April 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant relative to the grant of their certificate for the housekeeper at the Lombard Street Branch Post Office;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, although in most of the departments of the Civil Service persons occupying a similar position are required to pass an examination in reading and writing, yet if the Postmaster General thinks such an examination unnecessary, they will be prepared to grant their certificates for this situation on the production of satisfactory evidence as to the age, health, and character of the candidate; the limits of age being those named in your letter, viz., 25 and 40.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Hill to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, General Post Office, 20th April 1865.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I have to inform you that as the duties to be performed by the housekeeper at the Lombard Street Branch Post Office are only of a manual nature, qualifications other than those alluded to in my letter of the 8th instant, do not appear to be requisite.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Tilley to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, General Post Office, 29th April 1865.

THE Postmaster General has had under consideration the nature of the examination to which candidates for clerkships in the General Post Office are subjected, and he is of opinion that, so far as regards

Examination of clerks in the Secretary's office, London.

the Secretary's office in London, the standard of examination is not sufficiently high.

At present, as you are aware, the same subjects of examination are prescribed in the case of all candidates for clerkships in the General Post Office, those for the Solicitor's office alone excepted, and it has not been usual so much as to intimate to the Civil Service Commissioners in what particular office any candidate will be employed. Those subjects are as follows, viz. :—

1st. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2nd. Arithmetic (including reduction, rule of three, and practice).

Under a recent revision of the Secretary's office, the class heretofore termed "probationary" has been replaced by a fourth class, with fixed salaries of somewhat higher amount than those received by the probationary clerks ; and it is Lord Stanley's wish that all candidates whom he may nominate to this class shall be examined in—

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. History of England,
7. Latin or one foreign language.

I am to request that you will have the goodness to inform the Civil Service Commissioners of his Lordship's wish, and move them to give effect to it.

I am to add that no alteration is proposed in the present limits of age for admission to the Secretary's office, viz., 18 and not 25, and that on the occurrence of a vacancy in the fourth class three or more candidates will be nominated to compete.

Although arithmetic has been retained as one of the subjects for examination, and is unquestionably a very proper test of education, yet the clerks in the Secretary's office seldom, if ever, have occasion to bring their powers of calculation into use, a circumstance which I am to mention for the purpose of suggesting for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners whether they may not see fit to dispense with the compound addition sums—set as Lord Stanley understands to be done against time—and which have been the means, he believes, of discarding candidates in all respects qualified for the duties they would have to perform.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Post Office.*

5th May 1865.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, stating the opinion of the Postmaster General that the standard of examination for clerkships in the Secretary's office is not sufficiently high, and proposing an amended scheme ;

And in reply I am to state that the Commissioners will be prepared in accordance with his Lordship's wishes, to examine candidates for the clerkships specified, in—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Précis.

POST OFFICE.

Examination of clerks in the Secretary's office, London.

5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin or one foreign language.

I am to add that the Commissioners will direct, in compliance with Lord Stanley's wishes, that the paper set especially to test a candidate's power of adding quickly and correctly, shall not be used in the case of candidates competing for clerkships in the Secretary's office. I am, however, to observe that on referring to the records of examinations held during the last year, the Commissioners have been unable to find more than one case in which a candidate has been rejected solely on account of failure in this exercise.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Hill to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, General Post Office, 17th June 1865.

Standard of height and strength for letter carriers.

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th instant, I beg to inform you that it has been decided to continue the standard of height and strength in the case of letter carriers in Edinburgh or Dublin.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the General Post Office.*

SIR, 19th June 1865.

Evidence of health should be of recent date.

WITH reference to the case of ———, who has been nominated as rural messenger from ———, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to observe that the medical certificate received with his other papers is dated the 10th April, and to request that a fresh certificate of more recent date may be furnished.

I am to take this opportunity of stating that the Civil Service Commissioners regard it as most important that their certificates of qualification should be founded upon the most recent evidence obtainable. They think that, taking into account the time which must elapse between nomination and their final decision upon each case, the certificates of health and character and the reports of the postmasters should not be dated more than a week or ten days before they are received at this office ; and the Commissioners will be glad if it should be found practicable to carry out this suggestion.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Hill to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, General Post Office, 12th July 1865.

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 19th ultimo, I beg to transmit herewith a medical certificate of more recent date in the case of ———, who has been nominated as rural messenger from ———.

I have to add that the question of furnishing medical certificates in all cases, of later dates than the department has hitherto been able to obtain, is now under consideration, and it is hoped that means may be devised for meeting the wishes of the Civil Service Commissioners on the subject.

I am, &c.

*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, General Post Office.*

POST OFFICE.

SIR, 13th September 1865.

A letter carrier rejected for defective sight.

I AM directed to acquaint you that ———, who has recently been examined on his nomination as supplementary letter carrier at Dublin, is described by Dr. Toler as having the "sight of right eye quite "defective." The medical report is in other respects favourable, and I am therefore to request that the Commissioners may be informed whether ——— is considered fit to perform the duties of a supplementary letter carrier.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Hill to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, General Post Office, 27th September 1865.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I have to inform you that ——— is not considered fit to perform the duties of a letter carrier, in consequence of his defective sight, and that he has been rejected by the medical officer in London.

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## PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

*The Right Honourable Sir James Wilde to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN, Court of Probate, April 1865.

Examination of clerks in the Registry.

I BEG to lay before you a report which I have received from the chief registrar of the Court of Probate relating to the examinations to which the clerks nominated to the Registry are submitted. I am unwilling to propose any change in the present subjects of examination, because I deem them to be more calculated to secure the sort of ability and acquirement which their duties demand than most others that might be suggested. But will it not be possible and desirable to require a less perfect proficiency in those subjects than hitherto?

I shall be glad if you will favour me with your views on this subject. Several of the young men who have not been successful in passing have had the advantage of good general education, and (especially for the post of copying clerks) it is not easy to find fit candidates of a higher class.

I remain, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Principal Registry, Court of Probate, January 1865.

MY LORD,

I BEG again to call your attention to the question of the Civil Service examinations upon which I presented a lengthy report to your Lordship in July last.

You will observe from that report that during the period in which Sir Cresswell Cresswell presided as Judge of the Probate Court, 28 clerks were presented from this Registry to the Civil Service Commissioners for examination, and that all of these, excepting three, passed on the first trial, and one of these three passed on a second trial.

During the time your Lordship has presided over the Court, up to July last, 14 clerks had been presented for the Civil Service examination; of these nine were rejected in the first examination and only five passed. Since July three clerks have been presented for examination, of whom two had been re-appointed after a previous failure; of the two re-appointed, one passed in December last and the other was rejected.

A death has just occurred on the salaried staff, and it becomes necessary to fill up this vacancy, and there are also three additional copying clerks needed. It has occupied a whole year in filling up the last vacancies, and if such a state of things is to continue it will be wholly impossible to conduct the public business with our present nominal staff.

PROBATE COURT.

Examination of clerks in the Registry.

To meet the difficulty we must (so far as I can see) ask for a larger staff of clerks than would otherwise be necessary, in order to provide against the effects of the examinations, or else reduce the examination so as to secure a fair proportion of the candidates passing at once.

The staff could only be increased with the sanction of the Treasury, and it is, to say the least, doubtful whether their Lordships would consider it necessary for the sake of keeping up the reputation of the Civil Service examinations, to incur the expense of an otherwise excessive number of clerks.

The altering the subjects of the examination is, I believe, wholly in your Lordship's power, and I feel compelled by the force of circumstances again to ask you to consider the propriety of reducing them. I have (as mentioned in my former report) endeavoured to avoid this, but regret to state that all the suggestions which have hitherto been presented for our acceptance have been of a nature which would in other ways be quite as fatal to our efficiency as the present regulations, and I have not myself been able to suggest any scheme which the Civil Service Commissioners have been able to adopt. I see nothing left, therefore, but to ask your Lordship to reduce the number of subjects required for the examinations.

The present subjects required are:—

1. Exercises to test handwriting (including German text) and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).
3. Copying, to test accuracy.
4. Comparison of copies with originals.
5. Indexing, or copying into registers.
6. English composition.
7. Outlines of geography.

Of these subjects, Nos. 1, 2, and 6 require no remark. So far as I can learn the examination in these subjects is such as might reasonably be expected; with respect to Nos. 3, 4, and 5, I find more or less difficulty prevails with every candidate. I find also with respect to Nos. 3 and 4, some gentlemen who profess to read with candidates in order to prepare them for the Civil Service examinations are themselves at fault as to what is intended, and upon making inquiries of candidates who have passed as well as of others who have failed, I myself am quite at a loss to form any accurate idea of the subjects intended.

For the insertion of the three subjects (Nos. 3, 4, 5) I am myself I fear responsible, though certainly I had no idea of what they would prove in practice. I considered "copying to test accuracy" to mean what is known in this Registry as fac-simile copying. I considered the "comparison of copies with originals" to be what an author encounters when correcting a proof for the press; and that "indexing or copying into "registers" was one and the same thing, and might readily be accomplished at the first trial by any one of tolerable abilities. The result of the examinations, however, convinces me that my ideas on the subject are wrong, and that these subjects present to the younger class of candidates difficulties almost insurmountable, unless they have received previous practical instruction in them.

Under the above circumstances these subjects do not appear to me worth preserving as *obligatory* to the candidates.

With respect also to subject No. 7, I confess that the papers given on this head are such as I could never have supposed would have been given under the description of "*Outlines* of geography;" and that the candidates must know much more than would popularly be supposed by the expression "*Outlines*" in order to pass.

I therefore suggest that for the future the examination of clerks shall be in the following subjects:—

1. Exercises to test handwriting (including German text) and orthography.
2. Elementary arithmetic.
3. English composition.

and

4. One of the following subjects, at the option of the candidate, viz.:—
   - *a.* Copying fac-simile.
   - *b.* Comparison of copies with originals.
   - *c.* Outlines of geography.
   - *d.* French, or any other modern language.

This differs slightly from what I recommended in my former report, but is, I conceive rather an improvement upon it.

It seems to me that the three first subjects may be fairly required from all candidates, and I am not aware that they have created unnecessary difficulties, and that the choice of the fourth subject will allow each person who receives an appointment, whether as a salaried or a copying clerk, to select the one suited to his own individual position.

I have only to add that the matter is most pressing, as in addition to the vacancy by death I have mentioned, we are now in want of three more copying clerks to keep pace with the current business.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. F. BAYFORD,
Registrar.

The Right Honourable
Sir James Wilde.

PROBATE COURT.

*The Civil Service Commissioners to the Right Honourable Sir James Wilde.*

SIR, 3rd May 1865.

Examination of clerks in the Registry.

ON receipt of your letter on the 26th ultimo, we called for a report on the various cases in which candidates for employment in the Court of Probate have been rejected by us on examination. A copy of this report is herewith transmitted.

From the facts there stated it appears that in the vast majority of cases the failure of these candidates cannot be attributed either to the existence of those requirements which the Registrar proposes to abolish, or to any excessive severity in enforcing them.

Agreeing as we do in the opinion expressed in your letter as to the propriety of retaining unaltered the subjects of examination, we do not think that the standard of proficiency hitherto required in the several subjects could be lowered, consistently with the standards of qualification now in force in all similar branches of the public service. Having, however, learnt from the memorandum of the Registrar the exact nature of the exercise which he intended by the words "copying to "test accuracy," viz., that the candidates should be called upon to make a *fac-simile* of a manuscript document, reproducing all the defects and peculiarities of the original, we shall issue directions for testing all future candidates for the Probate Court by an exercise of this character.

We beg to add, with reference to the last paragraph of your letter, that having occasion to employ copying clerks in this office we find no difficulty in filling up such vacancies as occur by inviting candidates to compete for them, and that many of the competitors whom we examine on these occasions show great ability in dealing with exercises in "indexing" and "copying to test accuracy," precisely similar to those which have been set to candidates for employment in the Court of Probate.

We have, &c.

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ENCLOSURE.

MEMORANDUM.

THE whole number of candidates for the Probate Court, who have been rejected on examination, has been 18. Of these 18 rejections 15 were due, wholly or in part, to failure in one or more of the subjects which are admitted by the Registrar to be essential, viz., handwriting, spelling, arithmetic, and English composition.

In the remaining three cases the causes of failure were,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. A.B. | - | Geography. |
| Mr. C.D. | - | Indexing. |
| Mr. E.F. | - | Indexing.<br>Copying.<br>Comparison of copies. |

As Mr. A.B. was not examined under the present regulations, his case need not be noticed here; except for the purpose of observing that the questions set in geography to candidates for the Probate Court are similar in character to these which are set to candidates for other departments, such as the Customs and Inland Revenue. The answers of Mr. A.B. were unusually bad.

The only two candidates to whom the Registrar's remarks apply are Messrs. C.D. and E.F.

Mr. C.D. The exercise given in "indexing" consisted of a simple straightforward correspondence, the letters, for the most part, very short, which the candidate was required to "index" by entering, on a form supplied to him for the purpose, a summary of the contents of each letter; summaries of the three first letters being placed before him, as a model or specimen of what was required. Mr. C.D. showed himself quite unable to seize the meaning of the several letters, and displayed great want of intelligence in misunderstanding the directions given to him.

Mr. E.F. showed similar deficiency, though not to the same degree, in this exercise; he failed also in the "copying" exercise, owing to not following the instructions given to him; and in the "comparison of copies with originals," he passed over unnoticed a large proportion of the points in which the copy differed from the original. Among the points thus left unnoticed were 11 mis-spelt words.

1st May 1865. (Signed) T. WALROND.

PROBATE COURT

Proposed exceptions to the rule as to age.

*Sir James Wilde to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN, Court of Probate, 11th November 1865.

I HAVE the honour to enclose you a copy of a letter received by me from the Lords of the Treasury, on the 17th April last, relative to the re-organization of the Record department in the Probate Registry.

You will perceive that among other changes and additions deemed necessary by me, and sanctioned by their Lordships, for the efficiency of that department, it was determined that four of the present supernumerary staff consisting of ten clerks should be added to the permanent staff of the Registry. The propriety of this step was founded upon the fact that the assistance of these clerks had become a permanent and not temporary necessity, and upon the consideration that their present position precluded all prospect of advancement, and withdrew all motive for exertion. I have therefore selected four of them to be so transferred upon the joint consideration of seniority in the office and personal merit, and propose that the regulation as to age which has met with your approval as to the ordinary new appointments to the Registry shall be dispensed with in their case.

And I beg further to submit to you that, being now in the Registry and having their time fully occupied in the duties of their office, they should not be pressed to pass a stringent examination.

I am, &c.

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*The Civil Service Commissioners to the Right Honourable the Judge of the Probate Court.*

SIR, 28th November 1865.

WE have had the honour to receive your letter of the 11th instant, in which with reference to the proposed re-organization of the Record department of the Probate Registry, you express your wish that in the case of four supernumerary clerks, who with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, as conveyed in a letter which you enclose, are to be added to the establishment, the ordinary limits of age may be dispensed with, and a stringent examination may not be insisted upon.

It can hardly be necessary to state that we have considered this communication with every desire to meet your wishes, so far as may be consistent with the principles which we have maintained in similar cases and with the duties imposed upon us by the Order in Council under which we act.

You will readily understand that we entertain the gravest objections in ordinary cases to dispensing with the rules which it is our special function to enforce. But we thought it possible that there might be circumstances connected with the proposed appointments, which would bring them within the scope of exceptions, such as have been already sanctioned with regard to other departments ; and we therefore directed our secretary to apply to the Registrar of the Probate Court for detailed information respecting the persons referred to in your letter.

Having now received this information, we find that, even if you should think fit to approve of the extension usually allowed for previous service (whereby the ordinary limits of age are extended by five years when a candidate has been in the service continuously from a time at which he was within those limits), these persons would still (with one exception to be hereafter noticed) on the most favourable view of their case, be ineligible in respect of age ; inasmuch as they do not fulfil the condition of having entered the service at a time when they were within the ordinary limits.

In the one case above referred to this difficulty does not exist; as the gentleman in question appears to have been employed as supernumerary clerk from a period at which he was about 21 years old; and he must therefore have been eligible, if his employment in his present capacity had been regular and legitimate. But inasmuch as he does not hold the certificate of qualification required by the Order in Council in the case of every junior situation in the Civil Service, whether permanent or temporary, we cannot but regard his service as irregular, and as giving no claim to indulgence or exemption from the prescribed rules.

PROBATE COURT.

Proposed exceptions to the rule as to age.

On the grounds above stated we should under ordinary circumstances have felt ourselves precluded from acceding to the request contained in your letter. But it seems to us that the circumstances of the present case are in some respects peculiar and exceptional. We think that on occasion of the re-organization of a department, rules may properly be relaxed which at other times ought to be maintained. Moreover it appears to have been intimated to you, without any reservation by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that you were at liberty to transfer four supernumerary clerks to the establishment; though we can hardly doubt that their Lordships meant this to be understood with the proviso, that the persons proposed to be so transferred should be eligible, according to the regulations, for the higher appointment. Still, in view of these circumstances, understanding that inconvenience would arise to the public service if these appointments were not made, and trusting that steps will be taken to obviate the recurrence of any such complication in future, on the one hand by establishing a scheme of examination for supernumerary clerks, and on the other hand by enacting an extension of limits of age for the usual period of five years in favour of previous service, we think it consistent with our duty in this instance to waive the ordinary rules as to age, and shall be prepared to admit all the four gentlemen to examination with a view to the grant of their certificates as permanent assistants.

Exception to the rule as to age.

As the examination prescribed in such cases is, as you are aware, of a very slight character, and turns almost entirely on practical subjects, we have no fear that it will be found too stringent by any one who is properly qualified to discharge the duties of the situation.

I am, &c.

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## PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Public Works Office (Ireland).*

SIR, 21st April 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they have been informed by a letter from the Treasury, dated 20th instant, that ——— has been nominated to the situation of housekeeper in the Office of Works, Dublin.

Qualifications of housekeepers.

As this communication appears to indicate that, in the opinion of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the situation in question is one for which, under the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, a certificate of qualification is required, I am to request that you will inform me what subjects of examination and limits of age the Board of Works think it desirable to prescribe, with the view of testing the eligibility of the present candidate.

I have, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

Qualifications of housekeepers.

*Edward Hornsby, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

Office of Public Works,
22nd April 1865.

SIR,

WITH reference to your communication of the 21st instant, on the subject of the nomination by the Lords of the Treasury of ——— to the situation of housekeeper in this office, I am directed to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Commissioners of Public Works consider it will be sufficient if the person nominated is able to read and write well and has a knowledge of the simple rules of arithmetic, such as addition, subtraction, and multiplication.

The age should not exceed 45 years.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Office of Public Works.*

SIR, 26th April 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the Commissioners of Public Works, they will examine ——— and any other candidate who may hereafter be nominated to the situation of housekeeper in that department, in—

1. Reading and writing.
2. Arithmetic (addition, subtraction, and multiplication).

The Commissioners will consider 45 to be the superior limit of age for the situation in question; and I am to request that you will inform me what inferior limit it is considered desirable to fix.

I have, &c.

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*W. S. Stack, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

Office of Public Works,
SIR, 27th April 1865.

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th instant, on the subject of the nomination of ——— for the situation of housekeeper in this office, I am directed to state that the Commissioners of Public Works consider that the inferior limit of age for candidates for the situation should be 30 years.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Hornsby to Mr. Walrond.*

Office of Public Works,
SIR, 7th June 1865.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th ultimo, reporting by direction of the Civil Service Commissioners that ———, who had been nominated as housekeeper to this department, had failed in her examination, I am desired by the Board to state that, as keeping of accounts will not form any portion of her duties, which will consist in the charge of the offices and their proper care and cleaning, the Board submit to the Civil Service Commissioners that arithmetic might be dispensed with in her examination, and that of any future similar appointment so far as this department is concerned.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Public Works Office.*

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).

Qualifications of housekeepers.

SIR, 10th June 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, stating the request of the Board of Works that candidates for the situation of housekeeper may be exempted from examination in arithmetic;

And in reply I am directed to state, that, in compliance with the wishes of the Board, they will in future confine the examination of any candidates for this situation to reading and writing.

As Mrs. ——— has already passed a satisfactory examination in these subjects they do not think it necessary to examine her again on her present nomination, but will proceed at once with the necessary inquiries as to her eligibility in respect of character, &c., and will report the result to the Board in due course.

I have, &c.

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## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND).

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND).

*G. Johnstone Stoney, Esq., to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.*

Queen's University, Dublin Castle,
27th July 1865.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Senate of the Queen's University to acquaint you that they have appointed Mr. ——— to the office of assistant clerk in the Secretary's office from the 1st of January last; and I am to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to issue to him their certificate.

Qualifications of assistant clerk.

As the Senate deem the subjects of examination for the Registrar General's office sufficient for the appointment of assistant clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Queen's University, perhaps your Commissioners would be willing to grant to Mr. ——— their certificate upon the examination which he underwent in January 1864, when a competitor with 39 others for eight clerkships in the Registrar General's office. On that occasion he obtained the tenth place.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Queen's University.*

SIR, 1st August 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo; and in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with what they understand to be the wish of the Senate of the University, the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination for assistant clerks in your office to be the same as for clerks in the Registrar General's office, Ireland, namely—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Correspondence.
4. Précis.
5. Geography of the British Isles.

As Mr. ——— has already passed in these subjects the Commissioners do not think it necessary to re-examine him on his present nomination. But before they can grant his certificate, I am to request that they may

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND).

be informed what limits of age the Senate propose to prescribe for the appointment to which he is nominated.

I have, &c.

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Qualifications of assistant clerk.

*Mr. Johnstone Stoney to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.*

Queen's University, Dublin Castle,
10th August 1865.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Senate of the Queen's University to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant; and in reply I am to request that you will propose to the Civil Service Commissioners 18 and 25 as the limits of age for the appointment of assistant clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Queen's University.

I have, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary of the Queen's University.*

SIR, 14th August 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant; and in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wish of the Senate, the Commissioners will regard 18 and 25 as the limits of age for clerks in the Secretary's office of the Queen's University.

I am, &c.

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ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS.

## ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS.

*Col. the Honourable J. Macdonald, C.B., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, Ranger's Lodge, Hyde Park, 18th March 1865.

Qualifications of gatekeepers.

I AM desired by the Duke of Cambridge to inform you that His Royal Highness has appointed, since April 1859, the persons named in the margin as gatekeepers in Hyde and St. James's Parks—all men of excellent character. With reference to age, His Royal Highness would be glad if the servants of the Royal Family could be appointed from 20, with no maximum limit, and persons not having been Royal servants, for the future, from 20 to 40 years of age.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to Col. J. Macdonald.*

SIR, 23rd March 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant.

In compliance with what they understand to be the wishes of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Commissioners will examine the persons named in your letter, and any future candidates, in the subjects prescribed for similar situations under the Board of Works, viz., reading and writing, and they will regard as eligible in respect of age all servants of the Royal Family above 20 years of age, and all other persons between the ages of 20 and 40.

I am, &c.

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## SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Science and Art Department.

*E. Stanley Poole, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

Sir, Science and Art Department, 14th August 1865.

Examination of assistant naturalists in Latin.

Referring to the letter which was addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners on the 4th December 1863, laying down the examination which the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education considered necessary for the appointment of assistant naturalist to the Geological Survey, I am directed to inform you that my Lords have received a letter from Sir R. I. Murchison, in which he states that it is not necessary that the amount of Latin required of a candidate should exceed a general acquaintance with the grammar of that language.

My Lords concur in Sir Roderick Murchison's recommendation, as the object of the assistant naturalist's passing in Latin is only that he may prove to be sufficiently acquainted with that language to label correctly.

I am, &c.

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## STATIONERY OFFICE.

Stationery Office.

*W. R. Greg, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

Sir, Stationery Office, 31st August 1865.

Age of temporary clerks.

While acknowledging receipt of your letter of 8th inst. intimating that Mr.——— is more than 40 years of age, and therefore not within the limits of age prescribed for the situation of "temporary clerk" in this office, I beg to state, for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners, that there does not appear to be any record in this office of any limit of age having been prescribed for clerks who may be temporarily employed in this office; and I may add that Mr.———, who was employed here for a longer period in that capacity than any other person, had passed the age of 40 when he entered this office in 1855.

The limit of 40 years of age mentioned in Mr. McCulloch's letter of 5th December 1855, referred merely to the professional or semi-professional men specified under the term "such as," and was not intended to apply to clerks whose employment is strictly temporary, who never would, under any circumstances, be appointed to the establishment, and whose nomination, therefore, could entail no claim to superannuation or retiring pension.

It is not usual to fix any superior limit of age for temporary clerks; at least, there is no such superior limit named in the Inland Revenue and other offices.

For the purposes for which the services of Mr.——— are required, a person of mature age and steady habits is likely to be at least as efficient as those of a younger man.

Under those circumstances, I trust that the Civil Service Commissioners will not object to the appointment of Mr.———, provided he can pass the necessary examination.

I am, &c.

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STATIONERY OFFICE.

*Mr. Walrond to the Comptroller, Stationery Office.*

SIR, 2nd September 1865.

Qualifications of Temporary clerks.

IN reply to your letter of 31st ultimo, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in compliance with what they understand to be your wish, they will consider candidates who may be nominated to temporary clerkships in Her Majesty's Stationery Office as eligible up to any age.

They will assume, unless otherwise informed, that in all other respects the regulations should be the same as for ordinary clerkships, and they will give directions that Mr. ——— should be examined accordingly.

I am, &c.

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TREASURY.

## TREASURY.

*George A. Hamilton, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN, Treasury Chambers, 10th June 1865.

Exceptional rule as to age of clerks.

MY Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your secretary's letter of the 6th instant, reporting the result of the examination of the candidates nominated to compete for a clerkship in this department, and I am directed by their Lordships to acquaint you that they are of opinion that the rule may properly be established, in the case of appointments to clerkships on the establishment of the Treasury, that the maximum limit of age may be extended to 30, when a person is transferred to the Treasury from some other department of the public service, provided he entered within the limits of age assigned for such department, and that his service has been continuous.

My Lords request, therefore, that Mr.———'s certificate may be granted to him, provided his qualifications in all other respects are satisfactory.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Treasury.*

SIR, 10th June 1865.

IN reply to your letter of this day's date, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that, in accordance with the wish of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, they will consider as eligible for appointment to clerkships in the Treasury up to the age of 30 all persons who may have been continuously employed in another department of the public service from a period at which they were within the limits assigned for such department.

Under this regulation, Mr.——— is eligible in respect of age; and, as he has satisfied the Commissioners of his fitness in other respects, they have granted his certificate of qualification, which is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.

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TRADE (BOARD OF).

## TRADE (BOARD OF).

*T. H. Farrer, Esq., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, Board of Trade, 24th July 1865.

Qualifications of light-

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to request that you will state to the Civil Service Commissioners

that the attention of this Board has recently been drawn to the expediency of making some provision for the lightkeepers employed under the Board of Trade at the Bahamas, on their retirement from service, from ill health or other causes, and that with the view of bringing these persons under the operation of the Superannuation Act, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have suggested that the subject should be referred to the Civil Service Commissioners, for their opinion whether arrangements can be made for their examination; and I accordingly transmit the accompanying list, giving the names and ages of the persons so employed, who have been appointed since the passing of the last Superannuation Act.

Trade (Board of). — keepers at the Bahamas.

It appears to this Board that arrangements might be made by the Civil Service Commissioners for the examination of these persons at Nassau, and that the character of the examination should be as simple as possible.

The Board of Trade request the favour of an early reply.

I am, &c.

---

*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Board of Trade.*

Sir, 27th July 1865.

In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you that they see no difficulty in arranging for the examination, at Nassau, of persons nominated to the situation of lightkeeper in the Bahamas.

They would suggest that the examination might, in such cases, be confined to reading, writing, and simple addition and subtraction, and that the limits of age within which candidates should be admitted should in future be 20 and 40.

Should this suggestion be approved by the Board of Trade, the Commissioners would at once forward papers for the examination of the persons named in your letter, all of whom might under the circumstances be considered eligible in respect of age.

Each set of papers would be in a sealed packet, and would be accompanied by a memorandum, &c., copies of which are enclosed, for the guidance of any officer at Nassau whom the Board might appoint to act as examiner.

I have, &c.

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## VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

Valuation Office (Ireland).

*Sir Richard Griffith, Bart., to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

General Survey and Valuation of Ireland Office,

Gentlemen, 11th August 1865.

I beg to submit for your information the following extract from a letter from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 28th ultimo, respecting the appointment of four young men as probationers in this service, viz.:—

Qualifications of temporary clerks.

"Their Lordships see no objection to your proposition of appointing "four young men of from 14 to 17 years of age as probationers for "three years, at the salaries of 40*l.* a year for two years, and 60*l.* for "the third year, in respect of the other vacancies in your office; their "permanent appointment to the 3rd class being contingent upon their "efficiency and conduct.

VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

Qualifications of temporary clerks.

"But their Lordships have to observe that, under the Order in "Council of 1855, it will be necessary that on their first appointment "as probationers they should be examined by and receive the certificate "of the Civil Service Commissioners, and they suggest that you should "communicate with the Commissioners accordingly."

In submitting this suggestion, I have to inform you that it is necessary the young men referred to should obtain the certificates in question in order to be ready to enter upon their duties by November next, and it is therefore requisite that arrangements be made for their examination before that date.

This is the first occasion on which the certificates of the Civil Service Commissioners have been required for this service, hence no course of examination has as yet been determined upon, but as the parties are to serve for three years as probationers, during which they will be instructed in the professional or skilled duties of the department, consisting of surveying, the valuation of lands and buildings, map computations, and plan drawing, &c., I am of opinion that an elementary examination in arithmetic (including decimal fractions), handwriting, and orthography, Euclid, and drawing, will be sufficient for their first entry as probationers.

On receiving your advice and instructions in this matter, I will be prepared to adopt such measures as may be recommended as regards the young men who offer for examination.

I am, &c.

---

*Mr. Walrond to the Commissioner of Valuation, Ireland.*

SIR, 16th August 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, proposing regulations applicable to the situation of "probationer" in the Valuation Office;

And in reply I am to state that, in compliance with your wish, the Commissioners will regard 14 and 17 as the prescribed limits of age for the situation in question, and will examine any candidates who may be nominated to it in the subjects specified in your letter, viz.:—

1. Exercises intended to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Euclid.
4. Drawing.

They will assume, unless otherwise informed, that the examination should be confined under the third head to the first four and the sixth books of Euclid, and under the fourth head to geometrical drawing.

The Commissioners do not propose to hold any examinations in the month of September, but they will be prepared to examine in October any candidates whom you may nominate.

I am, however, to submit for your consideration whether some inconvenience may not arise from the proposed use of the word "probationer," as the designation of a particular class of officers; inasmuch as, under the Order in Council of 21st May 1865, the holder of any junior situation in the Civil Service is a probationer during the first six months of his service. And I am to suggest that if it is desired to mark the temporary character of the situation, this must be done by employing the term "temporary," or "extra," or "assistant," all of which designations are used for this purpose in various departments of the Civil Service.

I am to add, with the view of obviating possible misapprehension, that when any young man who has been employed in this temporary capacity

is to be appointed to a permanent junior situation on the establishment, it will be necessary under the Order in Council, that he should obtain a fresh certificate of qualification. The Commissioners will await a communication of your wishes as to the regulations under which such certificates should be granted. Valuation Office (Ireland). Qualifications of temporary clerks.

I am, &c.

---

*Sir Richard Griffith to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

General Survey and Valuation of Ireland Office,
10th October 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th August last, respecting the examination of candidates to be nominated for appointments in this service; and in reference to the limits of age, namely, from 14 to 17 years, proposed in my letter of the 11th of that month, I beg to state that, on more mature consideration, and keeping in view the course of examination to which the candidates will be subjected, I think it advisable that the limits should be from 14 to 19 years, instead of the ages formerly recommended.

As regards the subjects of examination, I am of opinion that those specified in your letter will be found suitable, viz.:—

1. Exercises intended to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Euclid (first four and sixth books).
4. Drawing (geometrical).

With respect to the term "probationer," I quite concur in the opinion that some inconvenience may arise from its use, and I therefore beg to suggest that the term "temporary clerk" be adopted instead.

I observe that, under the Order in Council, a fresh certificate of qualification will be necessary from your Board, preparatory to an appointment being made to a permanent junior situation in the service.

Pending the approval by the Lords of the Treasury of certain alterations proposed by me, I am unable at present to nominate the candidates for examination; but the earliest possible intimation will be given when arrangements are completed.

I have, &c.

---

*Sir Richard Griffith to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

General Survey and Valuation of Ireland Office,
10th October 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

IN a communication from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 28th July last, their Lordships, on my recommendation, sanctioned the promotion of Mr. A——— from the 3rd class to the 2nd class of this department, and also approved of the appointment of Mr. B——— to the vacancy in the 3rd class, consequent on the promotion of Mr. A———. Qualifications of third-class clerks.

* * * * *

Mr. B———'s appointment has also been notified to him, but as it now appears that in his case the certificate of the Commissioners must be obtained, I trust that a "pass examination" will be deemed sufficient for the purpose, especially as he holds the diploma of Trinity College, Dublin, as a civil engineer, and has resigned another appointment in order to join this service. Under these circumstances I would suggest the following course of examination, viz.:—

1. Exercises intended to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).

VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND).

3. Euclid (first four and sixth books).
4. Drawing (geometrical).
5. English composition and writing from dictation.

I have, &c.

---

*Mr. Walrond to the Commissioner of Valuation.*

SIR, 13th October 1865.

Qualifications of third-class clerks.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which, with regard to Mr. A———, promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd class of your department, you inquire whether in this and similar cases a certificate of qualification is required; and with regard to Mr. B———, nominated to the 3rd class, you name the subjects in which you think it desirable that he should be examined;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will be prepared to examine Mr. B——— on the 17th instant in the subjects named, and with this view I am to request that the accompanying order of examination may be given to him. It will be observed that under the fifth head, "writing from dictation" is not specified, being included, according to the practice of the Commissioners, under the first head, viz., that of "Exercises intended to test handwriting and "orthography."

* * * * *

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*Mr. Walrond to the Superintendent, General Survey and Valuation of Ireland.*

SIR, 11th November 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date.

In compliance with the wish of Sir Richard Griffith, they will regard 19 and 28 as the limits of age applicable to the situation of 3rd class assistant.

As Mr. B——— is within these limits, and has satisfied the Commissioners as to his fitness in other respects, his certificate of qualification is herewith enclosed.

I am, &c.

---

*Sir Richard Griffith to Mr. Walrond.*

General Survey and Valuation of Ireland Office,

SIR, 22nd November 1865.

Valuers to form a distinct class in future.

ADVERTING to your letter of the 13th ultimo, and my reply thereto dated the 23rd ultimo, respecting the practice of this department as regards appointments and promotions, I beg to add in further explanation, that in any appointments hereafter to be made where parties are intended to act in the capacity of valuers of land or buildings, &c., the duties being special, it is proposed that they be formed into a separate order, but in all other cases parties entering the service will be attached to the 3rd class. As regards promotions from one class to another, I have to observe that since the recent classification of the service was made by the Lords of the Treasury, I have only had occasion to recommend one person for promotion, namely Mr. A———, and a report from me of his capability is at present before the Civil Service Commissioners, whose decision I await, as to whether he should obtain a certificate from them before being formally transferred from the 3rd to the 2nd class.

In all future promotions I am of opinion that the course I have heretofore pursued may still be acted upon with advantage to the service, viz., to select the best men irrespective of seniority, and submit their names for the approval of the Lords of the Treasury, and report as to competency for the discharge of the duties of the higher class to your Commissioners, who, if they see fit, may grant a certificate to the party recommended for promotion.

Valuation Office (Ireland).

Valuers to form a distinct class in future.

I am, &c.

---

*Mr. Greene to Mr. Walrond.*

General Survey and Valuation of Ireland Office,
23rd November 1865.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 23rd ultimo, stating the course that has heretofore been pursued as regards the appointments of the officers of this department, I am directed by the Commissioner of Valuation to add, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that in selecting the persons to be employed in the capacity of valuers, there has been no limit of age fixed ; but as they require to have had previously a general agricultural experience, whereby they are enabled to classify and determine the value of the different qualities of soil, as well as to estimate the improvements that may be effected by drainage, subsoiling, &c., and also possess a knowledge of maps and land surveying, they have been necessarily of a more advanced age than persons usually appointed for the first time to a public department. I am therefore to suggest that the limits of age in their cases be from 25 to 45 years. The appointments will not be necessarily permanent in every instance, as a re-valuation of Ireland (which is periodically provided for by Act of Parliament) can, with the data now at command, be completed within a period of ten years, but it will at all times be necessary to retain some of the most experienced and skilful valuers to act in cases of appeal to the Courts of Quarter Sessions as well as to the higher Courts.

Qualifications of valuers.

As those parties are in future to obtain the certificates of the Civil Service Commissioners, it would be advisable to form them into a separate class or order, termed "valuers," and as the knowledge they are required to possess can only be acquired from practice in agricultural pursuits, it has been found that the best men for the purpose are to be obtained from the classes of intelligent agriculturists, whose standard of education in other respects is not high, and consequently it is considered that to test them in reading, writing, and arithmetic would be sufficient, accompanied by a certificate from the Commissioner of Valuation, that they possess the requisite *special* qualifications.

I am, &c.

---

*Mr. Walrond to the Commissioner of Valuation.*

29th November 1865.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 23rd ultimo and the 22nd instant, and of the Superintendent's letter of the 23rd instant, continuing the correspondence relative to the regulations to be laid down regarding the junior situations in the General Survey and Valuation Office.

Fully concurring in the arrangements now proposed, whereby persons employed as valuers will form a class entirely distinct from the assistants, the Commissioners will, in compliance with your wish, examine all persons proposed to be appointed to the former situation

VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND.)

Qualifications of valuers.

only in reading, writing, and arithmetic. They will understand, unless otherwise informed, that the examination in writing should comprehend a test of tolerable correctness in spelling, and that, considering the calculations which it is presumed valuers will be called upon to perform, the questions given in arithmetic should include not only the first four rules, but also reduction, proportion, and practice.

The Commissioners will be glad to receive in each case a report from you as evidence that the candidate possesses the special and technical qualifications required for the situation.

Having regard to the importance of obtaining the services of persons experienced in agriculture, and also to the fact that the appointments will not generally be permanent, they will offer no objection to the high limits of age which you propose, viz., 25 and 45.

* * * * *

I am, &c.

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WAR OFFICE.

## WAR OFFICE.

*Sir E. Lugard to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, War Office, 17th April 1865.

Qualifications of Superintendent of transport in the commissariat.

IN reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that his Lordship considers that the age on first appointment to the situation of superintendent of transport in the Commissariat should not exceed for—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civilians | - | - | - | 35 years, |
| Pensioners | - | - | - | 42 years; |

and that the subjects of examination should be as follows; viz.:—

Reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

Evidence of physical fitness, and a proof of good character, should also be produced.

I am, &c.

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*Mr. Walrond to Sir E. Lugard.*

SIR, 19th April 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that, in compliance with the wishes of the Secretary of State for War, they will confine the examination of candidates for the situation of superintendent of transport in the Commissariat to the subjects specified in your letter, namely, reading, writing and the first four rules of arithmetic, and will regard as eligible in respect of age, all civilians below 35, and all pensioners below 42 years of age. They will require in these cases, as in all others, satisfactory evidence of physical fitness and good character.

I am, &c.

---

*H. R. Drewry, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

Exceptional rule as to age of civil assistants.

SIR, War Office, 3rd April 1865.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo, addressed to the Secretary to the Treasury, relative to facilities being afforded for the

granting of certificates of qualification in the exceptional cases of certain civil assistants in the Ordnance Survey, who, though employed prior to 1859, have been reduced and are now re-employed, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acquaint you that, in these cases, and such as may hereafter arise under similar circumstances, his Lordship would propose that the maximum age should be raised from 35 to 55, as was arranged in 1862 for men of the Royal Engineers subsequently appointed civil assistants. WAR OFFICE.

I am to add that a list of some of the candidates of the above description will be forwarded in a few days, in order that the necessary steps may be taken for their examination.

I am, &c.

---

*Mr. Walrond to Mr. Drewry.*

SIR, 5th April 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant;

And in reply I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will be prepared, in compliance with the wishes of Earl de Grey and Ripon, to regard as eligible in respect of age, for the office of civil assistant in the Ordnance Survey, those persons who, having been employed on the survey prior to 1859, have since been reduced, provided that their age when re-employed does not exceed 55 years.

I am, &c.

---

*Mr. Drewry to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, War Office, 27th October 1865.

Qualifications of clerks for local duty at manufacturing departments.

I AM directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, he has approved of an establishment for local duty at the stations specified on the margin (Woolwich, Enfield, Pimlico), being formed under the accountant and auditor of manufacturing department accounts attached to this office; and that his Lordship has nominated the following gentlemen, Messrs. A——— and B———, now employed in this department as temporary clerks, to established clerkships under the accountant, subject to a service on probation. Mr. A——— has already been furnished with a certificate of qualification as a temporary clerk, and as the subjects of examination hereafter stated are of the same character as those formerly prescribed for temporary clerkships, it is presumed that the Commissioners will be enabled to furnish for him a certificate of qualification for the appointment to which he is now nominated.

In regard to Mr. B———, I am to request that the Commissioners will cause him to be examined in the following subjects, which Lord de Grey has decided to adopt as the syllabus for the first appointments, subject to future alteration, should experience render alteration necessary:—

Arithmetic (elementary).

Exercises designed to test handwriting, orthography, and grammatical correctness.

I am to add that the limits of age prescribed for the first appointments are fixed from 18 to 45.

I am, &c.

---

WAR OFFICE.

*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary of State, War Office.*

Qualifications of clerks for local duty at manufacturing departments.

SIR, 30th October 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant.

In accordance with the wish of Earl de Grey and Ripon the Commissioners will consider the rules set forth in the accompanying schedule as applicable to established clerks under the accountant and auditor of manufacturing department accounts attached to the War Office.

As Mr. A———, one of the two gentlemen now nominated to clerkships of this kind, is within the limits of age mentioned, and has already passed in the prescribed subjects, the Commissioners will be able to grant a certificate of qualification in his favour without further examination. They will be prepared to examine Mr. B——— on Friday next; and for this purpose I am to request that he may be directed to attend here on some previous day between the hours of 10 and 2.

I have, &c.

SCHEDULE above referred to.

Subjects of examination—
1. Arithmetic (elementary).
2. Exercises to test handwriting, orthography, and grammatical correctness.

Limits of age—
18 to 45.

WORKS (OFFICE OF).

WORKS (OFFICE OF).

*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Office of Works.*

Qualifications of examiners.

SIR, 27th January 1865.

A NOMINATION having been received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in favour of Mr.———, as examiner in the Office of Works, and no rules having yet been laid down with the view to ascertaining the fitness of candidates for this appointment;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will move the First Commissioner of Works to cause them to be informed what subjects of examination and limits of age he thinks it desirable to prescribe for the situation in question.

I am, &c.

*George Russell, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Office of Works, 1st February 1865.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you request that the Civil Service Commissioners may be informed what subjects of examination and limits of age he thinks it desirable to prescribe for the situation of an examiner in this office; and I am to acquaint you, in reply, that he considers the subjects should be—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions.
3. Correspondence.

The First Commissioner thinks these subjects are sufficient, as the business of the office is of a technical character, and the acquaintance

of the candidate with that technical branch of knowledge will be ascertained by a practical examination conducted in this office. With regard to age, the First Commissioner is of opinion that candidates should not be under 22 years, and not above 30. Works (Office of). Qualifications of examiners.

The limit of age will not of course apply to Mr. ———, who has been acting as assistant examiner for more than nine years in this office, and has just received an appointment on the establishment of junior examiners.

I am, &c.

---

*Alfred Austin, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

Sir, Office of Works, 15th February 1865.

Adverting to your letter of the 7th instant, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to send to you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, the accompanying statement of the special and technical qualifications which he deems requisite for the discharge of the duties of examiners in this Office. Examination in technical subjects.

I am, &c.

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Enclosure.

Special and Technical Qualification of Examiners—Her Majesty's Office of Works, &c.

The special and technical qualifications requisite for the discharge of the duties of examiners in the Office of Works consist—

In a knowledge of all technical terms used in building accounts, descriptive of the various materials used, and of the labour employed in converting the same.

In a knowledge of the mode in which materials are applied to the purposes for which they are used, and of the customary forms of charging for the same, whether by the rod, yard, or foot, either lineal, superficial, or cubical, as the case may be.

In being able with facility, from given dimensions, to ascertain quantities under any of the above forms, and to reduce such quantities to any of the prescribed standards of measurement by which building accounts are regulated.

In being competent to examine or prepare accounts from detailed vouchers, first, by accurately squaring, cubing, computing, or otherwise ascertaining the quantities of the materials and labour described therein, and then by noting the size, quality, or other technical description of the several items (as affecting the price to be allowed for the same) to abstract them under their respective heads, and carry them into the account with the proper description attached, in order that the correct price may be affixed to the quantities.

In having such a general appreciation of the proportion of labour and materials as to be able to draw attention to any apparent discrepancy between them.

In having a readiness and accuracy in calculating, from given prices, the money value of all materials and workmanship in the various forms in which they occur in building accounts, and generally in having a facility in all money calculations.

In being well acquainted with and practised in the mode of working out results by duodecimals, that being the most convenient and usual method employed in dealing with the detail of building accounts.

Office of Works, &c., 10th February 1865.

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*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Office of Works.*

Sir, 22nd February 1865.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing a statement of the technical qualifications which the First Commissioner thinks requisite for the discharge of the duties of examiner in the Office of Works.

In reply I am to acquaint you that, as these qualifications appeared to be nearly identical with some of those which are prescribed in the case of clerks of works under the War Department, the Commissioners referred to the gentleman who has usually assisted them in the exami-

Works (Office of).

Examination in technical subjects.

nation of candidates for the last-named situations, and have ascertained from him that there will be no difficulty in testing by the usual method of examination the technical acquirements which it is deemed necessary that the examiners in the Office of Works should possess.

I have, &c.

---

*Mr. Austin to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, Office of Works, 21st September 1865.

Qualifications of assistant paper-keepers.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Treasury have nominated Mr. ——— to be assistant paper-keeper in this office.

The duties of the assistant paper-keeper will be principally arranging, collecting, and issuing papers, plans, &c., and the First Commissioner is of opinion that the age of the officer appointed, and his examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, should be the same as in the case of a messenger for the office.

I am, &c.

---

*Mr. Austin to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Office of Works, 22nd November 1865.

Qualifications of office boys.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to acquaint you that ——— is nominated, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to be employed as an office boy in this department, temporarily, from month to month, provided he obtain a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners.

The First Commissioner is of opinion that the examination of ——— should be the same as that of a messenger of this department, and will be obliged by an early day being fixed for it.

I am, &c.

---

*Mr. Walrond to the Secretary, Office of Works.*

SIR, 24th November 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst.

In compliance with the wish of the First Commissioner of Works the Commissioners have issued orders for the examination of ——— on an early day in the subjects prescribed for messengers in your department; and I am to request that they be informed what limits of age it is thought desirable to fix for this and similar cases.

I am, &c.

---

*Mr. Austin to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, Office of Works, 27th November 1865.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 24th instant, and to acquaint you in reply, that he is of opinion that the age for office boys in this department should be from 13 to 15.

I am, &c.

# Appendix III.

## SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION PAPERS USED IN ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

### 1865.

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## EXERCISES IN HANDWRITING.

(A.) Used in examinations which are not competitive.

Copy as much of the following letter as you can in half an hour, taking care to copy it correctly, and to write as well as you can. N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.*

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Marine Department,
Whitehall, 20 February 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit, to be laid before the Public Works Loan Commissioners, the Papers enumerated below,* relating to an application made by the Directors of the British Fishery Society, for the sanction of this Board to the borrowing by the Directors of the sum of 60,000*l.*, under the Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861, for the purpose of certain harbour works in the Bay of Wick.

I am to add that, in their Lordships' opinion, the present application has more than usual claims to be favourably considered. In the first place, the intrinsic importance of the proposed works to the fishing trade of the North was felt to be so great by the Commission on Harbours of Refuge, that they made it the ground for a special recommendation.

In the next place, it should be remembered that in consequence of large expectations held out by the Committee and Commission on Harbours of Refuge, which have not been realized, the works contemplated by the parties themselves several years since have been delayed until now.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. FARRER.

The Secretary Public Works Loan Commissioners, South Sea House, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

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* (1) Copy of letter from MacLeod of MacLeod, 16 Feb. 1863.
(2) Copy of replies by applicants to Board of Trade Questions.
(3) Copy of specifications. (Enclosed.)
(4) Copy of Board of Trade Abstract. (Enclosed.)

(B.) Used in competitive examinations.

Copy the accompanying table in your best handwriting; or as much as you can in the time allowed, viz. one hour. N.B.—It is important that the copy should be *correctly, distinctly*, and *neatly* executed. Additional credit will also be given for *rapidity*.

Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.*

MANIFEST and FREIGHT List of American Ship "Brilliant," Captain George Hagar, from New York for London.

| Marks. | Packages. | Rate of Freight, Sterling. | Freight. £ s. d. | Shippers. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. G. | 37 casks lard oil | 45*s.* per ton of 252 galls. | 54 7 2 | Amos Bigland | Order. |
| (C) | 85 barrels of flour | 4*s.* 6*d.* per barrel | 19 2 6 | Richd. C. Gurney. | Ditto. |
| L | 500 ditto ditto | 4*s.* 6*d.* per barrel | 112 10 0 | Saml. C. Paxton, Sons, and Co. | Ditto. |
| (R) H | 25 hogsheads tallow | 45*s.* per ton | 31 3 10 | Ruprecht and Forstner. | Rosing, Bros. and Co. |
| (C) | 200 barrels zinc oxide | 45*s.* per ton | 51 6 4 | John Jewett and Sons. | Lehigh Zinc Company. |
| (T) | 921 bags containing 2,434$\frac{40}{60}$ bushels wheat | 14*d.* per barrel | 147 17 1 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| D | 146 do. 418$\frac{28}{60}$ do. | 14*d.* per barrel | 24 8 8 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| N | 2,339 do. 6,607$\frac{32}{60}$ do. | 14*d.* per barrel | 385 8 11 | Knauth, Nachod, and Kuhne. | Wm. Brandts, Sons, and Co. |
| "3" "19" | 2,293 do. 6,568$\frac{11}{60}$ do. | 14*d.* per barrel | 383 3 0 | Ferdinand F. Dufais. | Order. |
| (L) (S) | 43 tierces of beef | 9*s.* per tierce | 19 7 0 | Thos. Lockhardt. | Ditto. |
| (T) | 8 tierces middles | 9*s.* 9*d.* per ton | 3 12 0 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| — | 26 barrels ditto | 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton | 8 9 0 | | |
| (A) | 50 ditto lard oil | 45*s.* per ton | 18 0 5 | Mason and Wilkie. | Ditto. |
| (H) H | 100 ditto flour | 4*s.* 6*d.* per barrel | 22 10 0 | W. W. Smith and Co. | Ditto. |
| (X) | 796 ditto ditto | 4*s.* 6*d.* per barrel | 179 2 0 | Munzinger and Pitzspice. | Roderanchi, Sons, and Co |
| J.M.C.M.C. &M.P. | 242 bags corn | 50*s.* per ton | 41 5 6 | H. Sautler and Wierum. | Edmund Schluser and Co. |
| (5) | 2,000 barrels flour | 4*s.* 6*d.* per barrel | 450 0 0 | Ditto | C. de Municha and Co. |
| (C) | 4 casks zinc oxide | 47*s.* 6*d.* per ton | 3 17 5 | John Jewett and Sons. | Lehigh Zinc Company. |
| — | 7,000 hhds. staves | 70*s.* per 1,000 | 25 4 0 | Dutton and Townsend. | Order. |
| Various | 1,750 barrels flour | 4*s.* 6*d.* per barrel | 393 15 0 | A. H. Solomon | J. Brandon and Co. |
| | | | 3,252 17 0 | | |

## SPECIMENS OF EXERCISES IN WRITING FROM DICTATION.

[In writing from dictation, candidates are cautioned by a notice printed at the top of the paper on which they write, that "*attention "should be paid to clear and legible handwriting, to correct spelling, "and to proper punctuation.*"

The following extract from a memorandum sent to examiners in the country will show the method pursued in dictating :—

*The examiner is requested to read over the passages marked* "For dictation," *first, that the candidates may gather its general purport: a second time, slowly, that they may have ample time to write it down: a third time, that they may have an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what they have written. Ruled lines should not be allowed.*]

(1.) In the succeeding six years Oliver sent to the press some things which have survived and many which have perished. He produced articles for reviews, magazines, and newspapers; children's books, which, bound in gilt paper and adorned with hideous woodcuts, appeared in the window of the once far-famed shop at the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard; a superficial and incorrect, but very readable, history of England, in a series of letters purporting to be addressed by a nobleman to his son; and some very lively and amusing sketches of London society in a series of letters purporting to be addressed by a Chinese traveller to his friends. All these works were anonymous, but some of them were well known to be Goldsmith's, and he gradually rose in the estimation of the booksellers for whom he drudged. He was indeed emphatically a popular writer. For accurate research or grave disquisition he was not well qualified by nature or by education. He knew nothing accurately. His reading had been desultory, nor had he meditated deeply on what he had read. He had seen much of the world, but he had noticed and retained little more of what he had seen than some grotesque incidents and characters which had happened to strike his fancy. But though his mind was scantily stored with materials, he used what materials he had in such a way as to produce a wonderful effect. There have been many greater writers, but perhaps no writer was ever more uniformly agreeable. His style was always pure and easy, and on proper occasions pointed and energetic. His narratives were always amusing, his descriptions always picturesque, his humour rich and joyous, yet not without an occasional tinge of amiable sadness. About everything that he wrote, serious or sportive, there was a certain natural grace and decorum, hardly to be expected from a man a great part of whose life had been passed among thieves and beggars in those squalid dens which are the reproach of great capitals.

(2.) Nothing could exceed the consternation which seized the English, when they received intelligence of the unfortunate battle of Hastings, the death of their king, the slaughter of their principal nobility and of their bravest warriors, and the rout and dispersion of the remainder. But though the loss which they had sustained in that fatal action was considerable, it might have been repaired by a great nation; where the people were generally armed, and where there resided so many powerful noblemen in every province, who could have sssembled their retainers, and have obliged the Duke of Normandy to divide his army, and probably to waste it in a variety of actions and skirmishes. It was thus that the kingdom had formerly resisted, for many years, its invaders, and had been gradually subdued by the continued efforts of the Romans, Saxons, and Danes; and equal difficulties might have been apprehended by William in this bold and hazardous enterprise. But there were several vices in the Anglo-Saxon constitution, which rendered it difficult for the English to defend their liberties in so critical an emergency. The people had in a great measure lost all national pride and spirit by their recent and long subjection to the Danes; and as the last Danish sovereign had, in the course of his administration, much abated the rigours of conquest, and had had governed them equitably by their own laws, they regarded with the less terror the ignominy of a foreign yoke, and deemed the inconveniences of submission less formidable than those of bloodshed, war, and resistance. Their attachment also to the ancient royal family had been much weakened by their habits of submission to the Danish princes, and by their acquiescence in Harold's usurpation. That they might not, however, be altogether wanting to themselves in this extreme necessity, the English took some steps towards adjusting their disjointed government, and uniting themselves against the common enemy.

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[The "Exercises to test Orthography" usually include an exercise in dictation and an orthgraphical exercise: but in the case of candidates nominated to the Foreign Office, or for "Preliminary test examination," a second exercise in dictation is given, instead of an orthographical exercise.]

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## SPECIMENS OF ORTHOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES.

[The candidate is required to copy the passage set before him clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.]

(1.) But, notwethstanding the seaming dicline of his boddely powers, those of his minde were rendared more viggerous by advercety. During the confarance, which lasted some weaks, he had to sustane aloan the difense of his cause aganst some of the most elloquant speekers of the House of Comons. All who were pressent were astonnished at his promtness of aprehension, his fasillety of expression, and his dignety of maner. While the confarence was going on, the king had parmission to take the exarsize of rideing. He gave his word of honner not to quitte the iland, but he was so slendarly garded, that it allmost apeered as if the parlament wished him to seeze some opertunaty of making his iscape. This he was imporetund to do by his frends, who were now alowed to have acsess to him ; but he rigected their advise, saying he would not brake the prommiss he had given. He probbebly, also, may have deseeved himself with the hope that, as the treety was now drawing towerds a conclusion, he would soon be ristoared to piece and libbaty at leest, if not to his formar orthorraty. The treety consisted of sevverell artacles, to all of which, though tending to the abrijmant of his peroggetivs, the king agread, two only exepted, one of which was for the abberlition of eppiscapecy, the other that all who had born arms in his cause should be dicclaired trayters. After furthar dibbait, the king agrede to some moddeffecation in riggard to eppiscapicy ; but nothing could enduce him to asent to the last artecle. While a reckonsilleation between the king and parlemant seemed thus aproching. Cromwell, by one dareing act, anihelated the whole power of the parlement and destrawed all Charleses' hopes. He sent Kernal Pride, a man who had formally been a draman, with a body of troupes, to seround the Parlemant house, a little before the time when the membars were to asembel, with orders to purmit only those to enter who belonged to the indipendant and rippublecan party, and to exclood all the rest ; and this he called purjing the parlimant.

---

(2.) The doctrin of a certin schoole, that the languidge of any peeple among whom cultur is of old date, is a sacrid dippossitt, the propatty of all ages, and which no one age should considdar itsself impowered to altar, is indeed, as thus exspressed, an extravvegance ; but it is grownded on a trewth, freequintly overlooked by that class of logicians who think more of having a cleere than of having a comprihensive meening, and who perseave that evry age is adding to the truths which it reseaved from its preedisessors, but fale to see that a counter-prossess of loosing trewths allreddy posessed, is also constently going on, and reequiring the most ceddulous atention to counteract it. Languidge is the deepossittery of the acummulated body of exspeereance to which all former ages have contribbuted their part, and

which is the inherretence of all yet to come. We have no wright to prevent ourselves from transmitting to possterrety a larger portion of this inherratence than we may ourselves have proffated by. We can often improove grately on the conchlusions of our forfathers ; but we ought to be carfull not inedvertintly to let any of their premmisses slip through our fingars. Supose, now, that the partezans of the theeory that all vertue consists in a corect calculation of our own intarists, either in this worrld or in another, had contraived to intruduce a consistant and undeeveating use of the term acording to this deffenition. Supose they had seereously endevvored, and had suxeded in the endevvor, to bannesh the word disintaristidness from the languidge, and had obtaned the disuse of all exspressions atatching odeum to selfishness or comendation to self-sacrafise, or which implied jennarossety or kindness to be annething but doing a bennefet in order to reseave a grater personnal advantidge in return. Need we say that this abrogation of the old formulas for the saik of preeserving cleere ideas and consistansy of thought, would have been a great evil ?

## SPECIMENS OF EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC.

### A. (Compound Addition.)

N.B.—An exercise in compound addition is given, with few exceptions, to *every candidate.*]

(a.) Used in examinations not competitive.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{1}{2}$ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

It is important that the addition should be quite *correct;* additional credit will also be given for *rapidity.*

| £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 810769 | 2 | 2 | 25672 | 3 | 4 | 197314 | 5 | 6 |
| 133879 | 1 | 7 | 19109 | 19 | 10 | 65211 | 6 | 8 |
| 86631 | 7 | 7 | 273144 | 9 | 9 | 90473 | 16 | 5 |
| 536408 | 13 | 10 | 627412 | 3 | 7 | 90486 | 3 | 7 |
| 432219 | 6 | 2 | 961403 | 5 | 5 | 801931 | 8 | 3 |
| 423925 | 4 | 11 | 935642 | 1 | 8 | 432112 | 19 | 8 |
| 127433 | 9 | 5 | 418203 | 2 | 3 | 732110 | 11 | 7 |
| 47983 | 8 | 2 | 673159 | 0 | 1 | 83641 | 8 | 9 |
| 82163 | 9 | 10 | 156917 | 11 | 9 | 37691 | 11 | 2 |
| 859276 | 3 | 8 | 16027 | 3 | 7 | 471067 | 13 | 8 |
| 177119 | 1 | 6 | 181528 | 3 | 6 | 52867 | 13 | 5 |
| 879 | 6 | 1 | 34232 | 1 | 11 | 36197 | 11 | 7 |
| 94712 | 3 | 3 | 99374 | 5 | 7 | 297215 | 9 | 5 |
| 147230 | 3 | 7 | 91467 | 1 | 3 | 61423 | 2 | 8 |
| 264103 | 7 | 7 | 98278 | 17 | 6 | 927 | 6 | 8 |
| 426409 | 12 | 8 | 538097 | 1 | 2 | 92485 | 9 | 7 |

Answer

| £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 692765 | 1 | 2 | 593621 | 4 | 5 | 754739 | 2 | 1 |
| 211618 | 10 | 7 | 152836 | 1 | 9 | 181437 | 9 | 8 |
| 319107 | 4 | 8 | 23109 | 19 | 10 | 213884 | 3 | 2 |
| 113257 | 8 | 11 | 2489 | 6 | 7 | 361211 | 6 | 7 |
| 14203 | 5 | 6 | 83511 | 3 | 0 | 239416 | 9 | 8 |
| 74321 | 18 | 9 | 90574 | 2 | 1 | 612356 | 1 | 2 |
| 23997 | 5 | 2 | 23276 | 5 | 9 | 352376 | 0 | 9 |
| 32752 | 15 | 3 | 41708 | 7 | 7 | 753276 | 5 | 5 |
| 26179 | 5 | 8 | 57437 | 4 | 2 | 617173 | 8 | 6 |
| 514376 | 15 | 10 | 16391 | 1 | 4 | 90704 | 8 | 8 |
| 971068 | 6 | 1 | 83215 | 9 | 5 | 189603 | 2 | 5 |
| 234526 | 1 | 1 | 8542 | 18 | 9 | 178786 | 4 | 2 |
| 531067 | 13 | 8 | 9632 | 2 | 6 | 416228 | 10 | 9 |
| 671646 | 3 | 11 | 17692 | 9 | 5 | 89137 | 6 | 8 |
| 836729 | 6 | 7 | 14239 | 2 | 5 | 96738 | 4 | 9 |
| 402723 | 11 | 2 | 310397 | 8 | 7 | 95316 | 2 | 2 |

Answer

(b.) The papers used in competitive examinations are of the same character, but of greater length ; containing twelve columns, instead of six.

B. (Elementary.)

Time allowed, 1½ hour.

*You are requested—*

(1) *to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers ;*
(2) *to put the* number *to each question ;*
(3) *to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

---

1. Write down in figures Four hundred and five thousand and twelve.
2. Write down in figures Four thousand and seventeen millions five hundred.
3. Write out in words the number 203500640.
4. Add together—

| | |
|---|---|
| 8009305 | |
| 89700342 | |
| 50534960 | |
| 87612396 | |
| 145093 | |
| 6500195 | |

5.—

| £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| 5019 | 7 | 3 |
| 202 | 18 | 4¾ |
| 5041 | 11 | 2¼ |
| 5061 | 14 | 7 |
| 703 | 1 | 2½ |
| 7112 | 0 | 3½ |

*Insert the answer*

6—.

| | |
|---|---|
| From | 95098607 |
| Take | 89674764 |

7.—

| £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| 527070 | 2 | 4¾ |
| 48753 | 16 | 7½ |

*Insert the answer*

*The working of the following is to be shown up :*

8. Multiply 3480646 by 25404.
9. Multiply 450873 by 610072.
10. Multiply 8079*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.* by 7.
11. Multiply 4053*l.* 0*s.* 8¼*d.* by 65.
12. Multiply 592*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.* by 333.
13. Divide 750860055035 by 9.
14. Divide 6610104376400 by 231.
15. Divide 7000356699050 by 8307.
16. Divide 37400271*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.* by 15.
17. Divide 3000000*l.* by 7680.

N.B. In working the above *correctness* is of the greatest importance. Additional credit, however, will be given for doing them *quickly.*

---

C. (Including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice.)

Time allowed, 1¼ hour.

*You are requested to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers ; to put the* number *to each question ; to send up the* working *as well as the answers ; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. In 3,660,607 grains of gold how many lbs., ozs. &c.
2. If 3 cwt. 69 lbs. cost 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, how much may be bought for 23*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*?

3. Find (by Practice) the cost of 3 oz. 16 dwts. 15 grains of gold at 2*l.* 10*s.* per ounce.
4. Reduce 4 acres 3 roods 16 poles to square feet.
5. If the net income of an estate, after paying all taxes, be 267*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the gross income is 285*l.* 4*s.*, how much in the pound do the taxes amount to ?
6. Find (by Practice) the price of 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. at 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
7. In 4433007 seconds how many weeks, days, &c. ?
8. What is the income of a person who loses 84*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a year by an increase of the income tax from 7*d.* to 9*d.* in the pound ?
9. Find (by Practice) the rent of 5 acres 1 rood 13 perches at 80*s.* per acre.
10. In 1,000,000 cubic inches how many cubic yards and feet ?
11. If 7 bushels 2 pecks cost 3*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, how much will a bushel and a half cost ?
12. Find (by Practice) the wages of a man for 3 weeks 2 days 11 hours at 36*s.* a week, reckoning 6 days to a week and 12 hours to a day.

---

## D. (Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.)

(*a.*) Used in preliminary test examinations, and others which are not competitive.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

*You are requested to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. In 4005201 grains troy how many lbs. oz., &c. ?
2. If two tons and a half of coals cost 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, what would a hundred weight and a half cost ?
3. Find (by Practice) the price of 3 quarters 2 bushels 1 gallon of corn at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per quarter.
4. Find the simple interest on 333*l.* 10*s.* for 20 years at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

---

5. Add together $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{7}{64}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$.
6. Subtract $\frac{25}{27}$ from $2\frac{1}{3}$.
7. Multiply $\frac{2}{15}$ by $3\frac{9}{17}$.
8. Divide $\frac{7}{25}$ by $5\frac{1}{5}$.

---

9. Add together 407·330719, ·000093, ·02, ·400, and ·005.
10. Subtract 3·070101 from 37·005.
11. Multiply 7840·6 by 20·471.
12. Divide 7·012 by 61·25 to four places of decimals.
13. Find the value of 2·003125 of 8*l.*

---

14. In 4533206 inches how many miles, furlongs, poles, &c.?
15. If nine men can build a wall 48 feet long and 24 feet high in 5 days, what will be the length of a wall built by them in the same time 8 feet in height?
16. Find (by Practice) the price of 7 ounces 13 dwt. 15 grains of gold at 3*l.* 10*s.* per ounce.
17. Find the amount of 10*l.* in 4 years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

---

18. Add together $\frac{5}{3}$, $\frac{500}{33}$, and $\frac{13}{330}$.
19. Subtract $\frac{111}{40}$ from $3\frac{181}{360}$.
20. Multiply $\frac{53}{84}$ by $\frac{105}{1572}$.
21. Divide $3\frac{4}{7}$ by $\frac{25}{42}$.

---

22. Add together ·50145, ·00704, 4·00005, 8000·2, and ·000945.
23. Subtract ·44006 from 12·013.
24. Multiply ·17034 by 8572.
25. Divide 5·008 by ·049 to three places of decimals.
26. What decimal of a pound troy is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a dwt.?

---

27. Reduce 1 acre 3 roods 5 poles to square feet.
28. How much land of the yearly value of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per acre must be given in exchange for 188 acres of land, of which the yearly value is 2*l.* 10*s.* per acre?
29. Find (by Practice) the wages of a man for 2 weeks 4 days 10 hours at 36*s.* a week, reckoning 6 days to a week and 12 hours to a day.
30. In what time will 540*l.* amount to 712*l.* 16*s.* at 4 per cent.

---

31. Add together 9, $2\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{211}{27}$, and $\frac{1}{54}$.
32. Subtract $2\frac{1}{13}$ from $10\frac{1}{39}$.
33. Multiply together $\frac{5}{156}$, $\frac{52}{15}$, and 9.
34. Divide $300\frac{2}{8}$ by 15.

---

35. Add together 20134, ·1992, ·0050434, ·061, and 1.
36. Subtract ·004301 from ·0102.
37. Multiply 8892 by ·002453.
38. Divide 15483·2 by ·001125.
39. Reduce $3\frac{3}{4}$ guineas to the decimal of 2*l.* 15*s.*

Similar papers are used also in competitive examinations.

The time allowed then is 2 hours.

---

(*b.*) Used in competitive examinations.

---

Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

---

*Instructions as in Specimen (a).*

1. Find the square root of 676·208016 and the cube root of 66·923396.
2. What do you mean by Discount? Find the true Discount on 528*l.* 15*s.* due four years hence at $5\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.
3. Find the average of $12\frac{12}{25}$, 21, $7\frac{3}{4}$, ·034, $3\frac{1}{8}$, 0, $24\frac{1}{2}$, and $12\frac{7}{20}$; express the fractional part decimally.

4. If by selling goods for 136*l.* I lose 16 per cent., how much per cent. should I have lost or gained if I had sold them for 160 guineas?
5. Add together $\frac{5}{32}$ of a square mile, $\frac{7}{10}$ of an acre, and $\frac{5}{8}$ of a rood, giving the result in acres, roods, and perches.
6. A person invests 6,534*l.* in the 3 per cents at 90, and on their rising to 91 transfers his stock to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents at $93\frac{1}{2}$; how is his annual income affected?
7. The consumption of malt in a country is 7,200,000 quarters, and the duty is 16*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. If the duty be reduced 30 per cent., and the consumption then increases 20 per cent., how will the revenue be affected?
8. The sidereal year being $365^d\ 6^h\ 9^m\ 9^s\ 6$; and the tropical year $365^d\ 5^h\ 48^m\ 49^s\ 7$; reduce their difference to the decimal of a sidereal year.
9. After a certain number of men had been employed on a piece of work 24 days, and had half finished it, 16 men more were set on, and the remaining half was completed in 16 days; how many men were employed at first, and what was the whole expense of the work at 1*s.* 6*d.* a day per man?
10. Multiply 13 ft. 7 in. by 9 ft. 3 in., and the product by 2ft. 5 in.; and express the result in cubic feet, cubic inches, and the fractional part of a cubic inch.
11. A room is 34 ft. 8 in. long, 13 ft. 6 in. wide, and 10 ft. 9 in. high. Find the cost of papering it with paper 1 ft. 10 in. wide, at 6*d.* per yard; and of carpeting it with carpet $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide, at 3*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per yard.
12. Reduce $\frac{5\cdot1183}{\cdot0141}$ of $22\cdot\dot{2}$ of $\cdot0\dot{9}$ of $\cdot2\dot{3}\dot{4}$ to a vulgar fraction in its lowest term.

## BOOK-KEEPING.

A paper similar to the following (A.) is set to *every candidate* who is examined in book-keeping, along with a special paper adapted to the office for which he is a candidate. In either case the following "Instructions" are given.

(*a*) *You are advised to read the Instructions and Directions, and to examine the books supplied to you before you commence your work.*

(*b*) *Attention should be paid in this Exercise to neat writing, to perfect correctness, and to speed.*

(*c*) *No part of the work is to be recopied, but every entry is to be written at once into the books provided.*

(*d*) *No erasures are to be made. If any correction is necessary, it can be made by drawing the pen through the part which is erroneous, and then making a fresh entry.*

(*e*) *The calculations in the Examination Paper need not be checked.*

### BOOK-KEEPING. (A.)

Time allowed, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour.

1. Copy the following transactions into the Sales book and Invoice book provided, putting all amounts for wine in the column headed "Wine," and so with spirits and beer.

All the details must be given, and no contractions are to be adopted except those given in the printed paper.

The articles bought or sold in "aums" are wines.

Returns to or by me are to be treated as purchases or sales respectively.

2. Post the transactions from these books into the Ledger, opening personal accounts only. The amount to be posted is that in the total column, and no details are to be given in the Ledger. Each Ledger entry must therefore be in the words "To" or "By" "Wine," "Beer," "Spirits," or "Sundries."

The folio column in the Sales book and Invoice book is to be supplied with figures referring to the page of the Ledger to which each item has been carried; and the corresponding column in the Ledger is to be supplied with figures referring to the page of the Sales book or of the Invoice book from which entry each has been brought.

[The Ledger is not to be balanced; and no Index to the Ledger need be made.]

| 1855. | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. | 1. Bought of Schramm, Krabbé, & Co.: | | | |
| | 1 aum. Steinberger Ausstich, @ 130*l.* | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3 aums Liebfraumilch, @ 16*l.* | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | 2. Sold Andrew Macdonall: | | | |
| | 1 aum Liebfraumilch, @ 18*l.* | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | 3. Bought of Coplestone & Sons: | | | |
| | 10 puncheons Leeward I. Rum, 871 gallons, at 23 °/₀ = 1,071 gallons proof, @ 3*s.* 3*d.* | 174 | 0 | 9 |
| | 4. Sold John Utley Wignall: | | | |
| | 1 puncheon Leeward I. Rum, 103 gallons, @ 3*s.* 6*d.* | 18 | 0 | 6 |
| | 5. Sold Alexander O'Donnal: | | | |
| | 1 aum Liebfraumilch @ 18*l.* | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1 puncheon Leeward I. Rum, 113 gallons, @ 3*s.* 6*d.* | 19 | 15 | 6 |
| | 6. Bought of John Collenette: | | | |
| | 50 doz. qts. Stout @ 5*s.* | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| | 100 doz. qts. Stout @ 4*s.* 9*d.* | 23 | 15 | 0 |
| | 51 doz. pts. Burton Ale @ 4*s.* | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| „ | Sold Andrew Macdonall: | | | |
| | 2 puncheons Leeward I. Rum, 216 gallons, @ 3*s.* 6*d.* | 37 | 16 | 0 |
| „ | Sold Patrick McDouall & Son: | | | |
| | 2 puncheons Leeward I. Rum, 212 gallons, @ 3*s.* 6*d.* | 37 | 2 | 0 |
| | 7. Sold John Collenette: | | | |
| | 2 gallons Leeward I. Rum @ 3*s.* 6*d.* | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | 8. Sold Charles Frederic Worledge: | | | |
| | 20 doz. qts. Stout @ 5*s.* | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1 puncheon Leeward I. Rum, 109 gallons, @ 3*s.* 5*d.* | 18 | 12 | 5 |
| | 1 aum Steinberger Ausstich, @ 145*l.* | 145 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | Sold Williams, Phillipps, & Co.: | | | |
| | 25 doz. pts. Burton Ale @ 4*s.* 3*d.* | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| | 9. Sold MacDonald, Sons, & Co.: | | | |
| | 25 doz. pts. Burton Ale @ 4*s.* 4*d.* | 5 | 8 | 4 |

| 1855. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 9. | Returned by Alexander O'Donnal : | | | |
| | 1 aum Liebfraumilch @ 18*l.* - - - | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | Sold John Utley Wignall : | | | |
| | 1 puncheon Leeward I. Rum, 103 gallons, @ 3*s.* 6*d.* - - - - - | 18 | 0 | 6 |
| „ | Sold Patrick McDouall & Son : | | | |
| | 1 puncheon Leeward I. Rum, 108 gallons, @ 3*s.* 5*d*, - - - - - | 18 | 9 | 0 |
| | 50 doz. qts. Stout @ 5*s.* 6*d.* - - | 13 | 15 | 0 |
| 12. | Returned to Schramm, Krabbé, & Co. : | | | |
| | 2 aums Liebfraumilch @ 16*l.* - - | 32 | 0 | 0 |

## SPECIMEN OF BOOKS SUPPLIED.

*Invoice Book (for Entries of Goods Bought).*

| Date. | Name and Particulars. | Rate | Beer. | Spirits. | Wine. | Ledger Folio. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Specimen. | | | | | | |
| *1858.* | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| *Jan. 24* | *James Williams.* | | | | | | |
| | *2 Butts Sherry @* | *55l.* | | | *110 0 0* | | |
| | *50 Doz. qts. Stout @* | *5s.* | *12 10 0* | | | | *122 10 0* |

*Sales Book (for Entries of Goods Sold).*

| Date. | Name and Particulars. | Rate. | Beer. | Spirits. | Wine. | Ledger Folio. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Specimen. | | | | | | |
| *1858.* | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| *Jan. 28* | *John Brown.* | | | | | | |
| | *1 Butt Sherry @* | *50l.* | | | *50 0 0* | | |
| | *1 Doz. Stout @* | *5/6* | *0 5 6* | | | | |
| | *1 Quarter Cask Pale Brandy, 26 Gallons @* | *12/* | | *15 12 0* | | | *65 17 6* |
| *Jan. 29* | *William Smith* | | | | | | |
| | *1 Quarter Cask Brandy, 25 Gallons - @* | *10/* | | *12 10 0* | | | *12 10 0* |

## BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE ENTRY. (B.)

Time allowed, ½ hour.

1. Rule a form for a cash book, and enter in it the following transactions :—

| 1863. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1. | Cash in hand - - - - - | 500 | 10 | 0 |
| 2. | Paid into Bank of England - - - | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Received of Albert Voysey - - - | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | Paid wages - - - - - | 19 | 7 | 6 |

| 1863. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 5. | Received of James Jones | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | Received of Jonas Browne | 103 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Paid into Bank of England | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Drew cheque (to pay wages) | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | Paid wages | 19 | 7 | 6 |
| 12. | E. H. Wedgwood paid into my a/c at Bank | 33 | 2 | 9 |
| „ | Paid Richard Davies (by cheque) | 12 | 0 | 0 |

## BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY. (C.)

Used in competitive examinations.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

*Instructions—*

*The answers to questions* 1, 2, *and* 5 *should be as carefully written as if they were entries in real Account Books.*

1. Journalize the following transactions :—

| 1846. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1. | In hand :— | | | |
| | Cash | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| | Ditto at Bank | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| | Goods | 119 | 7 | 2 |
| | John Flockton's Acceptance due July 27th | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | Debts owing by me— | | | |
| | Jonas Thompson | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| | Thomas Dorrington | 26 | 5 | 4 |
| „ 2. | Paid into Bank | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| „ 3. | Bought of John Travers— | | | |
| | $3\frac{1}{2}$ chests Hyson tea 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs. = 200 lbs. at 2*s.* 3*d.* | 22 | 10 | 0 |
| 4. | Sold to Joan Brough— | | | |
| | $1\frac{1}{2}$ chests oolong tea 40 lbs. net at 1*s.* 8*d.* | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| | 8 boxes pearl leaf gunpowder 72 lbs. at 3*s.* 6*d.* | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| „ 5. | Paid Thomas Dorrington (by cheque) | 26 | 5 | 4 |
| „ | Paid wages | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| „ 11. | Sold to William Herne— | | | |
| | $2\frac{1}{2}$ chests flowery pekoe 131 lbs. net at 2*s.* 5*d.* | 15 | 16 | 7 |
| „ 12. | Paid wages | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| „ 14. | Accepted draft of Jonas Thompson at 1 month | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | Received of Joan Brough, acceptance at 2 months | 15 | 18 | 8 |
| „ | Paid into Bank for discount Brough's and Flockton's bills (discount 4*s.* 8*d.*) | 60 | 18 | 8 |
| „ 19. | Paid wages | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| „ 24. | Drew cheque on Bank | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | Paid John Travers | 22 | 10 | 0 |
| „ 26. | Paid wages | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| „ | Paid into my account at Bank by William Herne (to balance) | 15 | 16 | 0 |
| „ 28. | Flockton's bill returned from Bank dishonoured | 45 | 0 | 0 |

2. Post the above transactions into the Ledger given herewith. No Index need be made.
3. Balance and close the Ledger. Assume a value for the stock in hand.
4. By how much am I solvent or insolvent? What, on your assumptions, has been my gain or loss on goods in the period taken, and what my total gain or loss?

5. Rule a form for a Cash Book having a column for Cash, one for Bank, and one for Bills, and enter in it as many of the transactions given above as should be placed there.

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## BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY. (D.)

Set to candidates for Clerkships in the Admiralty.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

*Instructions—*

*The questions should be answered, as far as possible, in the order in which they stand. No credit will be given for statements which are not strictly in answer to the questions proposed.*

1. Rule a form for a Cash Book having two sets of money columns, and enter in it as many of the following transactions as can be placed there, using one set of money columns for "Bank" and one for Cash :—

| 1863. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1. Cash in hand - - - - - | 521 | 13 | 8 |
| „ | „ Cash at Bank - - - - - | 176 | 2 | 9 |
| „ | 2. Paid into Bank - - - - - | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | 3. Received of Rogers and Wroe - - - | 26 | 13 | 7 |
| „ | „ Received of W. Ellis - - - - | 13 | 11 | 11 |
| „ | 4. Paid Munt, Brown, and Co. - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | 5. Paid W. Brown (by cheque) - - - | 123 | 1 | 4 |
| „ | 9. Received of John Cook (and allowed him 30*s.* as discount) - - - - - - | 28 | 10 | 0 |
| „ | 15. James Wilson (paid into my account at Bank) - | 117 | 2 | 5 |

2. Journalize the transactions given in question 1.
3. How should the Merchandise account be treated in order that the Ledger might (so far) be closed?
4. How should Stock a/c be treated in order that the Ledger might (so far) be closed?
5. How should Profit and Loss a/c be treated in order that the Ledger might (so far) be closed?
6. How should the account for "Ship Mary Jane" be treated in order that the Ledger might (so far) be closed?
7. If a trader had a clerk who was perfectly accurate in his work, never at any time making a single mistake, what would he gain by having his books kept by "Double Entry" instead of by "Single Entry"?
8. Rule a specimen of the form of a "Trial Balance." How is a "Trial Balance" prepared, what is its purpose, and how far does it answer that purpose?
9. On the ruled paper supplied to you open a Ledger a/c for "Cash" and a Ledger a/c for "Rogers and Wroe," and post into these accounts such of the transactions dealt with in answer to questions 1 and 2 as belong to them.
10. Give the Journal entry which Munt, Brown, and Co. should make or the transaction of July 4th [question 1].
11. Give the Journal entry which John Cook should make for the transaction of July 9th [question 1].
12. If you have time after answering the above you may reply to *any one* of the following :—

    A. Give a description of any form of Government book-keeping with which you are acquainted, pointing out

where it differs from ordinary Mercantile book-keeping, and assigning the reason for the variation, and comparing also the non-personal accounts with those of mercantile book-keeping.

B. Give an account (similar to that required by A.) of any application of the system of Double Entry to Solicitors' accounts or to Farming accounts.

C. Describe any variations of Double Entry with which you are acquainted, either in the form of the books or in the books themselves. Describe the apparent object of the changes, and estimate their value.

D. What could be gained and what would be lost by dispensing with the Journal in Double Entry?

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## BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY. (E.)

Set to candidates for Inspectorships of Schools (Ireland).

Time allowed, 2 hours.

*Note.—Nothing which is not strictly in answer to the questions proposed will be examined. All the answers should be written neatly.*

1. Rule a form for a Cash Book, and enter in it the following transactions :—

| 1864. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1. | Cash in hand - - - - - | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Received of Miles O'Reilly - - - | 72 | 5 | 1 |
| 3. | Paid James Bryan - - - - | 21 | 2 | 5 |
| 6. | Paid wages - - - - - | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 8. | Received of Michael Shaughnessy - - | 4 | 5 | 9 |

2. What is the balance of an account, and on which side is it said to fall? Refer in your answer to the Cash a/c which would be made for the transactions in question 1.

3. It has been said that "the system of Double Entry proceeds on the obvious principle that every Debtor must have a Creditor." Consider, with reference to this statement, the Journal entries—"Smith Dr. to Goods 5*l.*," and "Profit and Loss Dr. to Cash 2*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*," and give your reasons for thinking them reconcileable with it, or not.

4. Journalize the transactions given in question 1.

5. Journalize the following transactions :—

| 1864. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 10. | Bought of Andrew Crombie— | | | |
| | 4 pipes Port at 50*l.* - - - | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| „ 11. | Sold James O'Brien— | | | |
| | 1 pipe Port at 60*l.* - - - - | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| „ 12. | Sold William Smythe— | | | |
| | 2 pipes Port at 58*l.* - - - | 116 | 0 | 0 |

6. Rule a form for a Ledger a/c "Wine," including a column for quantities, and post into it from the Journal entries made in answer to the last question.

7. It is not now the practice to keep in the Ledger an account of the quantities of goods, though it is, of course, necessary that such an account should be kept somewhere. Describe with precision some substitute.

8. Describe the processes of "closing" and "balancing" a Ledger.
9. How, in the system of farm accounts with which you are acquainted, is the amount of labour expended on a farm, recorded?
10. Apply the plan you describe in answer to the last question to the following transactions:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paid boy for frightening crows off corn in field No. 1. - - - - - | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Paid men for mowing grass in field No. 4. - | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| Ryan (a labourer hired by the year) worked at grass-mowing in field No. 4, for half a day, and was occupied for the rest of the day in fetching guano from the nearest market town. | | | |

If you can suggest any other way of recording the expenditure of labour, better suited to such transactions as these, do so.

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## SPECIMENS OF SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

[N.B.—In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style*; and that *the composition should fill not less than two folio pages.*]

(A.) Used in examinations which are not competitive.

(1.) A description of any great fire.
(2.) Health.
(3.) Cheerfulness.
(4.) Jamaica.

[One or two such subjects are usually given, and the candidate is at liberty to write on either. Time allowed, 1½ hour.]

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(B.) Used in competitive examinations.

(1.) Gymnasia and Gymnastics.
(2.) Trial by Jury.
(3.) Discipline.
(4.) Presence of Mind.

[One or two such subjects are usually given, and the candidate is at liberty to write on either. Time allowed, 2 hours.]

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## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

[In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*]

(A.) Set to candidates competing for situations in the Admiralty, Inland Revenue, Customs, &c.

**Time allowed, 2½ hours.**

1. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the chief bays and headlands; trace the course of the Tyne, Colne, Tamar, Taff, Irwell, and mark the position of any important towns on each of those rivers; and show by asterisks, with the names written near them, the situations of Whitehaven, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Epsom, Buxton, Clifton, Dudley, Yarmouth, Chepstow, Woodstock, Harrow.
2. Name (1) the principal inland lochs in Scotland, (2) the principal mountains in Ireland, (3) the principal rivers in Wales.
3. Name the chief seats of (1) the silk manufacture, (2) the hardware manufacture, (3) ship building, in England.
4. Where are the following places; and what do you know about any of them:—Washington, Ferozepore, Jaffa, Jeddo, Leipsic, Strasbourg, Gaeta, Kiel, Lahore, Missolonghi?
5. Where are Cairo, Medina, Fez, Saigon, Muscat, the islands Owhyhee and Hainan; the rivers Dnieper, Marne, Orinoco; the Mendip hills; the Hercynian mountains; the Skager-rack?
6. Write a brief geographical description of Portugal, Arabia, Canada.
7. Draw a map of Connaught or of Italy, as large as your paper will permit, marking the position of the lakes and mountains, tracing the course of the principal rivers, and showing, with asterisks, the situation of the most important towns.

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(B.) Set to candidates competing for situations in the Admiralty, Customs, Inland Revenue, &c.

**Time allowed, 2½ hours.**

1. On the accompanying outline map of Europe show the position of Mount Pindus, Mont Cenis, Monte Stelvio, the Cevennes, the Riesen Gebirge, the Sierra Morena, the Dovre-field; trace the course of five large rivers, and mark the principal towns on their banks.
2. Write a geographical description of Austria, Persia, Patagonia.
3. Describe any one county in (1) England, (2) Scotland.
4. Name the most important free ports of the world; stating where they are, to whom they belong, and the nature of the trade carried on at them.
5. Describe any route by which a traveller might go from Paris to Vienna; mentioning the most important places that he would pass, and the most interesting things that he might see.
6. Where are the following places, and what do you know about them:—Ems, Rouen, Lyons, Natal, Mosul, Herat, Kurrachee, Simla, Malacca, Toronto?
7. In what parts of Europe are gold, silver, iron, salt, principally found?
8. Give some account of the most important recent geographical discoveries.

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(C.) Set to Cadets of Constabulary, Ireland.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. On the accompanying map of Ireland show the position of the principal lakes and mountain ranges ; place Tullamore, Youghal, Elphin, Newton Butler, Cahir, Trim ; trace the principal lines of Railway connecting Dublin with the south of the island, and mark the position of the principal towns through which they pass.
2. In what counties and on what lines of Railway are the following towns :—Athy, Andover, Peterborough, Hawick, Yeovil, Diss, Thurles, Dunkeld, Swindon, Athlone ? Give approximately the distance of any of them from either London or Dublin.
3. What countries are watered by the following rivers :—the Rhone, Rio de la Plata, San Francisco, Garonne, Amoor, Goomtee ? Mention the sea into which each flows.
4. Where are the following places, and for what are any of them remarkable :—Culloden, Curaçao, Atalanta, Geelong, Surat, Ehrenbreitstein, Damascus, Namur, Malaga, Chicago ?
5. Where are Catalonia, Bessarabia ; St. Michael's Island, Ischia ; the mountains Wetterhorn and the Brocken ; the rivers Fraser and Cauvery ; the Gulf of Obi ; Algoa Bay ?
6. Draw a map of the west coast of England and Wales from Carlisle to the Land's End, as large as your paper will admit, marking the counties, headlands, river mouths, and seaport towns.
7. Write a geographical description of Prussia.

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(D.) Set in cases where "British Geography" is required.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the chief bays and headlands ; trace the course of ten rivers ; and mark by asterisks, with the names written near them, the situations of ten county towns.
2. Mention the chief (1) plains and (2) forests of Great Britain and Ireland.
3. What are the boundaries of (1) Herefordshire, (2) Monaghan, (3) Dumbarton ? What rivers and railways run through them, and what important towns are in them ?
4. Through what counties, and near what towns of importance, would straight lines drawn from Lincoln to Swansea, from Wexford to Sligo, and from Wigton to Edinburgh, pass ?
5. In what counties are the following places :—Wells, Marlborough, Barnet, Whitby, Fort Augustus, Leith, Enniskillen, Bandon, Athlone, Ardrossan ? What do you know about any of them ?
6. Mention the chief seats of cotton, silk, and linen manufacture in Great Britain and Ireland.
7. Draw a map of the province of Leinster, showing the counties and principal rivers and towns.

## SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS IN HISTORY.

[In all such exercises candidates are warned that *attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression;* and that *in all cases dates should be given.*]

### SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Give some account of the circumstances which led to the enactment of Magna Charta, and give its principal provisions.
2. Sketch the chief events in the reign of Edward IV.
3. What maritime enterprises were undertaken in the reign of Elizabeth, and what were their results?
4. What do you know of Cardinal Pole, Admiral Blake, Lord Clarendon, Dr. Sacheverel?
5. Give a history of the Long Parliament.
6. Sketch the history of Scotland between the years 1700 and 1800.
7. How does it happen that on his way to Calcutta an Englishman finds the British flag flying at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Bombay, and Point de Galle?

### SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN GENERAL HISTORY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Enumerate the principal measures of the Long Parliament, pointing out which of them were unconstitutional or unfavourable to liberty.
2. Give a short description of the following battles :—Towton, Verneuil, Pharsalia, Coronea, Morat, Chalons.
3. Sketch the characters, *not the lives*, of Socrates, Pausanias, Caius Gracchus, Vespasian, Cardinal Ximenes, Oxenstiern.
4. Give some account of the sieges of Gibraltar, Rochelle, Ciudad Rodrigo, Silistria.
5. Describe the policy of Henry VIII. in his relations to Charles V. and Francis I.
6. Mention any of the most important harbours of ancient Greece, and describe their historical incidents.
7. What connexion had Sicily with early Roman History?
8. Point out some of the general results of the reign of Louis XIV. on France and on the world.

### SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

Set to candidates for Inspectorship of Schools (Ireland).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Give some account of (1) the Return of the Heracleidæ, (2) the Thirty Tyrants.
2. Mention some of the most remarkable oracles and auguries in Greek and Roman History.

3. What do you know of Camillus, Manlius Torquatus, Jugurtha, Germanicus?
4. What was the real object of the Agrarian Laws? Give the different occasions on which they were brought forward.
5. What Greek colonies were planted in (1) Sicily, (2) Italy? Mention any circumstances of interest connected with their settlement.
6. For what events are the following places famous:—Sardis, Delium, Mycenæ, Chæroneia, Pylos, Pydna, Beneventum, Philippi? Give a brief account of the events you mention.
7. What were the causes of the short duration of the Athenian Empire?
8. How were seats obtained in the Roman Senate at different periods in the history of the Republic? What were the relations of the Senate to the executive authorities?

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## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN MODERN HISTORY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What were the general aims of the policy of Richelieu?
2. Give a sketch of the foreign history of England under Cromwell?
3. How did Bohemia, Hungary, Gallicia, Croatia, and Venice come to be parts of the Austrian Empire?
3. What were the political effects of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes?
4. Write a short biography of Charles XII. of Sweden.
6. Under what circumstances was the First Partition of Poland carried out?
7. Trace the steps by which France lost her colonial possessions in North America and India.
8. Give a sketch of the history of Germany from the battle of Jena to the battle of Leipsic.
9. What resources could Napoleon count on after his return from Elba, and what were the political and military plans which he tried to carry out?
10. Under what circumstances was the kingdom of Belgium established?

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## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN MODERN HISTORY,

(From 1815 to 1860.)

Set to candidates for the Diplomatic Service.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What consequences of the French Revolution have been apparent in the history of Western Europe since 1815?
2. Compare the causes which led to the downfall of Charles X. with those that led to the downfall of Louis Philippe.
3. In what way did the Crimean war alter the relations of Russia to Germany?
4. Give a sketch of the Italian war from the crossing of the Ticino by the Austrians to the Peace of Villafranca.
5. What were the chief incidents of American history while General Jackson was President?

6. To what treaties was England a party between the date of the treaty of Vienna and that of the treaty of Paris?
7. Contrast the general position of Continental Europe at the beginning and at the end of 1848.
8. Have Turkey, Spain, and Sweden advanced or receded in prosperity and importance since 1815?

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## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

(Hallam and Blackstone.)

Set to candidates for the Diplomatic Service.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What are the stages through which a Bill passes before it becomes an Act of Parliament?
2. What are the chief questions that have at different times been raised with regard to Parliamentary impeachments?
3. What questions as to elections to the House of Commons are decided by the House, and what by the Courts of Law?
4. When was it decided that the House of Lords has only an appellate jurisdiction?
5. Give an account of the Trial of Strafford.
6. Give a sketch of the English law of Treason.
7. When was Government by Cabinets first introduced?
8. Give an account of the origin and progress of the National Debt.
9. What was the object of Fox's Libel Act?

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## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

(Hallam and May.)

Set to candidates for the Parliament Office.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What were the legal limitations of the Royal Authority under the House of Tudor, and how far were they in operation?
2. What were the effects of the dissolution of the monasteries?
3. State the principal matters in dispute between James I. and his Parliaments.
4. What trials and legal decisions gave rise to Mr. Fox's Libel Act? What change has since been made in the law?
5. What is meant by the "Alien Acts?" Mention the occasions when they have been passed, and the times when England has been most resorted to as an asylum by foreign refugees.
6. In what respects did the constitution of the Scotch Parliament differ from that of the English?
7. What were the original privileges of the East India Company, and how have they been gradually curtailed?
8. Sketch the history of parties in the reign of George III., and state the advantages and disadvantages of party government.
9. Trace the history of the Judicial powers of the House of Lords.
10. State the principal reforms in the Criminal Law and Procedure since the year 1800.

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## SPECIMENS OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

Tua nos non magis virtus fortunaque quam unica comitas ac benignitas erga cives nostros, quos captos nobis remisisti, ita conciliavit tibi, ut, te salvo atque incolumi amico, non modo populum Romanum sed ne deos quidem iratos, si fas est dici, timeremus. At hercule non solum incolumi et victore sed præsente te—comploratum prope conjugum ac liberorum nostrorum exaudire et flagrantia tecta posses conspicere—ita sumus aliquotiens hac æstate devastati, ut M. Marcellus, non Hannibal, vicisse ad Cannas videatur, glorienturque Romani te, ad unum modo ictum vigentem, velut aculeo emisso torpere. Per annos centum cum populo Romano bellum gessimus, nullo externo adjuti nec duce nec exercitu, nisi quod per biennium Pyrrhus nostro magis milite suas auxit vires quam suis viribus nos defendit. Non ego secundis rebus nostris gloriabor, duos consules ac duos consulares exercites ab nobis sub jugum missos et si qua alia aut læta aut gloriosa nobis evenerunt. Quæ aspera adversaque tunc acciderunt, minore indignatione referre possumus quam quæ hodie eveniunt. Magni dictatores cum magistris equitum, bini consules cum binis consularibus exercitibus ingrediebantur fines nostros, ante explorato, et subsidiis positis, et sub signis ad populandum ducebant: nunc proprætoris unius et parvi ad tuendam Nolam præsidii præda sumus: jam ne manipulatim quidem sed latronum modo percursant totis finibus nostris, negligentius quam si in Romano vagarentur agro. Causa autem hæc est, quod neque tu defendis et nostra juventus, quæ si domi esset tutaretur, omnis sub signis militat tuis.

LIVY.

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*A.* Tu quidem adhuc meam causam agis, sed hoc mox videro. Interea unde isti versus? non enim adgnosco. *M.* Dicam hercle; etenim recte requiris. Videsne abundare me otio? *A.* Quid tum? *M.* Fuisti sæpe, credo, cum Athenis esses, in scholis philosophorum. *A.* Vero, ac libenter quidem. *M.* Animadvertebas igitur, etsi tum nemo erat admodum copiosus, verum tamen versus ab iis admisceri orationi. *A.* Ac multos quidem a Dionysio Stoico. *M.* Probe dicis. Sed is quasi dictata, nullo dilectu, nulla elegantia: Philo noster et lecta poëmata et loco adjungebat. Itaque postquam adamavi hanc quasi senilem declamationem, studiose equidem utor nostris poëtis; sed, sicubi illi defecerunt, verti etiam multa de Græcis, ne quo ornamento in hoc genere disputationis careret Latina oratio. Sed videsne poëtæ quid mali adferant? lamentantes inducunt fortissimos viros, molliunt animos nostros, ita sunt deinde dulces, ut non legantur modo, sed etiam ediscantur. Sic ad malam domesticam disciplinam, vitamque umbratilem et delicatam, cum accesserunt etiam poëtæ, nervos omnes virtutis elidunt. Recte igitur a Platone ejiciuntur ex ea civitate, quam finxit ille, cum optimos mores et optimum rei publicæ statum exquireret. At vero nos, docti scilicet a Græcia, hæc a pueritia et legimus et discimus, hanc eruditionem liberalem et doctrinam putamus. Sed quid poëtis irascimur? virtutis magistri, philosophi, inventi sunt, qui summum malum dolorem dicerent.

CICERO.

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Raro alias tribuni popularis oratio acceptior plebi quam tunc severissimi consulis fuit. Juventus quoque, quæ inter tales metus detrectationem militiæ telum acerrimum adversus patres habere solita erat, arma et bellum spectabat. Et agrestium fuga spoliatique in agris et vulne-

rati fœdiora iis, quæ subjiciebantur oculis, nuntiantes totam urbem ira implevere. In senatum ubi ventum est, ibi vero in Quinctium omnes versi ut in unum vindicem majestatis Romanæ intueri: et primores patrum dignam dicere concionem imperio consulari, dignam tot consulatibus ante actis, dignam vita omni plena honorum sæpe gestorum sæpius meritorum. Alios consules aut per proditionem dignitatis patrum plebi adulatos, aut acerbe tuendo jura ordinis asperiorem domando multitudinem fecisse: Titum Quinctium orationem memorem majestatis patrum concordiæque ordinum et temporum in primis habuisse. Orare eum collegamque, ut capesserent rem publicam: orare tribunos, ut uno animo cum consulibus bellum ab urbe ac mœnibus propulsari vellent, plebemque obedientem in re tam trepida patribus præberent: appellare tribunos communem patriam auxiliumque eorum implorare vastatis agris urbe prope oppugnata. Consensu omnium dilectus decernitur habeturque. Quum consules in concione pronuntiâssent tempus non esse causas cognoscendi; omnes juniores postero die prima luce in campo Martio adessent; cognoscendis causis eorum, qui nomina non dedissent, bello perfecto se daturos tempus; pro desertore futurum, cujus non probâssent causam: omnis juventus adfuit postero die. Cohortes sibi quæque centuriones legerunt, bini senatores singulis cohortibus præpositi.

LIVY.

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Occupat Æneas aditum custode sepulto,
Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undæ.
Continuo auditæ voces vagitus et ingens
Infantumque animæ flentes in limine primo:
Quos dulcis vitæ exsortes, et ab ubere raptos,
Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo.
Hos juxta falso damnati crimine mortis.
Nec vero hæ sine sorte datæ, sine judice, sedes.
Quæsitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum
Conciliumque vocat, vitasque et crimina discit.
Proxima deinde tenent mæsti loca, qui sibi letum
Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi
Projecere animas. Quam vellent æthere in alto
Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!
Fas obstat, tristique palus inamabilis unda
Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coërcet.
Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem
Lugentes campi; sic illos nomine dicunt.
Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,
Secreti celant calles, et myrtea circum
Silva tegit; curæ non ipsa in morte relinquunt.
His Phædram Procrinque locis, mæstamque Eriphylen
Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera cernit,
Evadnenque, et Pasiphaën; his Laodamia
It comes, et juvenis quondam, nunc femina, Cænis,
Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.

VIRGIL.

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Two such passages are usually given. The time allowed is two hours, and the candidate is expected to translate both passages.

## SPECIMEN OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

Time allowed, one hour.

After this second conquest, Scipio left it to L. Marcius to complete the work, whether of vengeance or of ambition, by the subjugation of the other towns of Bætica, while he himself returned to New Carthage. Marcius crossed the Bætis, and received the submission of some of the towns on the left bank; but the inhabitants of one place, Astapa, which had rendered itself obnoxious, by carrying on an active guerilla warfare against the Roman detached parties and communications, exhibited one of those shocking instances of desperation, which testify so painfully to the miserable lot of the vanquished in ancient warfare. They erected a great pile in the middle of their city, on which they threw all their ornaments and most valuable property, and then bade their wives and children ascend it, and sit down quietly on the top. Fifty chosen men were left to keep watch beside the pile, while the rest of the citizens sallied out against the Romans, determined to fight till they were cut to pieces. They fell to a man, selling their lives dearly: in the meanwhile the fifty men left by the pile performed their dreadful task; they set it on fire; they butchered the women and children who were placed on it, and then threw themselves into the flames. The Roman soldiers lost their plunder, and exclaimed against the desperate ferocity of the people of Astapa.

The examinations in GREEK are of the same character as the examinations in LATIN.

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## SPECIMEN OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH.

Le père et la mère donnèrent d'abord un gouverneur au jeune marquis: ce gouverneur qui était un homme du bel air, et qui ne savait rien, ne put rien enseigner à son pupille. Monsieur voulait que son fils apprît le latin, madame ne le voulait pas. Ils prirent pour arbitre un auteur qui était célebre alors par des ouvrages agréables. Il fut prié à diner. Le maître de la maison commença par lui dire: "Monsieur, comme vous savez le latin, et que vous êtes un homme de la cour . . . ." "Moi! monsieur, du latin! Je n'en sais pas un mot," répondit le bel esprit, "et bien m'en a pris; il est clair qu'on parle beaucoup mieux sa langue quand on ne partage pas son application entre elle et les langues étrangères. Voyez toutes nos dames, elles ont l'esprit plus agréable que les hommes, leurs lettres sont écrites avec cent fois plus de grâce; elles ont sur nous cette supériorité parce qu'elles ne savent pas le latin." "Eh bien n'avais je pas raison?" dit madame. "Je veux que mon fils soit un homme d'esprit, qu'il réussisse dans le monde; et vous voyez bien que s'il savait le latin il serait perdu. Joue-t-on, s'il vous plait, la comédie et l'opéra en latin? plaide-t-on en latin quand on à un procés?" Monsieur, ébloui de ces raisons, passa condamnation, et il fut conclu que le jeune marquis ne perdrait point son temps à connaître Cicéron, Horace et Virgile. "Mais qu'apprendra-t-il donc? car encore faut-il qu'il sache quelque chose; ne pourrait-on pas lui montrer un peu de géographie?" "A quoi cela lui servira-t-il?" répondit le gouverneur. "Quand Monsieur le marquis ira dans ses terres, les postillons ne sauront-ils pas les chemins? on n'a pas besoin d'un quart de cercle pour

voyager, et on va très commodément de Paris en Auvergne sans qu'il soit besoin de savoir sous quelle latitude on se trouve.

VOLTAIRE.

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J'avais parcouru le cercle entier des ouvrages de seconde main, j'étais sur la voie des sources de l'histoire moderne ; mais je ne me faisais pas encore une idée bien nette de ce que j'allais y puiser en les abordant. Toujours préoccupé d'idées politiques, et du triomphe de la cause à laquelle j'avais dévoué ma plume, si je songeais à devenir historien, c'était à la manière des écrivains de l'école philosophique, pour abstraire du récit un corps de preuves et d'arguments systématiques, pour démontrer sommairement, et non pour raconter en détail. Toutefois en groupant les faits dans ma pensée pour en former des séries plus ou moins logiques, je me piquai d'un scrupule que n'avaient pas eu mes devanciers, et dont j'avais manqué moi-même dans mes premiers essais sur l'histoire d'Angleterre. Je m'imposai la loi de ne point brouiller ensemble les couleurs et les formules, de laisser à chaque époque son originalité, en un mot de respecter sévèrement l'ordre chronologique, dans la physionomie morale de l'histoire comme dans la succession des événements. Sous l'influence de cette disposition je changeai de style et de manière ; mon ancienne raideur s'assouplit, ma narration devint plus continue ; parfois même elle se colora de quelques nuances locales et individuelles.

AUG. THIERRY.

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Ménalque descend son escalier, ouvre sa porte pour sortir, il la referme : il s'aperçoit qu'il est en bonnet de nuit, et, venant à mieux s'examiner, il se trouve rasé à moitié, il voit que son épée est mise du côté droit, que ses bas sont rabattus sur ses talons, et que sa chemise est par-dessus ses chausses. S'il marche dans les places, il se sent tout d'un coup rudement frapper à l'estomac ou au visage ; il ne soupçonne point ce que ce peut être, jusqu'à ce qu'ouvrant les yeux et se réveillant il se trouve devant un limon de charrette. On l'a vu une fois heurter du front contre celui d'un aveugle, s'embarrasser dans ses jambes, et tomber, avec lui, chacun de son côté, à la renverse. Il lui est arrivé plusieurs fois de se trouver tête pour tête à la recontre d'un prince et sur son passage, se reconnaître à peine, et n'avoir que le loisir de se coller à un mur pour lui faire place. Il cherche, il brouille, il crie, il s'échauffe, il appelle ses valets l'un après l'autre ; on lui perd tout, on lui égare tout : il demande ses gants qu'il a dans ses mains, semblable à cette femme qui prenait le temps de demander son masque lorsqu'elle l'avait sur son visage. Il entre à l'appartement, et passe sous un lustre où sa perruque s'accroche et demeure suspendue : tous les courtisans regardent, et rient ; Ménalque regarde aussi, et rit plus haut que les autres : il cherche des yeux, dans toute l'assemblée, où est celui qui montre ses oreilles, et à qui il manque une perruque.

LA BRUYÈRE.

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C'est une loi de la nature humaine que cette merveilleuse vertu du nombre. Cette loi s'applique à toutes les réunions, à toutes les assemblées, à toutes les foules, quel que soit le sentiment qui les anime, religieux, politique, ou esthétique. L'enthousiasme est rare, difficile, et ne vient que par degrés chez les natures d'élite, à l'état d'isolement ; il s'allume soudainement dans les assemblées et dans les foules ; alors il saisit, il transporte l'homme ; il fait des natures les plus vulgaires des

artistes, des héros, des martyrs. On a calomnié l'humanité, en attribuant ces effets extraordinaires au désir de renommée, ou à une ivresse subite, sans conscience et sans idéal. Ces ressorts ont leur jeu sans doute dans le phénomène ; mais le grand, le puissant moteur, c'est la force du nombre, l'âme des multitudes, l'esprit universel. Celui-ci n'a pas plus tôt touché l'esprit individuel, qu'il l'enlève à une distance infinie de la terre, où aime à végéter la nature humaine abandonnée à elle même. On le voit partout où il y a foule, dans les temples où les croyants prient, au forum où les citoyens votent, aux luttes héroïques où ils meurent pour la justice, aux batailles où les soldats combattent. Supprimez les temples, les fêtes et les cérémonies publiques, le sentiment religieux restera encore profond dans l'âme solitaire du croyant ; mais la religion aura perdu ce prestige qui fait le désespoir de la science et la philosophie.

VACHEROT.

Other French authors from whom passages have been selected are De Staël, Dumas, La Bruyère, Lacretelle, Lamartine, Lavallée, Lesage, Michelet, Rousseau, Sand, Villemain, Voltaire.

Two such passages are usually given : the time allowed is two hours, and the candidate is expected to translate both passages.

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## SPECIMEN OF PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO FRENCH.

" From Persia," said the poet, " I travelled through Syria, and for " three years resided in Palestine, where I conversed with great numbers " of the northern and western nations of Europe,—the nations which are " now in possession of all power and all knowledge, whose armies are " irresistible, and whose fleets command the remotest parts of the globe. " When I compared these men with the natives of our own kingdom " and those that surround us, they appeared almost another order of " beings. In their country it is difficult to wish for anything that may " not be obtained ; whatever their own climate has denied them is sup- " plied by their commerce." " By what means," said the prince, " are " the Europeans thus powerful ; or why, since they can so easily visit " Asia and Africa for trade and conquest, cannot the Asiatics and " Africans invade their coasts, plant colonies in their ports, and give " laws to their natural princes ? The same wind that carries them " back would bring us thither." " They are more powerful, sir, than " we," answered Imlac, " because they are wiser : knowledge will always " predominate over ignorance, as man governs the other animals."

The examinations in GERMAN, ITALIAN, and other foreign languages are of the same character as the examinations in FRENCH.

## PRÉCIS OR ABSTRACT.

The following directions are placed in the hands of the Candidates, along with the Correspondence of which a Précis is required :—

*Having read the accompanying Correspondence—*

1. *Make a short Abstract, Schedule, or Docket of the several letters.*
2. *Draw up a Memorandum or Précis, i.e., a brief and clear statement of what passed, not letter by letter, but in the form of a narrative.*

DIRECTIONS.

(1) The object of the Abstract, Schedule, or Docket is to serve as an Index. It should contain the date of each letter ; the names of the persons by whom and to whom it is written ; and, *in as few words as possible*, the subject of it. The merits of such an Abstract are (1) to give the really important point or points of each letter, omitting everything else ; (2) to do this briefly ; (3) distinctly ; and (4) in such a form as readily to catch the eye.

(2) The object of the Memorandum or Précis, *which should be in the form of a narrative*, is, that any one who had not time to read the original letters might, by reading the Précis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a Précis are—(1) to contain all that is important in the Correspondence, and nothing that is unimportant ; (2) to present this in a consecutive and readable shape, expressed as distinctly as possible ; (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and distinctness.

You are recommended to read the whole Correspondence through carefully before beginning to write, as the goodness both of the Abstract and of the Précis will depend very much on a correct appreciation of the relative importance of the different parts.

*Brevity should be particularly studied.*

*The Abstract should occupy* 1 *page only, or* 2 *at the most.*

*The Précis about* 2 *pages, or* 3 *at the most, of ordinary handwriting.*

Time allowed, 3 hours.

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## SPECIMENS OF CORRESPONDENCE.

1. Parliamentary Paper. Pilotage. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Trinity House. July 1844.
2. Do. Correspondence respecting the Attack on St. Alban's, Vermont, and Naval Force on the North American Lakes. 1865.
3. Do. Correspondence respecting Pensions to British Subjects formerly employed under the Ionian Government. 1864.
4. Do. Correspondence relative to Operations on the West Coast of Africa, 1863-4. February 1865.
5. Do. Correspondence arising out of the conflict between the "Kearsage" and the "Alabama." May 1865.
6. Do. Correspondence respecting Hostilities in the River Plate, &c. 1865.
7. Do. Correspondence respecting the construction of a Telegraph Line through Persia.
8. Do. Curragh of Kildare. May 1865.

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## EUCLID.

Set to candidates for the Admiralty who selected Euclid as a subject of examination.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Construct a triangle of which the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, but any two whatever of these must be greater than the third.
2. Parallelograms upon equal bases and between the same parallels are equal to one another.
3. In every triangle the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle and the acute angle.
4. Draw a straight line from a given point either without or in the circumference which shall touch a given circle.
5. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.
6. Upon a given straight line describe a segment of a circle, which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.
7. Triangles of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.
8. If two similar parallelograms have a common angle and be similarly situated they are about the same diameter.
9. Bisect a triangle by a straight line drawn through a given point.
10. Two parallel chords in a circle are respectively six and eight inches in length, and are one inch apart: find the length of the diameter.
11. Of all triangles on the same base and between the same parallels the isosceles triangle has the least perimeter.

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## ALGEBRA.

Set to candidates for the Admiralty who selected Algebra as a subject of examination.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Multiply $a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - c^2$ by $a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + c^2$, and show that the result may be expressed in the form $(a^2 - b^2)^2 - c^2 (c^2 - 4ab)$.
2. Show that $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ is greater than $ab + ac + bc$ unless $a = b = c$.
3. Find the L. C. M. of $6 (x^3 - y^3)$, $(x - y)^3$, $12 (x^2 - y^2)^3$, and $9 (x^4 - y^4) (x - y)^2$.
4. Prove that if $s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$, then
$$3abc = s^3 - (s - a)^3 - (s - b)^3 - (s - c)^3.$$
5. Solve the equations:—
   (α) $\left.\begin{aligned} 5x + 9y - 7 &= 0 \\ 13x + 21y - 19 &= 0 \end{aligned}\right\}$
   (β) $\frac{x + 2}{x - 2} + x = 2x - 1.$
   (γ) $\left.\begin{aligned} x^3 - y^3 &= 19 \\ x - y &= 1 \end{aligned}\right\}$

6. A is 30 years older than B, and in 2 years A will be three times the age of B: find their ages.

7. Prove that if $a + \sqrt{b} = x + \sqrt{y}$; then $a = x$, and $b = y$; and if $\sqrt{a + \sqrt{b}} = x + \sqrt{y}$, then $\sqrt{a - \sqrt{b}} = x - \sqrt{y}$, and find the square root of $13 + 2\sqrt{30}$.

8. A farmer buys a number of oxen for 200 guineas, and after losing four of them sells the remainder for 7*l.* a head more than they had cost him, and gains 20 guineas by the transaction; what number of oxen did he purchase?

9. Define Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progression. If A, G, and H represent the Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical means between two quantities, show that G is the Geometrical mean between A and H, and find which of the three quantities is the greatest.

10. If $a : b = b : c = c : d$, then each of these ratios is = the ratio $\sqrt[3]{a} : \sqrt[3]{d}$, and is also equal to the ratio $a + b + c : b + c + d$.

11. Expand $(a + x)^9$ by the Binomial theorem, and prove that the co-efficients of terms equidistant from the two ends are equal.

Expand $(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and write down the $n^{\text{th}}$ term.

12. Apply the method of cross-multiplication, *or* that of indeterminate co-efficients, to obtain the value of one of the variables from the equations—

$$\left.\begin{aligned} a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z &= d_1 \\ a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z &= d_2 \\ a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z &= d_3 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

## PURE MATHEMATICS.

Set to candidates for the Colonial Office, Parliament Office, and Education Office, who selected Mathematics.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square described on the whole line is equal to the squares described on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.

2. Describe a regular pentagon about a given circle.

3. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

4. If perpendiculars A*a*, B*b*, C*c*, be drawn from the angular points of a triangle ABC upon the opposite side, show that they will bisect the angles of the triangle *abc*.

5. Find the Greatest Common Measure of $3x^4 + 14x^3 + 9x + 2$ and $2x^4 + 9x^3 + 14x + 3$.

6. Solve the following equations—

(1) $$\frac{5x - 9}{\sqrt{5x + 3}} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{5x} - 3}{2}$$

(2) $$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 9 \\ xy - y^2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

(3) $$a^{4x} + a^{2x} = a^{6x}.$$

7. Prove the binomial theorem when the index is a positive integer, and find the 7th term in the expansion of $(a^7 + a^6 b)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

8. Apply the method of cross-multiplication, *or* that of indeterminate co-efficients, to obtain the value of one of the variables from the equations—

$$\left.\begin{aligned} a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z &= d_1 \\ a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z &= d_2 \\ a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z &= d_3 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

9. Define the cosine of an angle, and trace its changes in sign and magnitude as the angle increases from 135° to 360°.

10. Show that $\cos A = \dfrac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}$; and that if A + B + C = 180°, sin 2 A + sin 2 B + sin 2 C = 4 sin A, sin B, sin C.

11. Show that in any triangle where A, B, C are the angles and $a$, $b$, $c$ the sides,

(1) $\dfrac{\sin A}{a} = \dfrac{\sin B}{b} = \dfrac{\sin C}{c}$

(2) $\cos A = \dfrac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$

(3) $c = a \,.\, \cos B + b \,.\, \cos A.$

12. Two sides of a triangle and the included angle being given, solve the triangle.

13. Define a logarithm. What is the advantage of taking 10 as the base of a system of logarithms ?

Given log 2 = ·3010300
log 3 = ·4771213,

find log 720 and log $\dfrac{1}{48}$.

Find log 256 to the base $2\sqrt{2}$.

14. In the parabola, the rectangle under the latus rectum and an abscissa of the axis, is equal to the square of the semi-ordinate.

15. The normal at any point of an ellipse bisects the angle between the focal distances.

16. If a tangent be drawn to a hyperbola and be terminated by the asymptotes, it will be bisected in the point of contact.

17. The equation to the ellipse being

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1,$$

find the equation to its tangent.

18. Determine the area contained within the three straight lines whose equations (the axes being rectangular) are respectively
$y - 2x - 4 = 0$, $3y + 2x - 12 = 0$, $y + 3 = 0$.

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## MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Set to candidates for the Colonial Office, Parliament Office, and Education Office, who selected Mathematics.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the term *resultant*, and show how to find the resultant of any number of forces acting in one plane on a point.

2. Define the centre of gravity of a body or system of bodies, and prove that the centre of gravity of a triangular area coincides with that of three equal particles placed at the angular points.

3. What is meant by the term *Virtual Velocity?* What is the *Principle of virtual velocities?* Show that it holds true in the case of the Inclined Plane.
4. Define *accelerating force* and *moving force*, and prove the formula $S=\frac{1}{2}$ ft.$^2$
5. A balloon is ascending vertically with a given velocity, and a body is let fall from it which reaches the ground in $t''$: find the height of the balloon when the body left it.
6. What are the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body? Give Boyle's law for the elastic force of air, and describe any experiment by which it may be verified.
7. What is meant by *specific gravity?* To a piece of wood which weighs 4 oz. in vacuo a piece of metal is attached whose weight in water is 3 oz., and the two together are found to weigh 2 oz. in water: find the specific gravity of the wood.
8. Describe and explain the principle of the diving-bell. Does the tension of the rope increase or decrease as the bell is lowered? Give reasons for your answer.
9. Give the laws for the reflexion and refraction of rays of light.
10. A small pencil of rays is incident from a point 3 feet distant from a concave spherical surface of glass ($\mu=1\cdot5$) the radius of which is 2 feet: find the geometrical focus of refracted rays.
11. Having given the distance at which a short-sighted person can see distinctly, determine the nature of the lens which will enable him to see at any other given distance.
12. What are the chief arguments in favour of the received hypothesis that the earth moves round the sun in an orbit inclined to the plane of the equator?
13. What is the cause of twilight, and why is its duration much less in the tropics than in higher latitudes?
14. Define parallax. By what sort of observations are the parallaxes of the sun and moon respectively determined?

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## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS ON SURVEYING.

Set in the examination of Assistant Surveyors in the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission.

1. What is the length of the Gunter's chain, and to what description of surveying is it particularly applicable? Give your reason for your reply.
2. A survey being plotted and laid down on a scale of 4 chains to 1 inch, what proportion does the plan bear, both lineally and superficially, to the actual size of the ground?
3. Describe the duties of the "chain follower" and "chain leader" in running a chain line.
4. If a house, a pond, or a swamp occurs in measuring a line, how is such an obstacle to be overcome, so as to complete the line and to continue its measurement beyond it?
5. If it is impossible to carry the chaining to the end of a side of a triangle of a survey, owing to the angular point being fixed on a large building, how may the distance to this inaccessible point be determined?
6. Dispose the lines on the accompanying rough diagram (H) of a farm so as to survey the ground in the most advantageous manner.

7. Give an illustration of the mode in which the field book of a chain survey should be kept from any one of the triangles into which you have divided the accompanying rough diagram (H) in answer to Question 6.
8. Make a neat plot from your own entries of the triangle selected, on a scale of 4 chains to the inch. Ink in and letter the plot.
9. Supposing that you had been required to plot the whole of the work included in the rough diagram, as surveyed by means of the lines you have marked upon it, in what order would you have laid down these lines?
10. What are the different methods of ascertaining the horizontal lengths of distances measured on a slope?
11. Ascertain the content of the inclosure represented by the plot (Question 8) by drawing fine pencil lines across it both longitudinally and transversely, and counting the squares.
12. Calculate the contents of the triangle supposed to have been employed in the survey of the above inclosure from the lengths you have assigned its sides in your imaginary field book (Question 7).
13. Explain the mode in which you would conduct traverse surveying, supposing ordinary chain surveying to be impossible.
14. The measured distance on a slope is 729 links; the angle of inclination from one end to the other of this distance is 1°51′. Find the horizontal and vertical distance in feet between its extremities, entering your calculation in a convenient form for computation.
15. Explain how to adjust the level attached to the telescope of a 5-inch theodolite.
16. What do you mean by the line of collimation of the telescope of a theodolite?
17. In what manner, in levelling with a spirit level, may the necessity of correcting for curvature and refraction be avoided?
18. Give an illustration of the mode in which you would keep a field book in levelling for sections.

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## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Set in the examination of Assistant Surveyors in the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission.

1. Show how to erect a perpendicular at the extremity of a line which does not admit of prolongation.
2. Draw any irregular right-lined figure of 6 sides, and reduce it, by construction, to a triangle of equal area.
3. Construct a triangle having two of its sides equal to 3 inches and 4 inches respectively, and the angle opposite the longer side equal to 70°. Ascertain and figure the value of the third side and of the remaining angles, without calculation.
4. Draw two lines, AB, BC, equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 3 inches respectively, making at B an angle of 140° re-entering towards a point X. From X, A and B were observed to subtend an angle of 30°, and B and C an angle of 40°. Find the position of the point X with reference to A, B, and C.
5. Construct a plain scale of 3 chains to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and give its representative fraction.
6. The observed angle from a point A to two points, B and C, of which the measured altitudes above the horizon from the same point are

30° and 35° respectively, is 45°. Construct the horizontal angle between the lines AB and AC.

7. Draw a rough diagram of a beam compass, and explain the method of setting the instrument for use.

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## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN DRAWING, &c.

Set in the examination of Architectural Surveyors in the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission.

### (A.) GENERAL DESIGN, &c., No. 1.

3 hours allowed.

1. What number of cubic feet of space would you allow for each adult in a bedroom, and what difference in the size of the ventilators for fresh and foul air would be required on account of each ordinary gas burner in the room?
2. What is the most favourable position for a window in an ordinary living room, with respect to the doors and fireplace; and what proportion of window space would you allow for a room of given dimensions?
3. What breadth of staircase and what size of tread and riser would you allow for a first-class town house?
4. Give sketch of a Tuscan column, and state the proportions you would propose for the entablature and interval of the columns.
5. Give a sketch of the plan and elevation for an arched gateway into a large park, including a gatekeeper's house.
6. What quantity of water would be required per diem in a household of 20 persons, a carriage and 2 horses, and an acre of garden? What size should the main drain be of such a house?
7. In the Metropolitan Buildings Act, what are the general rules from which the schedules of the sizes of walls are made out? Give the legal dimensions for any one class and rate of building you may recollect.

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### (B.) DETAIL DRAWINGS, No. 1.

4 hours allowed.

1. In forming a foundation for an ordinary building, under what circumstances of ground would you use concrete, and under what would you use piling?
2. What considerations would determine the amount of projection of a set-off in a footing of a wall?
3. What are the disadvantages of Flemish bond in brickwork?
4. Is there any difference in the labour per cubic foot of building a thick wall and a thin wall? State the circumstances in which there would be a difference.
5. Show by a sketch a mode of joining two squared stones in a wall with a metal cramp.
6. Show by a sketch a mode of fixing a stone window sill.
7. Up to what extent of bearing should a single wooden floor be used, and what is the reason for that limit?
8. Give a sketch of a framed floor of wood, showing the description of joints that should be used, and also the connexion between the floor and the wall.

9. What is the difference *in principle* between the modes of making joints in carpentry and in joinery.

*The sketches should be on a scale of at least half an inch to a foot.*

## (C.) DETAIL DRAWINGS, No. 2.

3 hours allowed.

1. Show by a sketch a mode of finishing the eaves of a roof, with a wooden truss, common rafters, battens and slates, a blocking course or parapet on the wall, and a lead gutter.
2. What should be the greatest interval of common ceiling joists, and the greatest bearing of them, and why?
3. State some of the different kinds of roof coverings used in England, and the advantages and disadvantages of them; especially as regards pitch and extent of framework.
4. What are the advantages of using wrought-iron joists in preference to cast iron?
5. Show by a sketch a mode of connecting two principal rafters of wrought iron together, and state how the dimensions of the bolts or rivets should be determined.
6. Show by a sketch the principle on which sheet lead is laid on a roof as a covering, or for a gutter.

*Sketches to be on a scale of at least one inch to a foot.*

## (D.) VALUATION.

4 hours allowed.

1. How would you measure the stonework of a groined arch of Early English Gothic?
2. How does the cost of framed timber per cubic foot vary in consideration of the scantling?
3. A contractor built the shafts of several cylindrical columns in dressed stone, 3 feet in diameter, and 20 feet long; the frost cracked them so much that they had to be all taken down, and the architect gave the contractor his choice of building them twice the diameter in brick, coated with three coats of Portland cement; or of the same diameter in cast iron, an inch thick. Which would have been the cheapest for the contractor, and how much would he have saved, if anything? Take the cost of the several things at any current prices known to *you*.
4. Under what circumstances would it be cheaper to use wheelbarrows in excavating and levelling, and under what horse-carts?
5. A railway company wished to purchase a property, consisting of a corn mill, worked by water power, driving four pair of stones, and let for 300*l*. a year, four acres of meadow land let for 5*l*. per acre. What would be a fair value of the property, and if the tenant in possession had five years lease to run out, what sum would you offer him to turn out immediately?

## (E.) MATERIALS.

3 hours allowed.

1. Explain the object of the processes employed in seasoning timber, and briefly describe them.

2. What is the difference between wet and dry rot in timber, and how does each species of decay arise? Explain Sir W. Burnett's process for preserving timber from decay.
3. What are the characteristics of a good specimen of pine, and to what purposes are pine, ash, and elm particularly applicable? What are the best woods for standing continued exposure to wet?
4. What weight would probably fracture a batten of good fir, two inches square in section, if loaded at a distance of three feet from its point of fixture?
5. Under what circumstances would you employ the following limes:—White chalk lime, lime prepared from a pure mountain limestone, lime prepared from marly chalk, and lias lime?
6. What proportion of sand would you use with Roman cement and with Portland cement in damp foundation work? How would you judge of samples of either cement? Why is gypsum unsuitable for the preparation of a cement for external work?
7. Explain the meaning of the terms "grey," "mottled," and white cast iron, and the purposes for which each of these varieties of iron is particularly suitable.
8. What are the characteristics of a good specimen of cast iron and a good specimen of wrought iron? What should be the tensile strength per square inch of fair samples of cast iron, wrought iron and blistered steel?
9. What should you consider to be the characteristics of a specimen of good durable granite?
10. What pressure would crush fair inch cube samples of the following substances:—ordinary stock brick, hard-burned stock brick, Staffordshire blue brick, Portland stone, granite?
11. Explain the difference between milled and cast lead as regards quality.
12. Of what does good white lead consist, and what are the chief adulterations found with it in commerce?

## SPECIMENS OF QUESTIONS ON LAW.

### ELEMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

1. In what respects is the reign of Richard II. of importance in Constitutional History?
2. Did the power of the Commons advance or recede under the Lancastrian sovereigns?
3. Give instances of a forced construction put on the statute defining treason.
4. How was the Court of the Star Chamber constituted? In what cases did it claim jurisdiction?
5. On what grounds did the Court decide against Hampden in the case of the Ship-money?
6. What claims of prerogative made by James I. and Charles I. were never renewed after the Restoration?
7. What conditions were imposed on the House of Hanover?
8. On what occasions has the House of Commons come into collision with the Courts of Common Law?
9. Explain the machinery by which peace is preserved and justice administered in an English county.

## ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

1. What were the chief points in the Law of Blockade laid down by Lord Stowell, and what additional points have been established very recently?
2. What was the nature of the ordinance issued by the Danish Government in 1810? What are the chief arguments used on either side by those who differ as to this ordinance being in conformity with the Law of Nations?
3. Are there any doctrines regarding the rights and duties of neutrals which can be said to have been determined or established during the late Civil War in America.
4. What is meant by the rule of 1756? On what grounds has it been impugned and on what upheld?
5. What are the chief criteria of domicile?
6. Give illustrations of the rule forbidding trading with the enemy.
7. What were the chief provisions of the recent Treaty of Paris bearing on International Law?
8. Distinguish between the Right of Visit and the Right of Search.
9. What is meant by the Monroe Doctrine? Under what circumstances was it originally proposed?

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## ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

1. What is meant by circumstancial evidence? Is the term a strictly accurate one?
2. Is the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice sufficient for conviction?
3. What are the chief exceptions to the rule that hearsay evidence is not admissible?
4. Under what conditions is the confession of a prisoner received as evidence against him?
5. When will the copy of a document be admitted in lieu of the original?
6. How is handwriting proved?
7. How nearly must the evidence given at the trial correspond with the case of the party tendering it as set up in the pleadings?
8. When is evidence admitted to explain ambiguities?
9. What are the respective functions of the judge and of the jury in dealing with evidence?
10. Give instances of legal presumptions.

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## ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL LAW.

1. Define treason. What are the chief provisions of the Act of Edward the Third regulating the Law of Treason?
2. What is meant by "implied malice?"
3. How are depositions taken and framed, and how far are they evidence at the subsequent trial?
4. Under what circumstances is a "dying declaration" received as testimony?
5. When is the accusation of an accomplice admitted, and is it sufficient if unsupported?
6. Show what things are and what are not capable of being stolen?

7. What is the difference between a misdemeanour and a felony ?
8. What is meant by a criminal information ?
9. When may bail be accepted for the appearence of an accused person ?
10. How is the attendance of the prosecutor secured ?
11. What is meant by "misprision" of felony ?
12. Distinguish between burglary and breaking into a house.
13. How far is it an aggravation of an offence that the offender has been in a position of trust and confidence from the person injured.

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## ELEMENTS OF COMMERCIAL LAW.

1. What are the legal requisites to the validity of bottomry securities ?
2. Describe the general functions of Local Marine Boards.
3. Mention the chief existing regulations for the protection of seamen from imposition.
4. Describe the nature and office of a charter-party.
5. What is the general principle of English Law with respect to the apportionment of the cost of damage resulting from collision between vessels ?
6. What kinds of damage are indicated by the following expressions: —"Acts of God," "Perils of the sea," "Barratry," "Takings at sea," and "Jettison" ?
7. When do contracts by one partner bind the firm ?
8. What is meant by a shipowner's lien for freight ?
9. What is the limit of time within which actions on simple contract can be generally brought ? In what manner can demands be kept alive, so as to be enforceable after the usual limit of time has been passed ?
10. Under what circumstances will a seaman quitting his ship not be guilty of desertion ?
11. Can a factor commissioned to sell goods lawfully pledge them under any, and, if under any, under what circumstances, so as to give any lawful right of lien or power of sale to the party to whom they are pledged ?
12. What is meant by the right of stoppage *in transitu?* May the right of stoppage *in transitu* of an unpaid vendor of goods be defeated by an endorsement of the bill of lading, under any and what circumstances ?
13. What interest does the unpaid vendor acquire by the lawful exercise of the right of stoppage ? Can he lawfully re-sell the goods ?
14. How are commercial transactions between different countries settled by means of bills of exchange ?
15. State the nature and advantages of the warehousing system.

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## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS ON THE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Distinguish between circulating and fixed capital.
2. On what causes does the rate of interest depend ?
3. Define "rent," and explain the definition.
4. Why are the wages of women generally lower than those of men ?

5. Show the superiority of a paper currency based on its convertibility into gold over a paper currency secured on land or simply receivable in payment of taxes.
6. Is it better to take one, or to take two of the precious metals as standards of value?
7. Does a young country like Russia gain or lose by protecting its manufactures?
8. How far is it expedient to arrange taxation so as to favour the poor?
9. What is meant by saying that the exchange at Vienna is against London?

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## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN THE LITERARY HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Set to candidates for the British Museum and for the National Education Office, Ireland.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What do you consider to be the chief literary merits of Chaucer?
2. Give an analysis of the story of some one of the *Canterbury Tales.*
3. To what causes do you ascribe the extreme meagreness of English literature in the 15th century?
4. Quote any passages, containing allusions to religious doctrines or practices, which you may recollect as occurring in Shakspeare.
5. Describe the plot of any one of Shakspeare's tragedies.
6. Which of Pope's works do you most admire? Give your reasons.
7. Describe the literary career of Dr. Johnson.
8. Against whom was Milton's Areopagitica directed, and what is the object of the treatise?
9. Estimate the services conferred by Addison on our literature.
10. Mention the principal translations of Homer, and point out the merits and demerits of any with which you are acquainted.

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## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ hours allowed.

1. Classify the letters, diphthongs, and double consonants in the English alphabet.
2. What parts of speech admit of inflexion in the English language? To what kind of inflexion are they subject respectively?
3. Illustrate by a few decisive examples the manner in which the English language adopts words from the French, from the Latin, and from the Greek languages respectively, and the nature of the changes, whether in spelling, in the pronunciation, or in both, by which it assimilates them and makes them its own.
4. Give instances of words ending in *head, ship, let, ric, ling, dom, most,* and explain the force of these terminations.
5. Explain fully the difficulty about the use of "shall" or "will;" and state the rule by which such use ought to be regulated.

6. Correct the following phrases, and give in every case your reason:
   a. Do not be too harsh neither.
   b. Either the king or his advisers has acted unwisely.
   c. We are now arrived at the conclusion of the three first chapters.
   d. By the sending to them this message he greatly comforted them.
   e. All that is true is not proper to be uttered.
   f. Whom do men say that I am?
7. Define a substantive. Of what equivalents for substantives does the English language admit?
8. How are plurals formed in English? Give examples of plurals which do *not* involve the idea of more than one of the things designated.
9. Paraphrase the following passage; parse the words printed in italics, and explain fully their construction:

   His *spear, to equal* which the tallest pine
   Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast
   Of some great ammiral, *were* but a wand,
   He walked with, to support uneasy steps
   Over the burning marle, not like *those* steps
   On Heaven's *azure*; and the torrid clime
   Smote on him *sore* besides, *vaulted* with fire.

10. Give the derivations and meanings of the following words:
    *ammiral, azure, clime, anon, magic, symphony, manure, secure, fabric.*

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## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE (THE BIBLE).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What proofs of God's mercy and of the people's rebellious and presumptuous spirit are enumerated by Moses?
2. Mention the chief events which occurred between the death of Joshua and the accession of Saul.
3. Give instances of generosity, self-denial, resignation, and zeal from the history of David, Hezekiah, and Josiah.
4. Quote one or more prophecies referring to Christ from each of the following prophets:—Isaiah, Jeremiah, Malachi.
5. What lessons are given us in the following parables:—"The Lost Piece of Silver," "The Unjust Judge," "The Friend at Midnight."
6. Give an account of the ascension of our Lord, and of his parting address to his disciples.
7. Give an account of what we are told of St. Peter in the Acts of the Apostles.
8. How many visits of St. Paul to Antioch are recorded in the Acts of the Apostles? Give some account of each of them.

## SPECIMEN OF QUESTIONS IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

3 hours allowed.

1. Explain clearly how you would find the averages of attendance in your school during any given period.
2. Mention the most common faults of writing, specifying in the case of the different letters of the alphabet what you would expect to find ill-done in a copy-book. What do you think to be the best method of teaching good writing ?
3. What do you consider the best methods of treating natural defects or bad habits of pronunciation ?
4. How would you divide a school generally :—(1) for reading ; (2) for arithmetic ? Explain the principle of the classification you would adopt.
5. Draw up a list of books and of common apparatus necessary for a school.
6. Draw up notes of a first lesson (1) in Long Division, (2) in Rule of Three.
7. Explain, as for children, the difference between interest and discount, giving suitable examples.
8. Write a short theme on discipline, pointing out what you consider to be the best way of securing it in a school.

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## SPECIMEN OF EXERCISE IN COMPARISON OF COPIES WITH ORIGINALS.

Compare the following copy with the accompanying original ; mark any errors, and make a list of them on a separate sheet.

N.B.—In doing this exercise *correctness* is of the greatest importance. Additional credit, however, will be given for doing it *quickly*.

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(Copy.)

No. 7.

*Mr. Hamond to Mr. E. McHughes.*

Sir, Foreign Office, May 18, 1864.

I am directed by Earl Russel to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, respecting my son's imprisonment at New York, and I am to acquaint you in reply that Lord Lions, in a despatch dated the 3rd of May, reports that Mr. Seward had informed him that the Military Commission before whom your son has been examined, recommend that he should be released. I may add that as soon as Lord Russell recieves any further information on the matter, it shall be communicated to you.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. Hammond.

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No. 8.

*Mr. McKenna to Mr. Layard.—(Received July* 11.)

Sir, 26, Craven Street, Strand, June 10, 1865.

As I had not an oportunity of seeing you in the House to-night, and as I do not wish to trouble you by calling upon you at what might

probably be an inconvenient time, I beg to inclose a short statement of the case of Mr. McHughes. The statement was drawn up for circulation amongst the Members of the House of Commons. As, however, I was averse to be the cause of introducing any topic that might, in any way, embarrass the Government, I kept it back from general distribution. When I add that Mr. McHughes' friends in New York write to the effect that although he has been declared innocent, Lord Lions advises him to obtain his release by influence or by mony, you will understand the exact state of affairs, and see the difficulty I am placed in.

I will not trespass on you by a detailed reference to Mr. McHughes' grievances, but merely ask you, should you consider it right to do so, to urge his case on the attention of the American Cabinet, and to ask that an English subject, declared innocent by the Military Commissioners who examined him, should be liberated from an imprisonment to which he never should have been subjected.

Your, &c.
(Signed) E. McKenna.

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No. 8.

*Mr. Hammond to Mr. McKennan.*

Sir, Foreign Office, June 21, 1864.

I am directed by Earl Russel to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, adressed to Mr. Layard, respecting the case of Mr. John McHugh ; and I am to inform you that another communication respecting this case will be addressed to Lord Lions by the mail of to-morrow evening.

I am, &c.
(Signed) F. Hammond.

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No. 9.

*Earl Russel to Lord Lions.*

My Lord, Foreign Office, June 21, 1864.

I inclose a copy of a letter from Mr. E. McKenna, respecting the case of Mr. James McHughes. It appeared from your Lordship's dispatch of the 2rd ultimo that the Military Commission had recommended that McHughes should be released, and Her Majesty's Government are therefore surprised and disappointed at hearing that he has not been set free.

If when this despatch reaches Mr. McHughes should be still in confinement, you will inquire why the recommendation of the Commissioners has been disregarded, and, if requisite, you will apply to Mr. Seward on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) Russel.

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No. 11.

*Earl Russel to Lord Lions.*

My Lord, Foreign Office, June 23, 1864.

Allthough Her Majesty's Goverment can scarcely bring themselves to beleive that the reccomendation of the United States' military authorities respecting Mr. James McHughes to which I adverted in my despatch of the 13th instant, will have been disregarded, and that he is still detained in confinement at Fort Lafayette, they nevertheless deem

it might be useful to your Lordship to be informed, in reply to your despatch of the 3th of April, that Her Majesty's Government, after consultation with the Law Officers of the Crown, are of opinion that Mr. McHughes' English nationality has not been satisfactorily established, and that although he may be interested as a partner in a commercial house in the Northern States, it is clear that as far as residence is concerned he was never dommiciled in the South.

Mr. McHughes completely denies the charges of having taken an active or very hostile part against the United States, and of having been the bearer of many political dispatches. The charge of carrying about with him photographs of Confederate Generals may be pronounced frivolous, and the rest of the accusations seem to rest on letters written by Mr. McHughes while in the United States, for which, of course, he can be held responsible to the United States.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSEL.

(Original.)

No. 7.

*Mr. Hammond to Mr. E. McHugh.*

SIR, Foreign Office, May 28, 1864.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, respecting your son's imprisonment at New York, and I am to acquaint you in reply that Lord Lyons, in a despatch dated the 3rd of May, reports that Mr. Seward had informed him that the Military Commissioners before whom your son has been examined, consider that he should be released. I am to add that as soon as Lord Russell receives any further information on the subject, it shall be communicated to you.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 8.

*Mr. McKenna to Mr. Layard.—(Received June 11.)*

SIR, 26, Craven Street, Strand, June 10, 1864.

As I had not an opportunity of seeing you in the House to-night, and, as I do not wish to annoy you by calling upon you at what might probably be an inconvenient hour, I beg to enclose you a statement of the case of Mr. McHugh. The statement was prepared for circulation amongst the Members of the House of Commons. As, however, I did not like to be the cause of introducing any topic that might in any way embarrass the Government, I withheld it from general distribution. When I add that Mr. McHugh's friends in New York write to the effect that notwithstanding that he has been declared innocent, Lord Lyons advises him to procure his release by influence or by money, you will understand the exact state of affairs, and see the difficulty I am placed in.

I will not trespass on you by a lengthened referenee to Mr. McHugh's grievances, but merely ask you, should you consider it right to do so, to press his case on the attention of the Washington Cabinet, and to ask that a British subject, declared innocent by the Military Commission

sent to examine him, should be liberated from an imprisonment to which he never should have been subjected.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) A. McKenna.

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No. 9.

*Mr. Hammond to Mr. McKenna.*

Sir, Foreign Office, June 11, 1864.

I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, addressed to Mr. Layard, respecting the case of Mr. James McHugh; and I am to inform you that a further communication respecting this case will be addressed to Lord Lyons by the mail of this evening.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. Hammond.

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No. 10.

*Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord, Foreign Office, June 11, 1864.

I inclose a copy of a letter from Mr. A. McKenna, respecting the case of Mr. James McHugh. It appeared from your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd ultimo, that the Military Commissioners had recommended that Mr. McHugh should be released, and Her Majesty's Government are therefore surprised and disappointed at not hearing that he has been set free.

If when this despatch reaches you Mr. McHugh should be still in confinement, you will ascertain why the recommendation of the Commissioners has not been acted upon, and, if necessary, you will apply to Mr. Seward on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) Russell.

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No. 11.

*Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord, Foreign Office, June 13, 1864.

Although Her Majesty's Government can scarcely bring themselves to believe that the recommendation of the United States military authorities respecting Mr. James McHugh, to which I adverted in my despatch of the 11th instant, will have been disregarded, and that he is still retained in confinement at Fort Lafayette, they nevertheless think it may be useful to your Lordship to be informed, in reply to your despatch of the 5th of April, that Her Majesty's Government, after consultation with the Law Officers of the Crown, are of opinion that Mr. McHugh's British nationality has been satisfactorily established, and that although he may be interested as a partner in a commercial house in the Confederate States, it is clear that as far as residence is concerned he was never domiciled in these States.

Mr. McHugh completely denies the charges of having taken an active or any hostile part against the United States, and of having been the bearer of any political correspondence. The charge of carrying about with him photographs of Confederate Generals must be pronounced frivolous, and the rest of the accusations seem to rest on letters

written by Mr. McHugh while in the United Kingdom, for which, of course, he cannot be held responsible to the United States.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

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Papers set in the Dockyard Competitions.

## SPECIMEN OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Set in open Competitions of Candidates for the situation of Apprentice or Engineer Student in the Admiralty Dockyards.

Copy as much of the following letter as you can in *half an hour*, taking care to copy it correctly, and to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit, to be laid before the Public Works Loan Commissioners, certain papers relating to an application made by the Directors of the British Fishery Society, for the sanction of this Board to the borrowing by the Directors of the sum of 60,000*l.*, under the Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861, for the purpose of certain harbour works in the bay of Wick.

I am to add that, in their Lordships' opinion, the present application has more than usual claims to be favourably considered. The intrinsic importance of the proposed works to the fishing trade of the North was felt to be so great by the Commission on Harbours of Refuge, that they made it the ground for a special recommendation.

I am, &c.
The Secretary Public Works Loan Commissioners. (Signed) T. H. FARRER.

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## EXERCISE IN READING.

Each Candidate is required to read aloud about a page of some common book, such as Robinson Crusoe, Southey's Life of Nelson, &c.

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## EXERCISES IN WRITING FROM DICTATION.

(1.) Men who were accustomed to archery found themselves so much more expert in the use of the bow than in the use of fire-arms, that guns were not adopted in the English army till long after they were invented; and indeed, when we see what strange clumsy things the first guns were, it is no wonder that the English bowmen, who excelled all others in the world, were averse to use them. Those old guns were so very heavy that it was necessary to rest them on a forked staff before they could be levelled, and then, when the gun was propped on its staff or rest, a lighted match was used for the purpose of firing it, the gunlock not having been yet invented. The pistol was the next improvement on this unwieldy weapon, but was a very clumsy thing. In time, the contrivance of striking fire with a flint, and the reduction in the size and weight of fire-arms, brought them into general use, and the bow and arrow were entirely laid aside, as was also the pike, another formidable weapon which was much in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

(2.) One night during the mid-watch young Nelson, taking advantage of a rising fog, stole from the ship with one of his comrades, and set off over the ice in pursuit of a bear. It was not long before they were missed. The fog thickened, and his captain became exceedingly alarmed for their safety. Between three and four in the morning the weather cleared, and the two adventurers were seen at a considerable distance from the ship attacking a huge bear. The signal for them to return was immediately made: Nelson's comrade called upon him to obey it, but in vain; his musket had flashed in the pan, their ammunition was expended, and a chasm in the ice, which divided him from the bear, probably preserved his life. The captain, seeing his danger, fired a gun, which had the desired effect of frightening the beast, and the boy then returned somewhat afraid of the consequences of his offence. The captain reprimanded him sternly for conduct so unworthy of the office which he filled, and desired to know what motive he could have for hunting a bear. "Sir," said he, "I wished to kill the bear that I might carry the skin to my father."

Papers set in the Dockyard Competitions.

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## ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

N.B.—*Be careful—*

(1) *to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers;*
(2) *to put the* number *to each question;*
(3) *to send up the* working *as well as the answers;*
(4) *to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down in figures twenty million six hundred and seven.
2. Write out in words the number 306004090.
3. Add together—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 2 4 8 9 3 0 7 | |
| 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 | |
| 5 7 2 9 0 1 1 | |
| 2 3 5 7 1 0 9 | |
| 3 2 9 4 7 8 0 2 | |
| 9 8 1 4 0 2 3 5 | |
| 1 2 8 3 9 4 7 6 | |
| 7 7 6 9 0 3 7 9 | |
| 4 6 2 1 8 3 9 2 1 | |

4. Add together—

| £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| 5 6 3 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 4 1 8 7 | 16 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 3 7 | 15 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5 9 6 | 13 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5 9 1 0 | 7 | 8 |
| 7 2 8 4 | 2 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 5 9 | 12 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1 9 4 0 3 | 13 | 8 |
| 9 3 1 7 0 6 | 8 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ |

5. From 535270*l.* 8*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* take 209178*l.* 13*s.* $6\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
6. Multiply 56029 by 420087.
7. Multiply 7038*l.* 11*s.* $5\frac{1}{4}$*d.* by 62.
8. Divide 37400271*l.* 15*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.* by 15.
9. Divide 3000000*l.* by 30720.
10. In 907238 oz. avoirdupois how many tons, cwts, &c. ?
11. If 14 lbs. of coffee cost 15*s.* 2*d.*, what will be the cost of 129 lbs. ?
12. Find (by practice) the dividend on 2,780*l.* 5*s.* at 14*s.* 10*d.* in the pound.
13. Find the simple interest on 1,426*l.* 10*s.* for 8 years at 3 per cent. per annum.

N.B.—*The first thirteen questions should be answered before the others are attempted.*

Papers set in the Dockyard Competitions.

14. In 9272025 inches how many miles, furlongs, poles, &c.?
15. Find the amount of 5,800*l.* in 3 years at 6 per cent. per annum compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

*Vulgar Fractions.*

16. Add together $1\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{5}{8}$, $3\frac{7}{12}$, and $\frac{3}{18}$.
17. Subtract $\frac{8}{15}$ from $5\frac{1}{5}$.
18. Multiply $3\frac{4}{15}$ by $1\frac{13}{14}$.
19. Divide $12\frac{5}{6}$ by $7\frac{7}{12}$.

*Decimals.*

20. Add together ·336202, ·174, 70·034501, 6678·5, and ·83507.
21. Subtract ·0440509 from ·1.
22. Multiply ·343261 by ·0312.
23. Divide ·04963 by 225.
24. Divide 1·9854 by ·1125.
25. Reduce 20304 seconds to a decimal of a day.

*Miscellaneous.*

26. If I transfer 8,000*l.* from the 3 per cents at $89\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cents at 91, how is my income affected?
27. Explain the terms "interest" and "discount," and find the difference between the interest and discount on 4,180*l.* in 3 years at $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.
28. If by selling wine at 17*s.* 5*d.* a gallon I lose 5 per cent., at what price must I sell it to gain 15 per cent.?
29. A cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ozs. Find the length of the side of a cubic vessel whose contents (water) weigh 4 tons 12 cwts. 3 qrs. 10 lbs. 7 oz.

## ADDITION.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{1}{2}$ an hour): placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

You are not required to *copy out* the sums, but to write the answers in the *spaces* below each column.

N.B.—It is important that the addition should be quite *correct:* additional credit will also be given for *rapidity.*

| £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8139 | 7 | 4 | 8279 | 12 | 9 | 4123 | 17 | 6 |
| 6904 | 7 | 3 | 232 | 1 | 11 | 211 | 6 | 8 |
| 9065 | 13 | 8 | 485 | 2 | 2 | 94 | 3 | 4 |
| 9416 | 9 | 8 | 612 | 3 | 2 | 4321 | 18 | 9 |
| 1067 | 13 | 8 | 239 | 2 | 5 | 6409 | 12 | 8 |
| 207 | 4 | 6 | 2935 | 8 | 1 | 215 | 9 | 5 |
| 163 | 9 | 11 | 8019 | 3 | 8 | 3276 | 5 | 9 |
| 752 | 15 | 3 | 9603 | 2 | 5 | 109 | 19 | 10 |
| 287 | 6 | 8 | 210 | 14 | 8 | 46 | 3 | 6 |
| 1022 | 3 | 1 | 2015 | 1 | 2 | 1130 | 1 | 4 |
| 1528 | 3 | 6 | 3925 | 4 | 11 | 6408 | 13 | 10 |
| 631 | 7 | 7 | 6218 | 12 | 8 | 1397 | 7 | 1 |
| 691 | 13 | 9 | 1287 | 14 | 7 | 563 | 4 | 1 |
| 3805 | 16 | 4 | 6127 | 9 | 10 | 4287 | 9 | 11 |
| 4561 | 10 | 8 | 4201 | 6 | 8 | 362 | 3 | 4 |
| 360 | 5 | 5 | 56 | 4 | 10 | 5976 | 2 | 5 |
| *Answer* | | | | | | | | |

Papers set in the Dockyard Competitions.

| £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 134 | 6 | 6 | 8404 | 15 | 2 | 7319 | 2 | 5 |
| 2935 | 8 | 1 | 476 | 3 | 9 | 718 | 3 | 4 |
| 1316 | 9 | 8 | 36 | 5 | 7 | 196 | 3 | 2 |
| 3198 | 10 | 8 | 2376 | 0 | 9 | 9416 | 9 | 8 |
| 1902 | 7 | 6 | 239 | 2 | 5 | 3748 | 2 | 9 |
| 9374 | 5 | 7 | 1067 | 13 | 8 | 9673 | 1 | 0 |
| 752 | 15 | 3 | 1528 | 3 | 6 | 215 | 9 | 5 |
| 5736 | 10 | 7 | 734 | 5 | 1 | 6917 | 11 | 9 |
| 4321 | 18 | 9 | 967 | 2 | 4 | 7319 | 8 | 4 |
| 8416 | 9 | 10 | 109 | 19 | 10 | 9276 | 3 | 8 |
| 5618 | 7 | 6 | 103 | 1 | 8 | 3276 | 5 | 9 |
| 9314 | 2 | 9 | 57 | 2 | 4 | 6904 | 7 | 3 |
| 691 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 46 | 3 | 6 |
| 4917 | 10 | 8 | 346 | 5 | 5 | 3617 | 6 | 8 |
| 651 | 4 | 3 | 1618 | 2 | 5 | 4201 | 6 | 8 |
| 360 | 5 | 5 | 436 | 2 | 3 | 976 | 2 | 5 |
| *Answer* | | | | | | | | |

*Twelve* such columns are given.

## SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

*With this Exercise, and with the Questions on Grammar and Geography, the following notice is given:—Be careful to write as well as you can, to spell correctly, to avoid faults of grammar, and to put the proper stops.*

Time allowed, 1 hour.

1. Write down anything you know about Richard Cobden.
2. State anything you know about any *one* of the great cities on the continent of Europe.
3. Write a short essay on perseverance.

N.B.—*You are not required to write on more than one of these subjects, but you may do so if you choose.*
*You are expected to write about a page.*

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

1. What are the past tenses and past participles of the following verbs: —*blow, strike, stand, bleed, hit, split, put, smite, lie, lay?* What is the difference between *to lie down* and *to lay down?* What are the different meanings of *I lay down?*
2. Give as many instances as you can recollect of nouns that have no singular.
3. Parse fully the words printed in italics in the following stanza:—

*Fear* no *more* the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious *winter's rages;*
Thou thy wordly *task* hast done,
*Home hast gone* and *ta'en* thy wages;
Golden lads and lasses must,
As *chimney sweepers, come* to dust.

Papers set in the Dockyard Competitions.

4. What is wrong in the following sentences :—
   You and me ought to have some.
   His father and mother sends him to school.
   Who are you speaking to ?
   We cannot afford to lose such a man as him.
   Them as thinks so are mistaken.
5. Give as many examples as you can of words ending in *ize* and *ism*, and say what they mean.
6. What is meant by *apposition* and *parenthesis* ? Invent sentences to illustrate their meaning.
7. Analyse the following:—
   A turkey, tired of common food,
   Forsook the barn and sought the wood;
   Behind her ran an infant train,
   Collecting here and there a grain.

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## GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, 1 hour and a quarter.

1. On the map of England and Wales trace the course of the Mersey, the Tees, the Medway, and the Usk, showing the position of any towns upon their banks ; draw the boundaries of the six most northern counties, and mark by stars, with the names written near them, the position of Brighton, Winchester, Bristol, Chester, Carmarthen, Brecon, Cambridge, Derby, Manchester, Cheltenham.
2. Write a short geographical description of the counties of Sussex and Kerry.
3. Name ten important towns of France, and the river, if any, on which each is situated.
4. Give the names of any eight counties of Scotland, and name the chief town of each.
5. Where are the following places, and what do you know about any of them : Kiel, Poltava, Sebastopol, Palermo, Aden, Kurrachee, Ispahan, Shanghai, Santiago, Wilmington ?
6. Draw a map as large as your paper will permit of North America, showing the boundary of British America and the United States, tracing the course of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, with their tributaries, and showing the position of the principal lakes, and of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, New York, Boston, Washington, and New Orleans.

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## EUCLID.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them, of the other ; the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.
2. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.
3. Draw a straight line from a given point, either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.
4. In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle ; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle;

and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

Papers set in the Dockyard Competitions.

5. Describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.
6. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
7. If two circles intersect in A, B, and any two parallel lines CAD, EBF be drawn cutting the circles in C, D, E, F; show that these lines are equal.

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## ALGEBRA.

Time allowed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Find the value of
$$\frac{z^2}{xy}\left\{x^3 - 3(y - 6z)\right\} - \frac{2z^3 - 1}{2z^3 + 1}$$
when $x = 4$, $y = -6$, $z = -2$.

2. Multiply (1) $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1$ by $x^2 + 3x + 1$.
(2) $x^{pq-1} - y^{pq-1}$ by $x^q - y^p$.

3. Find the square root of $\frac{a^4}{4} + a^3x + \frac{4a^2x^2}{3} + \frac{2ax^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{9}$

4. Simplify (1) $\frac{a}{b}\sqrt{\frac{cx}{dy}} \times \frac{d}{c}\sqrt{\frac{cd}{xy}}$; (2) $\frac{9x^2 + 4y^2 - 12xy}{8y^3 - 27x^3}$

5. Solve the equations :—

($\alpha$) $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} = \frac{x}{4} + 7$

($\beta$) $\frac{10x + 17}{18} - \frac{12x + 2}{11x - 8} = \frac{5x - 4}{9}$

($\gamma$) $\begin{cases} x + y = 100 \\ xy = 2400 \end{cases}$

6. In a mixture of wine and water the ratio of the wine to the water is 2 : 3. A gallon more wine being poured into the mixture, there is now as much wine as water. Of how many gallons did the mixture consist?

7. A railway train after travelling one hour meets with an accident which delays it one hour, after which it proceeds at $\frac{3}{5}$ths of its former rate, and arrives at the terminus three hours behind time; had the accident occurred 50 miles further on, the train would have arrived 1 hour 20 minutes sooner. Required the length of the line.

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## FOR TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH.

Set to Candidates for Engineer Studentships only.

Translate—

Plus la ruine de Marie Thérèse paraissait inévitable, plus elle eut de courage; elle était sortie de Vienne, et elle s'était jetée entre les bras des Hongrois, si sévèrement traités par son père et par ses aïeux. Ayant assemblé les quatre ordres de l'état à Presburg, elle y parut tenant entre ses bras son fils aîné presque encore au berceau; et leur parlant en Latin, langue dans laquelle elle s'exprimait bien, elle leur dit à peu près ces paroles: Abandonnée de mes amis, persécutée par

Papers set in the Dockyard Competitions.

mes ennemis, je n'ai de ressource que dans votre fidélité, dans votre courage, et dans ma constance ; je mets en vos mains la fille et le fils de vos rois, qui attendent de vous leur salut. Tous les députés attendris et animés tirèrent leurs sabres en s'écriant : Mourons pour notre roi Marie Thérèse ! Ils donnent toujours le titre de roi à leur reine. Jamais princesse en effet n'avait mieux mérité ce titre. Ils versaient des larmes en faisant serment de la défendre ; elle seule retint les siennes. Mais quand elle fut retirée avec ses filles d'honneur, elle laissa couler en abondance les pleurs, que sa fermeté avait retenus.

VOLTAIRE.

Un jour, ne pouvant plus endurer la faim, un pauvre alla voir son frère, et lui demanda un morceau de pain ; mais le richard, après l'avoir traité de paresseux, lui ferma la porte au nez. Renvoyé si brutalement, l'infortuné marchait sans savoir où diriger ses pas. Il avait faim ; ses jambes le traînaient avec peine, et il tremblait de froid. N'osant plus rentrer chez lui les mains vides, il se dirigeait vers la montagne de la forêt. Il se demandait, Où aller ? que devenir ? Dans ma cabane, il n'y a ni pain ni feu, et mon frère m'a chassé de chez lui ! A la vue de la montagne qui se dressait devant lui, il se rappela avoir ouï dire qu'elle avait au sommet un feu éternel. Essayons d'y aller, pensa-t-il ; peut-être réussirai-je à m'y réchauffer un peu ; je suis si malheureux ! Il s'avançait donc en montant. Bientôt, parvenu à la cime, l'infortuné aperçut, non loin de lui, douze individus assis autour d'un grand feu. Il s'arrêta. Puis, après un moment d'hesitation, s'offrit à son esprit cette pensée : Qu'as-tu donc à perdre, toi ? pourquoi les craindrais-tu ? En avant ! Arrivé près du feu, il les salua en les priant : Braves gens, ayez pitié de ma détresse ; je suis pauvre ; personne ne se soucie de moi ; et je n'ai point de feu dans ma cabane.

CHODZKO.

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Papers set to Candidates for inferior Situations.

## SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION PAPERS

Set to Candidates for inferior Situations.

### ARITHMETIC.

1.

(*Set to Office Keepers, Messengers, &c.*)

Time allowed, 2 hours.—Time occupied, from to .

*You are requested—*

(1) *to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers ;*
(2) *to put the* number *to each question ;*
(3) *to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down under each other and add together the following numbers,—420373, 358, 6905, 2037, 864, 641, and 1401517.
2. Subtract 5084 from 108062.
3. Add together—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 6 3 9 3 1 6 9 | | | |
| 8 7 3 9 7 1 9 2 | | | |
| 7 9 4 1 0 6 5 1 | | | |
| 8 6 7 3 6 6 3 7 | | | |
| 3 5 9 7 8 0 3 7 | | | |
| 4 5 8 3 1 4 6 | | | |

4.—

| £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| 4 5 3 6 | 7 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1 6 0 8 | 13 | 7 |
| 4 3 5 8 | 16 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 6 7 7 8 | 18 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 8 3 9 | 3 | 11 |
| 1 2 5 7 | 3 | $9\frac{1}{4}$ |

*Insert the answer*

5.—

| | |
|---|---|
| From | 7 0 4 1 6 3 2 9 9 |
| Take | 2 6 4 2 3 9 4 9 8 |

*Insert the answer*

6.—

| £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 2 3 2 1 | 12 | 5¼ |
| 5 6 9 4 2 | 9 | 7¾ |

Papers set to Candidates for inferior Situations.

*The working of the following is to be shown up:*

7. Multiply 8655055 by 504.
8. Multiply 4961*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.* by 8.
9. Multiply 6557*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.* by 16.
10. Divide 4748085 by 5.
11. Divide 7288542 by 76.
12. Divide 16191*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* by 6.

N.B.—In working the above *correctness* is of the greatest importance. Additional credit, however, will be given for doing them *quickly*.

2.

(Including the different Weights and Measures.)

(*Set to Out-door Officers in the Customs.*)

Time allowed, 3 hours.—Time occupied, from to .

*You are requested—*

*To write your* name *at the* top *of each of your papers;*

*To put the* number *to each question;*

*To send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down under each other and add together the following numbers,—30028, 4321, 72, 29406, 11242, 98, and 9568403.
2. Subtract 12034 from 256133.
3. Add together—

| |
|---|
| 7 2 1 3 5 8 2 1 |
| 9 3 8 6 6 5 4 6 |
| 1 6 9 6 8 8 4 9 |
| 5 2 5 0 8 3 5 7 |
| 2 5 8 9 6 2 |
| 8 1 4 8 9 0 4 9 |

4.—

| £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| 8 3 2 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 9 5 6 7 | 13 | 9 |
| 2 9 6 6 | 9 | 6 |
| 7 3 3 0 | 12 | 1 |
| 8 0 9 1 | 6 | 11 |
| 1 9 2 | 3 | 11 |

*Insert the answer*

5.—

| | |
|---|---|
| From | 5 0 1 1 1 1 2 4 2 |
| Take | 3 6 8 3 7 9 7 9 7 |

*Insert the answer*

6.—

| £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 2 4 9 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 6 0 5 9 | 19 | 8 |

Papers set to Candidates for inferior Situations.

7.—Add together—

| lbs. | ozs. | dwts. | grs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | 1 | 19 | 23 |
| 1 | 9 | 0 | 21 |
| 24 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| 18 | 8 | 8 | 6 |
| 2 | 11 | 18 | 17 |

*Insert the answer*

8.—

| | Tons. | cwt. | qrs. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | 36 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Take | 21 | 19 | 2 | 8 |

*Insert the answer*

9.—

| | Qrs. | bush. | pks. | pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | 273 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Take | 88 | 7 | 2 | 6 |

*Insert the answer*

*The working of the following is to be shown up:*

10. Multiply 6842124 by 97436.
11. Multiply 7346*l.* 6*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.* by 9.
12. Multiply 2 tons 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb. by 52.
13. Multiply 2008*l.* 19*s.* $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.* by 719.
14. Divide 274559164209 by 8.
15. Divide 192354443227 by 623.
16. Divide 9 yds. 1 ft. 7 in. by 7.
17. Divide 1625710*l.* 12*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.* by 541.
18. In 15 weeks, 2 days, 21 hours, 15 seconds, how many seconds?
19. In 18 tuns, 1 hhd. 16 gallons, 1 qrt. 1 pt. of wine, how many pints?
20. In 30,541,660 square inches, how many acres, roods, &c.?
21. In 6795002 ozs. how many tons, cwts, &c.?

3.

Set to Letter-carriers and Rural Messengers in the Post Office.

*Write your name here.*_____

*And your address here.*_____

Time allowed, 15 minutes.—Time occupied, from to .

Add together—

| | |
|---|---|
| 7059 | 7131 |
| 321 | 9312 |
| 2045 | 371 |
| 101 | 2046 |
| *Answer* | *Answer* |
| 1055 | 8004 |
| 4491 | 6949 |
| 557 | 1454 |
| 8328 | 3063 |
| *Answer* | *Answer* |

4.

Papers set to Candidates for inferior Situations.

Set to Warders and other subordinate Officers in the Convict Service.

*Write your name here.*_____

Time allowed, 20 minutes.—Time occupied, from to .

Addition.

Add together—

| | |
|---|---|
| 4321 | 2459 |
| 536 | 4241 |
| 5577 | 282 |
| 4139 | 1289 |
| *Answer* | *Answer* |
| 9098 | 2462 |
| 9277 | 8463 |
| 729 | 4227 |
| 1634 | 1799 |
| *Answer* | *Answer* |

Subtraction.

| | |
|---|---|
| From 81991 | From 10001 |
| Take 78438 | Take 9687 |
| *Answer* | *Answer* |
| From 7422 | From 30812 |
| Take 6539 | Take 20498 |
| *Answer* | *Answer* |

## HANDWRITING.

Copy as much as you can of the following Paper in your best Handwriting.

N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.*

Time allowed, ½ an hour.

Goldsmith has sometimes been represented as a man of genius, cruelly treated by the world, and doomed to struggle with difficulties, which at last broke his heart. But no representation can be more remote from the truth. He did, indeed, go through much sharp misery before he had done anything considerable in literature. But after his name had appeared on the title-page of the *Traveller*, he had none but himself to blame for his distresses. His average income, during the last seven years of his life, certainly exceeded 400*l.* a year, and 400*l.* a year ranked among the incomes of that day, at least as high as 800*l.* a year would rank at present. A single man living in the Temple, with 400*l.* a year, might then be called opulent. Not one in ten of the young gentlemen of good families who were studying the law there had so

Papers set to Candidates for inferior Situations.

much. But Goldsmith wore fine clothes, gave dinners of several courses, and had, as it should be remembered to the honour of his heart, though not of his head, a guinea, or five, or ten, according to the state of his purse, ready for any tale of distress, true or false.

## FOR READING.

During the first eight years of his reign King Alfred suffered continual persecution from the Danes, who at one time had got almost entire possession of the kingdom; and Alfred, to conceal himself from them, was obliged to disguise himself like a servant, and hire himself to a cowherd. One day when he was in a cottage trimming his bow and arrows, the old man's wife, who did not know he was the king, told him to watch some cakes that were toasting by the fire. Alfred, who had many other things to think of, forgot to turn them at the proper time, and they were all spoiled. The old woman was very angry with him, and told him he was a lazy fellow, who would eat the cakes, though he would not take the trouble to turn them. He soon had an army under his command, and determined to venture out and fight the Danes. It was necessary for him first to know something of the state of the Danish army; but having no trustworthy person whom he could send to gain intelligence, he disguised himself like a harper, and went to the Danish camp.

## FOR DICTATION.

The next day, the 16th, I went up the same way again; and, after going something farther than I had done the day before, I found the country became more woody than before. In this part I found different fruits, and particularly I found melons upon the ground in great abundance, and grapes upon the trees; the vines had spread indeed over the trees, and the clusters of grapes were now just in their prime, very ripe and rich. This was a surprising discovery, and I was exceedingly glad of them; but I was warned by my experience to eat sparingly of them, remembering that when I was ashore in Africa the eating of grapes killed several of our Englishmen who were slaves there by throwing them into fevers; but I found an excellent use for these grapes, and that was to cure or dry them in the sun, and keep them as cried grapes or raisins are kept, which I thought would be wholesome and agreeable to eat, when no grapes might be had.

# Appendix IV.

## CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1. Correspondence.
2. Instructions for the guidance of Candidates selected in 1865.
3. Papers set at the Open Competitive Examination of July 1865.
4. Papers set in June 1865, at the "Further Examination" of Candidates selected in 1864.
5. Statistics.

# CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

## 1.—CORRESPONDENCE.

*Herman Merivale, Esq., to Mr. Walrond.*

SIR, India Office, 2nd June 1865.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acquaint you, for the information of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, that it has been determined to cancel, so far as relates to natives of India, the rule which requires that all persons entering the Covenanted Civil Service of India shall subscribe to the Widows' or Orphans' Funds ; and I am to request, therefore, that whenever a native of India is selected by the Commissioners with a view to his appointment to the Service in question, the same may be specially notified to this office.

I am, &c.

*Mr. Walrond to the Under Secretary, India Office.*

SIR, 5th June 1865.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, requesting that information may be sent to the India Office whenever a native of India is selected for the Covenanted Civil Service.

And, in reply, I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will take care that the selection of any native of India is duly notified to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I have, &c.

*Mr. Merivale to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, India Office, 4th July 1865.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter dated the 15th ultimo, forwarding, with the opinion that the Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service should be promulgated at the earliest practicable period, a draft of the regulations which the Commissioners have prepared for the year 1866.

Sir Charles Wood observes that the regulations have been prepared in accordance, on all material points, with the decisions formerly arrived at in his correspondence with the Commissioners ; and as he is satisfied under the explanations now offered that the alteration in the date at which it is proposed to hold the open competitive examination may be made without any public disadvantage, he approves the regulations in the form submitted, and authorizes their immediate promulgation.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

REGULATIONS for the Open Competition of 1866.*

1. On Monday, March 19th, 1866, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [ for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.† Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st February 1866, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.,—

(*a.*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March 1866 will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years:

(*b.*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India:

(*c.*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character:

(*d.*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.‡

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:§—

| | Marks. |
|---|---|
| English Language and Literature— | |
| Composition - - - - - | 500 |
| English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution - - - | 1,000 |
| | 1,500 |
| Language, Literature, and History of Greece - - | 750 |
| " " " Rome - - | 750 |
| " " " France - - | 375 |
| " " " Germany - - | 375 |
| " " " Italy - | 375 |
| Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - - - | 1,250 |
| Natural Science; that is, (1.) Chemistry; (2.) Electricity and Magnetism; (3.) Natural History; (4.) Geology; and (5.) Mineralogy - - - - | 500 |
| *** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any one. | |
| Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - - - - | 500 |
| Sanskrit Language and Literature - - - | 375 |
| Arabic Language and Literature - - - | 375 |
| | 7,125 |

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be

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* The regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

‡ Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1866.

§ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

‖ "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide "surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit "at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and, in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects:*—

| | Marks. |
|---|---|
| 1. Oriental Languages:— | |
| Sanskrit | 500 |
| Vernacular Languages of India (each) | 400 |
| 2. The History and Geography of India | 350 |
| 3. Law | 1,250 |
| 4. Political Economy | 350 |

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary. The marks obtained at each of such periodical examinations will be added to those previously or subsequently obtained. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9 shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Final Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

NOTE.—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l. for the first year of probation and* 200*l. for the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2.) *All selected candidates will be required, at the commencement of the second year of probation, to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenants (binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in case of their failing to proceed to India), and for giving a bond for* 1,000*l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on their appointment amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(3.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of* 1868 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

## *Mr. Merivale to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR, India Office, 3rd August 1865.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter, dated the 1st instant, on the subject of the steps to be taken in consequence of one of the recently selected candidates being found physically unfit for the Indian Civil Service, and, in reply, I am directed to state that under the circumstances of the case † Sir Charles Wood assents to the suggestion of the Commissioners, that the number of selected candidates should be raised to 51.

The additional candidate should be assigned to the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.

I am, &c.

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

† Two candidates obtaining an equal number of marks were bracketed for the 51st place.

# 2.—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1865.

## 1.—General Instructions respecting the Periodical Examinations of the Candidates selected in 1865.

It is necessary that the selected candidates should at once commence their special preparation. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. If well advised, they will at once lay aside other subjects, in order that they may devote themselves the more assiduously to those in which they will be examined. Each candidate, in choosing his place of residence, should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies; and in this respect it should be remembered that London has advantages for the study of law, and also, perhaps, of some of the vernacular languages, which can be obtained in no other part of the United Kingdom.

The regulations relating to the periodical examinations which they are required to undergo have already been communicated to every candidate. That there may be no misapprehension on the subject, a second copy of those regulations is herewith enclosed. The following instructions will suffice to indicate generally the course of study to be pursued in the several subjects, but special instructions with reference to the preparation required for each of the periodical examinations will be given at the proper time.

### I.—Languages.

Every candidate will be required to pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in two vernacular languages, current in his presidency or division of presidency. The languages prescribed for the several presidencies are the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| N. W. Provinces, Oude and the Punjab | Hindi. / Hindustani. |
| Bengal (Lower Provinces) | Bengali. / Hindustani. |
| Madras | Tamil. / Telugu. |
| Bombay | Gujarati. / Marathi. |

The final test of qualification in each of these languages will include a sound knowledge of the grammar, facility in translating from and

and into the language, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.

In addition to the two prescribed languages, candidates may take up any one or more of the other vernacular languages of India (including, besides those named above, Arabic, Persian, Canarese, Malayalum, and others), for each of which 400 marks will be assigned. They are also at liberty to take up Sanskrit, for which 500 marks are assigned. But proficiency in these additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are prescribed.

## II.—Law.

Examinations will be held under the following heads :—

1. General Jurisprudence.
2. Proceedings in the English Courts of Justice, with some of the leading principles of the Law of Evidence.
3. Laws of India.

1. Under the head of "*General Jurisprudence*" candidates will be expected to have mastered the contents of the following books, or such portions of them as may be indicated by special instructions :—

*Blackstone's Commentaries*, edited by R. M. Kerr, LL.D., Vol. I. (containing the "Introduction" and the "Rights of Persons").

*Austin's Jurisprudence*, Vol. I.

*The Institutes of Justinian*, edited by Sandars.

*Maine's "Ancient Law."*

*Studies in Roman Law*, with comparative views of the Laws of France, England, and Scotland. By Lord Mackenzie.

*Bentham's Theory of Legislation.* By Dumont.*

2. Under the second head every candidate is required to send in, six weeks before each half-yearly examination, reports of a specified number of cases heard by himself in courts of justice, in accordance with the regulations set forth below. Should, however, the set of reports sent in by a candidate in any half year fall below a reasonable standard, either in the choice of subject-matter or in the manner of treating it, or should the vivâ voce examination show that no sufficient knowledge of the meaning and conduct of the proceedings reported has been gained, the candidate may be required to attend and report a further number of cases from such courts as the Civil Service Commissioners may prescribe.

The object aimed at in this course of reporting is, that the candidate should acquire clear ideas as to the conduct of a judicial inquiry into such facts as form the ordinary staple of business in the civil and criminal courts of this country, and some familiarity with the principles on which the rules of evidence and procedure enforced in those courts are founded. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid rather than to select (for the first year at least) cases involving abstruse legal questions or difficult technicalities.

The following points are to be attended to in the preparation, &c. of the reports :—

(*a.*) Each report should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and the parties, the time and place of trial, and the matter of the charge, cause of action, &c. The reports should state, fully and methodically, the substance of the evidence given (reporting it in the first person, and marking whether

* An English translation is published by Trübner and Co., Paternoster Row.

it was elicited in chief, cross, or re-examination)—the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary—the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen—the arguments of counsel—the view taken by the judge—and the ultimate result; besides noting the course of procedure, and any other details which may appear worthy of observation.

(*b.*) The candidate is to underline, in the body of his report, such portions of the evidence as appear to him specially cogent and material, and to state in the margin opposite, in the shortest possible note, the reason why.

(*c.*) In addition to the more extended report, a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases, the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and, in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them. In working out this summary, clearness and precision should be steadily kept in view.

(*d.*) Each candidate is to append to his reports a declaration that they have been obtained by his personal attendance in court, and are bonâ fide his own composition, without revision or help given by another person or derived from another report.

(*e.*) Foolscap paper is to be used (on one side only), with a margin; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large.

The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those courts of justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.

Candidates will also be required to show a fair acquaintance with the leading principles of the Law of Evidence; and at each periodical examination a paper will be set embracing questions under one or more of the following heads:—

Grounds of Belief.
Best Evidence.
Secondary Evidence.
Hearsay.
Confession.
Examination of Witnesses.
Interpretation of Writings.
The functions of a Judge as distinguished from those of a Jury.

Questions upon the application of these principles to the cases heard by candidates in courts of justice will be put to them in the course of a vivâ voce examination on such cases.

3. The examination in the *Laws of India* will include papers and vivâ voce examination in the following branches:—

(*a.*) The Royal Charter, granted under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 104., for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India, with the despatch from the Secretary of State relating to it.*

(*b.*) The Code of Civil Procedure.†

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* Copies of this Charter, &c. will be delivered to candidates.

† The book recommended is the work by Wm. Macpherson, Esq., published by R. C. Lepage and Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street. By the favour of the author, candidates will be permitted to purchase this work at the trade price, on making direct application to the publishers.

(*c.*) The Indian Penal Code.*
(*d.*) The Act of the Indian Legislature "For simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter."†
(*e.*) The Intestate and Testamentary Succession (British India) Act, 1865.‡
(*f.*) Hindu Law.
(*g.*) Mahommedan Law.

### III.—History and Geography of India.

The following books may be studied with advantage :—
Elphinstone's History of India.
Mill's History of British India, edited and continued by Professor Wilson.
Macaulay's Essays on Clive and Warren Hastings.
Kaye's Afghan War.
Thornton's Gazetteer.

### IV. Political Economy.

The works recommended are McCulloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, last edition (1863), and J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy.

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## 2.—Special Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1865, with regard to their First Periodical Examination in January 1866.

### I. Languages.

Candidates will be expected to have studied the grammar of the vernacular languages in which they are to be examined; to be able to translate a portion of some simple book in each language; and to be able to translate into it a few simple sentences of English.

In the prescribed languages the books on which they will be examined are :—

*Hindustani.*—Williams' § or Forbes'‖ Grammar.
Forbes' Totá Kahání‖ (first 71 pages).
*Hindi.*—Ballantyne's Grammar.¶
Sinhásan Battísí.
*Bengali.*—Forbes' Grammar,‖ or Wenger's edition of Yates' Grammar.**
Forbes' Selections (first 57 pages.)‖

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* The books recommended are The Indian Penal Code, illustrated by Mr. Mayne, and the work by Messrs. Morgan and Macpherson; the latter of which may be obtained, on the terms mentioned in the preceding note, from Hay and Co., 13, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.
† This Act may be obtained from Messrs. Allen, 13, Waterloo Place, London.
‡ Copies will be given to candidates.
§ Published by Longmans.
‖ May be purchased at Allen's, 13, Waterloo Place.
¶ May be purchased from the Librarian, India Office, Cannon Row.
** May be purchased at Williams & Norgate's, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

*Gujarati.*—Ramsay's * or Drummond's † Grammar.
Bál Mitra (first 50 pages).
*Marathi.*—Stevenson's or Burgess' Grammar.
Æsop's Fables (first 40 fables).
*Tamil.*—Elements of the Grammar as given in Pope's Tamil Handbook.‡
Káthámanjari (first 35 stories).†
*Telugu.*—Brown's Grammar.‡
Brown's Reader (first 38 pages).‡
In *Sanskrit* the examination will be chiefly in the Grammar.

## II. Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are :—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), from the beginning of section ii. of the Introduction to the end of chapter viii., Book I.
Austin's Lectures, I., IV., and V.

2. *Notes of Cases, and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than twelve reports must be supplied by each candidate, consisting exclusively of cases decided by a single judge or magistrate without the aid of a jury. Four of these reports must relate to civil cases decided by the judge of a county court (or, in Scotland, of a sheriff's court) where the parties are represented by counsel or attorney. The remainder must relate to proceedings in the police courts of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, presided over by stipendiary magistrates,§ embracing—

(*a.*) Cases in which the magistrate exercises final jurisdiction.
(*b.*) Cases in which the magistrate commits for trial by a jury.
(*c.*) A separate report of the whole of the business, of whatever kind, transacted in a police court during any one day.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law:*—
The Penal Code.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.

## III. History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, to the end of Book V.
The Map of India.

## IV. Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863. Introductory Discourse, and Books I and II., with the supplementary notes and dissertations as far as they relate to those books.

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* May be purchased at Trübner's, 60, Paternoster Row.
† May be purchased at Allen's.
‡ May be purchased at Allen's or Trübner's.
§ Candidates will find advantage in referring, during the time of their attendance at these courts, to portions of Blackstone's Commentaries (Vol. I.), the Indian Penal Code, and the Indian Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

## 3.—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SET AT THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION—JUNE 1865; TOGETHER WITH THE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THAT EXAMINATION.

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REGULATIONS.*

1. On June 2nd, &c., 1865, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than 50 candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, 26 will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [14 for the Upper Provinces, and 12 for the Lower Provinces,] 7 for that of Madras, and 17 for that of Bombay.—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.
2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May 1865, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.—

   (*a*) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May 1865 will be above seventeen years and under twenty-two years ;†

   (*b*) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India ;

   (*c*) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

   (*d*) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.‡
3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.
4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge§ :—

| | Marks. |
|---|---|
| English Language and Literature :— | |
| Composition - - - - - | 500 |
| English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution - - | 1,000 |
| Carried forward - | 1,500 |

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* The regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† In future competitions it is intended that the maximum limit of age shall be 21.

‡ Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so ; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st April 1865.

§ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

| | Marks. |
|---|---|
| Brought forward - | 1,500 |
| Language, Literature, and History of Greece - | 750 |
| " " Rome - | 750 |
| " " France - | 375 |
| " " Germany - | 375 |
| " " Italy - | 375 |
| Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - - | 1,250 |
| Natural Science; that is, (1.) Chemistry; (2.) Electricity and Magnetism; (3.) Natural History; (4.) Geology; and (5.) Mineralogy - - | 500 |
| *** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three. | |
| Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - - | 500 |
| Sanskrit Language and Literature - - | 375 |
| Arabic Language and Literature - - | 375 |
| | 7,125 |

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.
6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.*
7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce examination, as may be deemed necessary.
8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the 50 candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and, in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

[*The other regulations refer to the probation of selected candidates and to subsequent proceedings.*]

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* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*" —Report of Committee of 1854.

## INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO CANDIDATES.

*** *This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the Examination.*
*It is requested that any Candidate intending to withdraw will give early notice of such intention, and return this paper.*

### ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES COMPETING FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1865.

At Burlington House, Piccadilly.

| | From | To | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Friday, 2nd June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | English Composition. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | English History. |
| *Saturday, 3rd June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | English Composition. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | English Language and Literature. |
| *Monday, 5th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | French language, &c. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| *Tuesday, 6th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Translation from Latin. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | Translation into Latin. |
| *Wednesday, 7th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Roman History, &c. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | Translation from Greek. |
| *Thursday, 8th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Translation into Greek. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | Greek History, &c. |
| *Friday, 9th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Moral Science. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| *Saturday, 10th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Pure Mathematics. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| *Monday, 12th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Mixed Mathematics. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| *Tuesday, 13th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Sanskrit language, &c. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| *Wednesday, 14th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Natural Science. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| *Thursday, 15th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | German language, &c. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| *Friday, 16th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Italian language, &c. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| *Saturday, 17th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Arabic language, &c. |
| | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |

1. No candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

No. ——

2. It is requested that the number placed in the margin hereof (and *not* the name of the candidate) be placed at the head of each sheet of paper sent in to the Examiners.

3. Candidates are requested to write on one side only of the paper supplied to them.
4. No candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper-work will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted.
5. Candidates wishing for explanations of the questions before them should apply to the Examiners.
6. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.
7. There will be a *vivâ voce* examination in each subject.
8. Candidates are requested to communicate in writing to the Secretary their addresses during the examination, and *to inform him of any changes of address.*
9. The result of the examination will be communicated by letter to each candidate, about the middle of July. The successful candidates will be required to attend in London, *immediately after this announcement*, for the purpose of being medically examined, of exercising their choice of presidency, and of receiving instructions as to the special studies to be pursued during their two years of probation.

*Civil Service Commission,*
*Dean's Yard, London, S.W.,*
*11th May* 1865.

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EXAMINERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English Literature, &c. - - | G. W. Dasent, Esq.<br>L. H. Courtney, Esq.<br>Rev. H. G. Robinson. |
| Greek and Latin Languages, &c. | Rev. Osborne Gordon.<br>Rev. C. Badham.<br>H. J. Roby, Esq. |
| French Language, &c. - - | Rev. P. H. E. Brette. |
| German Language, &c. - - | Professor G. Kinkel. |
| Italian Language, &c. - - | Sir James Lacaita. |
| Mathematics - - - | Professor H. J. S. Smith.<br>I. Todhunter, Esq. |
| Natural Science - - | Professor G. J. Allman.<br>Balfour Stewart, Esq. |
| Moral Science - - - | Rev. Professor Grote. |
| Sanskrit Language, &c. - - | Professor Max Müller. |
| Arabic Language, &c. - - | Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley. |

## ENGLISH COMPOSITION. (I.)

G. W. DASENT, Esq., D.C.L.

June 2nd. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Francis Bacon.
2. "Whatever is, is right."
3. Milton asserts that kings often use their will as their right hand, and their reason as their left. Show the truth or falsity of this assertion by examples drawn from history.

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## ENGLISH HISTORY.

Rev. H. G. ROBINSON.

June 2nd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

[N.B.—*You are not permitted to answer more than* six *of the following questions. The maximum number of marks may be obtained by answering thoroughly well any six.*]

1. Give an account of the social and political condition of England during the reign of Stephen.
2. Describe the occasion and chief events of what is known in our history as *The Barons' War.*
3. State the respective claims of the Houses of York and Lancaster. What more immediately led to the breaking out of the war beween them? Mention (with dates) the chief battles fought during the course of it.
4. Describe the progress of the constitution and the position of Parliament under the House of Lancaster.
5. Sketch the character of Henry VII., and give a summary of the chief events of his reign.
6. What course of events led to the flight of Mary Queen of Scots to England? How can you account for, and how far can you justify, Elizabeth's conduct towards her?
7. Mention the chief points at issue between Charles I. and the Parliament, and give a particular account of *one* of the following incidents :—
   (1) The contest about Ship-money.
   (2) The Grand Remonstrance.
   (3) The Arrest of the Five Members.
8. State what you know about the following :—
   (1) The Exclusion Bill.
   (2) The Habeas Corpus Act.
   (3) The Declaration of Indulgence.
9. Give an account of the war of the Spanish Succession.
10. Relate briefly the rise and progress of our Indian empire.
11. Write short biographical sketches of the following persons :—
   (1) Sir R. Walpole.
   (2) Lord Chatham.
   (3) John Wilkes.
   (4) George Washington.
   (5) Warren Hastings.

12. Give a summary of the chief incidents of the Peninsular War.
13. Mention some of the main provisions of the Reform Bill of 1832, specifying the mode of parliamentary election and the various qualifications of electors.

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## ENGLISH COMPOSITION (II.)

Rev. H. G. Robinson.

June 3rd. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Write *one* of the following exercises :—
   (1) A narrative of some of the chief features and incidents of the campaign of 1815.
   (2) A description (in a letter to a friend) of a fox-hunt, a volunteer review, or a pedestrian tour.
   (3) A dialogue between an Englishman and a Brahmin on the occupation of India by the English.
2. Explain and illustrate by examples the difference as to use and meaning between the following pairs of words :—
   *Emulation* and *envy*. *To resign* and *to relinquish*.
   *Self-love* and *selfishness*. *To permit* and *to tolerate*.
   *Rebuke* and *remonstrance*.
3. Point out the change in meaning in the following words in Modern as compared with Early English :—
   *Indifferent, conversation, reduce, censure, kindly, sensible.*

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## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L.

June 3rd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

[N.B.—*You are not permitted to answer more than* six *of the following questions. The maximum number of marks may be obtained by answering thoroughly well any six.*]

1. Describe the state of the English language about A.D. 1000, paying special attention to these several points : (*a*) the chief elements of the language ; (*b*) the declension of substantives and adjectives ; (*c*) the conjugation of the verb ; (*d*) the government of prepositions ; (*e*) the formation of adverbs ; and (*f*) the infusion of foreign words, whether by war, trade, or literature. Mention also the writers who flourished at this period, and give some account of their works.
2. Describe (after the manner indicated in the first question) the state of the English language and literature about A.D. 1200.
3. Describe (as above) the state of the English language and literature about A.D. 1400.
4. Describe (as above) the state of the language and literature about A.D. 1550.
5. Describe (as above) the state of the language and literature about A.D. 1650.
6. Describe (as above) the state of the language and literature about A.D. 1750.

7. Describe the plot and action of any one of Shakespere's Plays, and quote any striking passages out of it that you may remember.
8. Compare Dryden as a Satirist with any other Satirist, ancient or modern, whose works you may have read.
9. Give a list of English Humourists, and compare the genius of Swift with that of Sterne.
10. Compare Pope's translation of the Iliad with any other English translation of that Epic.
11. Write down some of the most striking English Proverbs that you can recollect, and explain and illustrate them.
12. Give an analysis of any one of Scott's Novels.
13. What is meant by the Lake School of English Poets? Describe the characteristics of that School.
14. Explain fully the meaning and construction of the following sentences, and give the derivation of the words printed in *italics*.
    (*a*) "Or ever your pots be made hot with thorns, so let "indignation vex him even as a thing that is raw."
    (*b*) "And she lay a-dying."
    (*c*) "For Jesus Christ his sake."
    (*d*) "The *Morians* land shall soon stretch out her hands "unto God."
    (*e*) "Though ye have lien among the pots."
    (*f*) "Fair Hero is won; I have *broke* with her father, and "his good will obtained."
    (*g*) "I pray you have him presently discharged,
    For he is *bound* to sea, and stays but for it."
    (*h*) "Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings
    And Phœbus *'gins* arise,
    His steeds to water at those springs
    On chaliced flowers that *lies;*
    And winking *mary-buds* begin to ope their golden eyes,
    With every thing that pretty *bin*, My lady sweet arise.
    Arise, arise."
    (*i*) "Cry *Havock*, and let slip the dogs of war."
    (*j*) "I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but "as an *essay* or *taste* of my virtue."
    (*k*) "Where London's Column pointing to the skies
    Like a tall *bully* lifts the head and lies."

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## FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

Rev. P. H. Ernest Brette, B.D.

June 5th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

I. A.

*Translate into English:—*

L'esprit de la conversation consiste bien moins à en montrer beaucoup qu'à en faire trouver aux autres: celui qui sort de votre entretien content de soi et de son esprit l'est de vous parfaitement. Les hommes n'aiment point à vous admirer, ils veulent plaire: ils cherchent moins à être instruits et même réjouis, qu'à être goûtés et applaudis; et le plaisir le plus délicat est de faire celui d'autrui.

Il ne faut pas qu'il y ait trop d'imagination dans nos conversations ni dans nos écrits : elle ne produit souvent que des idées vaines et puériles, qui ne servent point à perfectionner le goût, et à nous rendre meilleurs : nos pensées doivent être un effet de notre jugement.

C'est une grande misère que de n'avoir pas assez d'esprit pour bien parler, ni assez de jugement pour se taire. Voilà le principe de toute impertinence.

Dire d'une chose modestement ou qu'elle est bonne, ou quelle est mauvaise, et les raisons pourquoi elle est telle, demande du bon sens et de l'expression ; c'est une affaire. Il est plus court de prononcer d'un ton décisif, et qui emporte la preuve de ce qu'on avance, ou qu'elle est exécrable, ou qu'elle est miraculeuse.

La Bruyère.

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I. B.

Un Homme à la Mer.

Un homme à la mer !

Qu'importe ? le navire ne s'arrête pas. Le vent souffle ; ce sombre navire-là a une route qu'il est forcé de continuer. Il passe.

L'homme disparaît, puis reparaît ; il plonge et remonte à la surface, il appelle, il tend les bras ; on ne l'entend pas ; le navire, frissonnant sous l'ouragan, est tout à sa manœuvre ; les matelots et les passagers ne voient même plus l'homme submergé ; sa misérable tête n'est qu'un point dans l'énormité des vagues.

Il jette des cris désespérés dans les profondeurs. Quel spectre que cette voile qui s'en va ! Il la regarde, il la regarde frénétiquement. Elle s'éloigne, elle blêmit, elle décroît. Il était là tout à l'heure, il était de l'équipage, il allait et venait sur le pont avec les autres, il avait sa part de respiration et de soleil, il était un vivant. Maintenant, que s'est-il donc passé ?—Il a glissé, il est tombé, c'est fini.

Pourtant il lutte encore, il essaye de se défendre ; le navire, cette chose lointaine où il y avait des hommes, s'est effacé. Il n'y a plus d'hommes, et il se demande où est Dieu. Rien à l'horizon, rien au ciel.

La mer, c'est l'inexorable nuit sociale où la pénalité jette ses damnés. La mer, c'est l'immense misère.

Victor Hugo. *Les Misérables.*

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I. C.

*Translate into English :—*

Rienzi.

Bien souvent dans l'histoire un homme est peu de chose :
Mais quand un âge est mûr et qu'il se decompose,
Dieu d'un individu se fait un instrument.
Rome a besoin de moi dans son affaissement,
Et je la sauverai des seigneurs et des prêtres,
Allez, souvenez-vous que je punis les traîtres.

(*Ils sortent tous frappés d'effroi.*)

Rienzi, *seul ; il descend l'escalier et se place près de la statue du lion.*

Deux têtes ! . . Et c'est moi qui les jette au bourreau !
C'est par moi que le glaive est tiré du fourreau !
Suis-je un haineux César, un tyran qui réprime ?
Le sang versé sans cause est un odieux crime :

Le bruit de l'échafaud va retentir au loin !
Sont-ils morts pour moi ? Non !—Je t'en prends à témoin,
Toi, muet spectateur de nos sombres délires,
Lion qui vis tomber tant de puissants empires
Dans la brûlante Asie et sur les bords du Nil !
N'es-tu pas le destin qui m'annonce un péril ?
Si c'est la catastrophe et s'il faut que je meure,
Nul remords n'assombrit ma dernière demeure.
Je puis braver l'histoire et ses subtils dédains :
Tu sais que j'ai tué pour sauver les Romains.

THÉODORE KARCHER. *Rienzi, Scène X. et XI.*

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## II.

### *Grammatical Questions.*

1. Translate the following sentences, and account for the inflection or non-inflexion of the past participle in each :—
   (a) Les années qu'a *duré* son règne ont été malheureuses pour son pays.
   (b) Combien de personnes avez-vous *vues?*
   (c) Combien en avez-vous *vu ?*
   (d) Ils se sont *dit* des injures.
   (e) J'ai entendu les injures qu'elles se sont *dites.*
   (f) Voici les habits que je me suis *fait* faire.
   (g) Le peu d'attention qu'il a *donné* à son travail est cause de son échec.
   (h) Je lui ai prêté tous les livres que j'ai *pu.*
   (i) Ce sont les Messieurs que j'ai *vus* peindre.
   (j) Ce sont les Messieurs que j'ai *vu* peindre.
2. Point out the differences between the English and French usage as regards—
   (a) The *qualificative* adjectives.—"*Dernier ;*" "*méchant ;*" "*pauvre ;*" "*triste.*" What do these adjectives mean when put before the substantive ? What other signification have they when put after ?
   (b) The *possessive* adjectives.—Translate : "French is a difficult language. I do not quite understand all its nicetles."—"My young brother has broken his arm."
   (c) The *moods of the verb,* (1) as subject of a proposition, and (2) as object of a preposition or of another verb.

   Translate into French "I believe him to be very ill ;" "He would rather go with us than stay at home by himself."
3. When must you translate "*It is*" by "*C'est,*" and when by "*Il est ?*"

   What difference of meaning do you find between :—
   (a) Je crains *qu'il n'arrive pas.*
   Je crains *qu'il n'arrive.*
   (b) Je ne savais pas que vous *fussiez* poëte.
   Je ne savais pas que vous *étiez* poëte.
   Je ne savais pas que vous *êtes* poëte.
4. Distinguish between "*Dans,*" and "*En ;*" "*Plus,*" and "*Davantage.*"

   When is "*Tout*" an adjective, and when an adverb ?

   In what case, though an adverb, does it take the mark of the feminine, and, sometimes also, of the plural ?

5. What is the difference between "*Avoir une raison*," "*Avoir raison*," and "*Avoir de la raison?*" Translate: *Je lui ai demandé raison; il a entendu raison; j'ai tiré raison* de cet insolent et je l'ai *mis à la raison*. Il avait *perdu la raison* dans cette occasion, mais aujourd'hui *il parle raison*.

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## III. A.

*Translate into French:—*

Style is the dress of thoughts; and let them be ever so just, if your style is homely, coarse, and vulgar, they will appear to as much disadvantage, and be as ill received, as your person, though ever so well proportioned, would, if dressed in rags, dirt, and tatters. It is not every understanding that can judge of matter; but every ear can, and does judge more or less of style.

Mind your diction. In whatever language you either write or speak, contract a habit of correctness and elegance. Consider your style even in the freest conversation, and most familiar letters. After, at least, if not before you have said a thing, reflect if you could not have said it better.

Every man who has the use of his eyes and his right hand, can write whatever hand he pleases. Nothing is so ungentlemanlike as a schoolboy's scrawl. I don't desire you to write a stiff formal hand, like a schoolmaster, but a genteel, legible, and liberal character, and to be able to write quick.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

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## III. B.

Sir,

The atrocious crime of being a young man, which the honourable gentleman has, with such spirit and decency, charged upon me, I shall neither attempt to palliate nor deny, but content myself with wishing that I may be one of those whose follies may cease with their youth, and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience. Whether youth can be imputed to any man as a reproach, I will not, Sir, assume the province of determining; but surely age may become justly contemptible, if the opportunities which it brings have passed away without improvement, and vice appears to prevail when the passions have subsided. The wretch who, after having seen the consequences of a thousand errors, continues still to blunder, and whose age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, is surely the object either of abhorrence or contempt, and deserves not that his gray hairs should secure him from insult. Much more, Sir, is he to be abhorred who, as he advanced in age, has receded from virtue, and become more wicked with less temptation; who prostitutes himself for money which he cannot enjoy, and spends the remains of his life in the ruin of his country.

LORD CHATHAM.

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## FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

Rev. P. H. Ernest Brette, B.D.

June 5th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

### A.—*History.*

(*The Questions are to be answered in English.*)

1. Sketch the history of Parliaments in France from their origin up to November 1790.
2. Relate the most remarkable military events which happened during the reigns of Francis I., Louis XIII., and Louis XIV.
3. State what you know of Richelieu and his policy.
4. Sketch the character of any *one* of the following :—Joan of Arc, Catherine de Medici, Anne d'Autriche, Charlotte Corday, Marie Antoinette.
5. Distinguish between the views maintained by "Les Girondins" and "La Montagne." Name the principal leaders of both parties.
6. Describe the events known as "The vote of the 4th of August" and "The Declaration of the Rights of Man."

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### B.—*Literature.*

(*The Questions are to be answered in English.*)

1. Give a short account of the works of the "Troubadours" and "Trouvères."
2. State what you know of the life and writings of *one* of the following authors :—De Thou, Ronsard, Malherbe, La Fontaine.
3. Give an account of Boileau's life and works.
4. Draw a parallel between Shakespeare and Molière.
5. Quote some few lines from Corneille or Racine, and scan them.

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### C.—*Composition.*

*Write an essay in French on one of the following subjects.*

1. Endiguement de la Tamise.
2. Des réformes introduites par Sir Rowland Hill dans le système postal.
3. La mémoire.

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## TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

Rev. C. Badham, D.D.

June 6th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

Sin dicit obscurari quædam, nec apparere, quia valde parva sint, nos quoque concedimus. Quod dicit Epicurus de voluptate, quæ minimæ sint voluptates, eas obscurari sæpe et obrui. Sed non sunt in eo genere tantæ commoditates corporis, tamque productæ temporibus, tamque multæ. Itaque, in quibus, propter earum exiguitatem, ob-

scuratio consequitur; sæpe accidit, ut nihil interesse nostra fateamur, sint illa necne sint: ut in sole, quod a te dicebatur, lucernam adhibere nihil interest, aut teruncium adjicere Crœsi pecuniæ. Quibus autem in rebus tanta obscuratio non sit, fieri tamen potest, ut id ipsum, quod interest, non sit magnum. Ut ei, qui jucunde vixerit annos decem, si æque vita jucunda menstrua addatur; quia momentum aliquod habeat ad jucundum accessio, bonum sit: sin autem id non concedatur, non continuo vita beata tollitur. Bona autem corporis huic sunt, quod posterius posui, similiora. Habent enim accessionem dignam, in qua elaboretur: ut mihi in hoc Stoici jocari videantur interdum, quum ita dicant, si ad illam vitam, quæ cum virtute degatur, ampulla aut strigilis accedat, sumpturum sapientem eam vitam potius, cui hæc adjecta sint, nec beatiorem tamen ob eam caussam fore. Hoc simile tandem est non risu potius, quam oratione ejiciendum? Ampulla enim sit, necne sit, quis non jure optimo irrideatur, si laboret? At vero gravitate membrorum et cruciatu dolorum si quis quem levet, magnam ineat gratiam: nec, si ille sapiens ad tortoris equuleum a tyranno ire cogatur, similem habeat vultum, ac si ampullam perdidisset: sed, ut magnum et difficile certamen iniens, quum sibi cum capitali adversario, dolore, depugnandum videret, excitaret omnes rationes fortitudinis ac patientiæ, quarum præsidio iniret illud difficile, ut dixi, magnumque prælium.

CICERO.

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Marcellus, non suam sententiam inpugnari, sed consulem designatum censuisse, dicebat, secundum vetera exempla, quæ sortem legationibus posuissent, ne ambitioni aut inimicitiis locus foret. Nihil evenisse, cur antiquitus instituta exolescerent: aut principis honor in cujusquam contumeliam verteretur. Sufficere omnes obsequio. Id magis vitandum, ne pervicacia quorundam inritaretur animus, novo principatu suspensus, et vultus quoque ac sermones omnium circumspectans. Se meminisse temporum, quibus natus sit, quam civitatis formam patres avique instituerint: ulteriora mirari, præsentia sequi: bonos imperatores voto expetere, qualescumque tolerare. Non magis sua oratione Thraseam, quam judicio senatus, adflictum. Sævitiam Neronis per hujusmodi imagines inlusisse: nec minus sibi anxiam talem amicitiam, quam aliis exilium. Denique constantia, fortitudine, Catonibus et Brutis æquaretur Helvidius: se unum esse ex illo senatu, qui simul servierit. Suadere etiam Prisco, ne supra principem scanderet: ne Vespasianum, senem triumphalem, juvenum liberorum patrem, præceptis coerceret. Quomodo pessimis imperatoribus sine fine dominationem, ita, quamvis egregiis, modum libertatis placere.

TACITUS.

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CH. Nam, ut alia omittam, pytisando modo mihi
Quid vini absumpsit? sic hoc, dicens; Asperum
Pater hoc est; aliud lenius sodes vide.
Relevi dolia omnia, omnis serias:
Omnis sollicitos habui: atque hæc una nox:
Quid te futurum censes, quem adsidue exedent?
Sic me di amabunt, ut me tuarum miseritumst,
Menedeme, fortunarum. ME. Faciat quod lubet:
Sumat, consumat, perdat, decretumst pati,
Dum illum modo habeam mecum. CH. Si certumst tibi
Sic facere, illud permagni referre arbitror,
Ut ne scientem sentiat te id sibi dare.

ME. Quid faciam? CH. Quidvis potius quam quod cogitas:
Per alium quemvis ut des: falli te sinas
Technis per servolum: etsi subsensi id quoque,
Illos ibi esse et id agere inter se clanculum.
Syrus cum illo vestro consusurrat; conferunt
Consilia adulescentes: et tibi perdere
Talentum hoc pacto satius est, quam illo minam.
Non nunc pecunia agitur, sed illud, quomodo
Minimo periclo id demus adulescentulo.
Nam si semel tuum animum ille intellexerit,
Prius proditurum te tuam vitam, et prius
Pecuniam omnem, quam abs te amittas filium: hui,
Quantam fenestram ad nequitiem patefeceris!
Tibi autem porro ut non sit suave vivere.

TERENCE.

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Porticus æquali quamvis est denique ductu,
Stansque in perpetuum paribus suffulta columnis;
Longa tamen, parte ab summa quum tota videtur,
Paulatim trahit angusti fastigia coni,
Tecta solo jungens, atque omnia dextera lævis,
Donicum in obscurum coni conduxit acumen.
In pelago nautis, ex undis ortus, in undis
Sol fit uti videatur obire et condere lumen;
Quippe ubi nil aliud, nisi aquam cœlumque tuentur;
Ne leviter credas labefactari undique sensus.
At maris ignaris in portu clauda videntur
Navigia, aplustris fractis, obnitier undis;
Nam quæcumque supra rorem salis edita pars est
Remorum, recta est, et recta superne guberna:
Quæ demersa liquore obeunt, refracta videntur
Omnia converti, sursumque supina reverti,
Et reflexa prope in summo fluitare liquore.

LUCRETIUS.

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Si proprium est, quod quis libra mercatur et ære,
Quædam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus;
Qui te pascit ager, tuus est, et villicus Orbi,
Quum segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas,
Te dominum sentit. Das nummos, accipis uvam,
Pullos, ova, cadum temeti: nempe modo isto
Paullatim mercaris agrum fortasse trecentis
Aut etiam supra nummorum milibus emptum.
Quid refert, vivas numerato nuper an olim?
Emptor Aricini quondam Veientis et arvi
Emptum cœnat olus, quamvis aliter putat; emptis
Sub noctem gelidam lignis calefactat aënum;
Sed vocat usque suum, qua populus adsita certis
Limitibus vicina refugit jurgia; tamquam
Sit proprium quidquam, puncto quod mobilis horæ
Nunc prece, nunc pretio, nunc vi, nunc morte suprema
Permutet dominos et cedat in altera jura.

HORACE.

## TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

H. J. Roby, Esq., M.A.

June 6th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

*Translate into Latin Prose :—*

Hearken not to the unnatural voice which tells you that the people of America, knit together as they are by so many cords of affection, can no longer live together as members of the same family, can no longer continue the mutual guardians of their mutual happiness, can no longer be fellow-citizens of one great, respectable, and flourishing empire. Hearken not to the voice which petulantly tells you that the form of government recommended for your adoption is a novelty in the political world, that it has never yet had a place in the theories of the wildest projectors, that it rashly attempts what it is impossible to accomplish. No, my countrymen, shut your ears against this unhallowed language ; shut your hearts against the poison which it conveys. The kindred blood which flows in the veins of American citizens, the mingled blood which they have shed in defence of their sacred rights, consecrate their union, and excite horror at the idea of their becoming aliens, rivals, enemies. And if novelties are to be shunned, believe me, the most alarming of all novelties, the most wild of all projects, the most rash of all attempts, is that of rending us in pieces in order to preserve our liberties and promote our happiness.

Jas. Madison, A.D. 1788.

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*Translate into Latin Hexameters :—*

The glaciers creep
Like snakes that watch their prey, from their far fountains
Slowly rolling on. A flood of ruin
Is there that from the boundaries of the sky
Rolls its perpetual stream : vast pines are strewing
Its destined path, or in the mangled soil
Branchless and shattered stand. The dwelling-place
Of insects, beasts, and birds becomes its spoil ;
Their food and their retreat for ever gone,
So much of life and joy is lost. The race
Of man flies far in dread ; his work and dwelling
Vanish like smoke before the tempest's stream,
And their place is not known. Below vast caves
Shine in the rushing torrent's restless gleam,
Which from those secret chasms in tumult welling
Meet in the vale, and one majestic river
The breath and blood of distant lands for ever
Rolls its loud waters to the ocean waves,
Breathes its swift vapours to the circling air.

Shelley.

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## LATIN QUESTIONS.

H. J. Roby, Esq., M.A.

June 7th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

[N.B.—*Not more than* EIGHT *Questions are to be attempted.*]

1. What are cases ? Classify, with examples, the usages of the Latin cases, and add the corresponding case (or construction) in Greek.
2. Translate, justifying or correcting the mood and tense of the verbs printed in italics :
   (*a*) Rex præmium proposuit, si quis hostem *occidesses.*

(*b*) Senes omnia quæ *curant* meminerunt; qui sibi, cui ipsi *debeant.*

(*c*) Concedo tibi, ut ea *prætereas* quæ, quum *taces*, nihil esse *concedis.*

(*d*) Etenim si nox non *adimit* vitam beatam, cur dies nocti similis *adimat?*

(*e*) Non tam facile opes Carthaginis *concidissent*, nisi illud receptaculum classibus nostris *pateret.*

(*f*) Si nunc cum illis donis Cineas urbem *circumiret*, stantes in publico *invenisset* quæ *acciperent.*

(*g*) Proteus pecus egit altos *visere* montes.

3. Transfer the following passage from *oratio obliqua* to *oratio recta:*

Vehementer eos incusavit, primum quod aut quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur sibi quærendum aut cogitandum putarent. Ariovistum se consule, cupidissime pop. Rom. amicitiam appetisse: cur nunc tam temere quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret? Sibi quidem persuaderi cognitis suis postulatis atque æquitate conditionum perspecta eum neque suam neque pop. Rom. gratiam repudiaturum. Quod si furore atque amentia impulsus bellum intulisset, quid tandem verererentur? Aut cur de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia desperarent? Qui suum timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem angustiasque itineris conferrent, facere arroganter, cum aut de officio imperatoris desperare aut præscribere viderentur. Hæc sibi esse curæ.

4. Describe and estimate the sources of our knowledge of the Latin language as it existed before the death of Julius Cæsar. What is the date of the oldest Latin MSS.?
5. Write a short life of Ennius *or* Virgil *or* Horace.
6. Compare the historical styles of Cæsar, Livy, and Tacitus.
7. Fix the date of the following writers, and state the names and subjects of their works:—*Vitruvius, Celsus, Columella, Juvenalis, Silius Italicus, Gaius, Appuleius, Ammianus,* and *Suetonius.*
8. Give a clear sketch of the second Punic war, with a brief but precise description of the battle of the Trasimene Lake, *or* Cannæ, *or* Zama.
9. Describe the political revolution attempted or accomplished by Caius Gracchus *or* Sulla.
10. Contrast the power and functions of Augustus Cæsar with those of the Roman dictator, and of some oriental sovereign.
11. What was the extent and state of the Roman Empire and the position of Christianity in the reign of Trajan *or* of Julian?
12. Write a short life of Constantine.
13. Mention two of the principal inroads of the Northern nations on the Empire, with the causes of their failure or success.
14. Point out the main features in the Roman worship.
15. Describe a Roman marriage, *or* funeral, *or* dinner.
16. Compare the position of a Roman citizen in the time of Cicero with that of an English citizen at the present day, in respect of power over property and family, political power, and liability to taxation and punishment.
17. State the case upon which Cicero made his speech for Cæcina, *or* that for Cluentius, *or* for Plancius *or* Murena.
18. Give the technical meaning and the nearest English analogy of *imperium, judices, quæstio, ambitus, colonia, municipium, honor, heres, servitus prædii, res mancipi, collegium, Prætoris edictum, possessiones, concio, caput, sodalicium, scriptura, usus-fructus.*

## TRANSLATION FROM GREEK.

H. J. Roby, Esq., M.A.

June 7th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

*Translate into English; adding short notes where constructions or allusions require them:—*

Οἱ δ', ὥς τ' ἀμητῆρες ἐναντίοι ἀλλήλοισιν
Ὄγμον ἐλαύνωσιν ἀνδρὸς μάκαρος κατ' ἄρουραν
Πυρῶν ἢ κριθέων· τὰ δὲ δράγματα ταρφέα πίπτει·
Ὣς Τρῶες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι θορόντες
Δῄουν, οὐδ' ἕτεροι μνώοντ' ὀλοοῖο φόβοιο.
Ἴσας δ' ὑσμίνη κεφαλὰς ἔχεν, οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὣς
Θῦνον. Ἔρις δ' ἄρ' ἔχαιρε πολύστονος εἰσορόωσα
Οἴη γάρ ῥα θεῶν παρετύγχανε μαρναμένοισιν,
Οἱ δ' ἄλλοι οὔ σφιν πάρεσαν θεοί, ἀλλὰ ἔκηλοι
Σφοῖσιν ἐνὶ μεγάροισι καθείατο, ἦχι ἑκάστῳ
Δώματα καλὰ τέτυκτο κατὰ πτύχας Οὐλύμποιο.
Ὄφρα μὲν ἠὼς ἦν καὶ ἀέξετο ἱερὸν ἦμαρ,
Τόφρα μάλ' ἀμφοτέρων βέλε' ἤπτετο, πῖπτε δὲ λαός·
Ἦμος δὲ δρυτόμος περ ἀνὴρ ὁπλίσσατο δεῖπνον
Οὔρεος ἐν βήσσῃσιν, ἐπεί τ' ἐκορέσσατο χεῖρας
Τάμνων δένδρεα μακρὰ, ἄδος τέ μιν ἵκετο θυμὸν,
Σίτου τε γλυκεροῖο περὶ φρένας ἵμερος αἱρεῖ,
Τῆμος σφῇ ἀρετῇ Δαναοὶ ῥήξαντο φάλαγγας,
Κεκλόμενοι ἑτάροισι κατὰ στίχας.

Homer.

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Ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἐκέλευσε μὲν ὁ τῶν τριάκοντα κῆρυξ τοὺς ἕνδεκα ἐπὶ τὸν Θηραμένην· ἐκεῖνοι δὲ εἰσελθόντες σὺν τοῖς ὑπηρέταις, ἡγουμένου αὐτῶν Σατύρου τοῦ θρασυτάτου τε καὶ ἀναιδεστάτου, εἶπε μὲν ὁ Κριτίας, Παραδίδομεν ὑμῖν, ἔφη, Θηραμένην τουτονὶ κατακεκριμένον κατὰ τὸν νόμον· ὑμεῖς δὲ λαβόντες καὶ ἀπαγαγόντες οἱ ἕνδεκα οἷ δεῖ τὰ ἐκ τούτων πράττετε. Ὡς δὲ ταῦτα εἶπεν, εἶλκε μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ ὁ Σάτυρος, εἶλκον δὲ οἱ ὑπηρέται. Ὁ δὲ Θηραμένης ὥσπερ εἰκὸς καὶ θεοὺς ἐπεκαλεῖτο καὶ ἀνθρώπους καθορᾶν τὰ γιγνόμενα. Ἡ δὲ βουλὴ ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν, ὁρῶσα καὶ τοὺς ἐπὶ τοῖς θρυφάκτοις ὁμοίους Σατύρῳ καὶ τὸ ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ βουλευτηρίου πλῆρες τῶν φρουρῶν, καὶ οὐκ ἀγνοοῦντες ὅτι ἐγχειρίδια ἔχοντες παρῆσαν. Οἱ δ' ἀπήγαγον τὸν ἄνδρα διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς μάλα μεγάλῃ τῇ φωνῇ δηλοῦντα οἷα ἔπασχε. Λέγεται δ' ἓν ῥῆμα καὶ τοῦτο αὐτοῦ. Ὡς εἶπεν ὁ Σάτυρος ὅτι οἰμώξοιτο, εἰ μὴ σιωπήσειεν, ἐπήρετο, Ἂν δὲ σιωπῶ, οὐκ ἄρ', ἔφη, οἰμώξομαι; καὶ ἐπεί γε ἀποθνήσκειν ἀναγκαζόμενος τὸ κώνειον ἔπιε, τὸ λειπόμενον ἔφασαν ἀποκοτταβίσαντα εἰπεῖν αὐτόν, Κριτίᾳ τοῦτ' ἔστω τῷ καλῷ. Καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἀγνοῶ, ὅτι ταῦτα ἀποφθέγματα οὐκ ἀξιόλογα, ἐκεῖνο δὲ κρίνω τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀγαστόν, τὸ τοῦ θανάτου παρεστηκότος μήτε τὸ φρόνιμον μήτε τὸ παιγνιῶδες ἀπολιπεῖν ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς.

Xenophon.

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ΞΑ. τίς οὗτος ὀὐνδον ἐστὶ θόρυβος, χἠ βοή,
χὠ λοιδορησμός ;

ΑΙ. Αἰσχύλου κεὐριπίδου.

ΞΑ. ἄ.

ΑΙ. πρᾶγμα, πρᾶγμα γὰρ κεκίνηται μέγα
ἐν τοῖς νεκροῖσι, καὶ στάσις πολλὴ πάνυ.

ΞΑ. ἐκ τοῦ ;

ΑΙ. νόμος τις ἐνθάδ' ἐστὶ κείμενος
ἀπὸ τῶν τεχνῶν, ὅσαι μεγάλαι καὶ δεξιαί,
τὸν ἄριστον ὄντα τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ξυντέχνων,
σίτησιν αὐτὸν ἐν Πρυτανείῳ λαμβάνειν,
θρόνον τε τοῦ Πλούτωνος ἑξῆς,—

ΞΑ. μανθάνω.

ΑΙ. ἕως ἀφίκοιτο τὴν τέχνην σοφώτερος
ἕτερός τις αὐτοῦ· τότε δὲ παραχωρεῖν ἔδει.

ΞΑ. τί δῆτα τουτὶ τεθορύβηκεν Αἰσχύλον ;

ΑΙ. ἐκεῖνος εἶχε τὸν τραγῳδικὸν θρόνον,
ὡς ὢν κράτιστος τὴν τέχνην.

ΞΑ. νυνὶ δὲ τίς ;

ΑΙ. ὅτε δὴ κατῆλθ' Εὐριπίδης, ἐπεδείκνυτο
τοῖς λωποδύταις, καὶ τοῖσι βαλαντιητόμοις,
καὶ τοῖσι πατραλοίαισι, καὶ τοιχωρύχοις,
ὅπερ ἔστ' ἐν Ἅιδου πλῆθος· οἱ δ' ἀκροώμενοι
τῶν ἀντιλογιῶν, καὶ λυγισμῶν καὶ στροφῶν,
ὑπερεμάνησαν, κἀνόμισαν σοφώτατον.
κἄπειτ' ἐπαρθεὶς ἀντελάβετο τοῦ θρόνου,
ἵν' Αἰσχύλος καθῆστο.

ΞΑ. κοὐκ ἐβάλλετο ;

ΑΙ. μὰ Δί', ἀλλ' ὁ δῆμος ἀνεβόα κρίσιν ποιεῖν,
ὁπότερος εἴη τὴν τέχνην σοφώτερος.

ΞΑ. ὁ τῶν πανούργων ;

ΑΙ. νὴ Δί', οὐράνιόν γ' ὅσον.

ΞΑ. μετ' Αἰσχύλου δ' οὐκ ἦσαν ἕτεροι ξύμμαχοι ;

ΑΙ. ὀλίγον τὸ χρηστόν ἐστιν, ὥσπερ ἐνθάδε.

ARISTOPHANES.

Δραστέον ὡς λέγετε. Φήμην τοίνυν παραδέδεγμαι τῆς τῶν τότε μακαρίας ζωῆς, ὡς ἄφθονά τε καὶ αὐτόματα πάντ' εἶχεν. Ἡ δὲ τούτων αἰτία λέγεται τοιάδε τις· γιγνώσκων ὁ Κρόνος ἆρα, καθάπερ ἡμεῖς διειλήλυθαμεν, ὡς ἀνθρωπεία φύσις οὐδὲ μία ἱκανὴ τὰ ἀνθρώπινα διοικοῦσα αὐτοκράτωρ πάντα μὴ οὐχ ὕβρεώς τε καὶ ἀδικίας μεστοῦσθαι, ταῦτ' οὖν διανοούμενος ἐφίστη βασιλέας τε καὶ ἄρχοντας ταῖς πόλεσιν ἡμῶν οὐκ ἀνθρώπους, ἀλλὰ γένους θειοτέρου τε καὶ ἀμείνονος, δαίμονας· οἷον νῦν ἡμεῖς ὁρῶμεν τοῖς προβατίοις καὶ ὅσων ἥμεροί εἰσιν ἀγέλαι· οὐ βοῦς βοῶν οὐδὲ αἶγας αἰγῶν ἄρχοντας ποιοῦμεν αὐτοῖσί τινας, ἀλλὰ ἡμεῖς γ' αὐτῶν δεσπόζομεν, ἄμεινον ἐκείνων γένος. Ταὐτὸν δὴ καὶ ὁ θεὸς ἆρα φιλάνθρωπος ὢν τὸ γένος ἄμεινον ἡμῶν ἐφίστη τε τῶν δαιμόνων, ὃ διὰ πολλῆς μὲν αὐτοῖς ῥᾳστώνης, πολλῆς δ' ἡμῖν ἐπιμελούμενον ἡμῶν, εἰρήνην τε καὶ αἰδῶ καὶ εὐνομίαν καὶ ἀφθονίαν δίκης παρεχόμενον, ἀστασίαστα καὶ εὐδαίμονα τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπειργάζετο γένη.

PLATO.

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Μαρτύρων μὲν οὐκ ἀπορίαν μοι ἔσεσθαι δοκῶ, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί· πολλοὺς γὰρ ὑμῶν ὁρῶ δικάζοντας τῶν τότε παρόντων, ὅτε Λυσίθεος Θεόμνηστον εἰσήγγελλε, τὰ ὅπλα ἀποβεβληκότα, οὐκ ἐξὸν αὐτῷ, δημηγορεῖν. Ἐν ἐκείνῳ γὰρ τῷ ἀγῶνι τὸν πατέρα μ' ἔφασκεν ἀπεκτονέναι τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ. Ἐγὼ δ', εἰ μὲν τὸν ἑαυτοῦ με ἀπεκτονέναι ἠτιᾶτο, συγγνώμην ἂν εἶχον αὐτῷ τῶν εἰρημένων, (φαῦλον γὰρ αὐτὸν καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξιον ἡγούμην) οὐδ' εἴτι ἄλλο τῶν ἀπορρήτων ἤκουσα, οὐκ ἂν ἐπεξῆλθον αὐτῷ· (ἀνελευθερον γὰρ καὶ λίαν φιλόδικον εἶναι νομίζω κακηγορίας δικάζεσθαι) νυνὶ δὲ αἰσχρόν μοι εἶναι δοκεῖ περὶ τοῦ πατρὸς, οὕτω πολλοῦ ἀξίου γεγενημένου καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ τῇ πόλει, μὴ τιμωρήσασθαι τὸν ταῦτ' εἰρηκότα. Καὶ παρ' ὑμῶν εἰδέναι βούλομαι, πότερον δώσει δίκην, ἢ τούτῳ μόνῳ Αἰσχυλίων ἐξαίρετόν ἐστι καὶ ποιεῖν καὶ λέγειν παρὰ τοὺς νόμους ὅ, τι ἂν βούληται.

LYSIAS.

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## TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

Rev. C. BADHAM, D.D.

June 8th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

*Translate into Greek Prose:—*

A solemn feast was held in the new house. When supper was concluded the damsel rose, and made a short but gracious speech. She first thanked them all heartily for the labour they had undergone on her behalf. She then said that she wished it was in her power to make so many women that she could provide a wife for each of her suitors. In times past they had seen what a loving mistress she had been to each of them, but now she was going to be married, and to belong to one alone—and this is the one, she said; whereupon she took the chosen suitor by the hand and retired from the apartment. Her choice having been declared, the disappointed suitors and their respective factions went away amicably, and concluded the feast by dancing and drinking until the senses of most of them were overcome.

As to the bride, she was henceforward utterly cold to all her former lovers, and showed herself to be a true wife. The disappointed suitors, for the most part, bore their disappointment meekly, but sometimes it happened that on the morning after the marriage one or two of them were found to be hanging from a tree, and their bodies remained a ghastly spectacle of honour, to show the world how the fair Nicaraguan had been loved and lost.

A. Helps.

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*Translate into Greek Tragic Senarii:—*

When I awoke,
Before the dawn, amid their sleep I heard
My sons (for they were with me) weep and ask
For bread. Right cruel art thou if no pang
Thou feel at thinking what my heart foretold;
And if not now, why use thy tears to flow?
Now that they waken'd; and the hour drew near
When they were wont to bring us food; the mind
Of each misgave him, through his dream; and I
Heard, at its outlet underneath, lock'd up
The horrible tower: whence, uttering not a word,
I look'd upon the visage of my sons.
I wept not: so all stone I felt within.
They wept: and one, my little Anselm, cried,
'Thou lookest so! Father, what ails thee?' Yet
I shed no tear, nor answer'd all that day
Nor the next night, until another sun
Came out upon the world.

Cary's *Dante.*

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## GREEK QUESTIONS.

Rev. C. Badham, D.D.

June 8th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Name the tense, mood, and voice of the following forms; give the present active of those which have one, and point out those which are peculiar to one dialect;

   αἰτίω, ἀκούσω, βιβῶ, γνωριοίην, δαμῆν, δαμᾷ, ἐρράδαται, ἐνεῖκαι, εἰκαθεῖν, ἐκφρῶσι, ᾔδη, ἥττηται, καθήμην, κομιεῖται, καυάξαις, καθῶ, σιγήσω, ταθῶ, τεθῶ, χρῇ, χρῶ, ψευσῶ.

2. Mention the uses in which ὅπως, ἵνα, and ἄν may be placed with the indicative, specifying the tenses in each case. Describe and exemplify the position of ἄν in sentences of various construction.

3. Show the force of ἄρα, δέ γε, δήπου, τοι, and, in answers, of πόθεν, πώ μαλα, τί μήν, γοῦν, μὲν οὖν, ὅ τι, ὅπως.

4. Illustrate the Greek prepositions by translating the following phrases :
   *a.* Oh, that it were in my power.
   *b.* We must do the same in your case as in his.
   *c.* He was intent on the business.
   *d.* Those in my house are not on my side.
   *e.* We shall be at the enemies' mercy.
   *f.* He is afraid about his children.
   *g.* He escaped destruction by a little.
5. Point out and correct the faults of syntax or inflection in such of the following sentences as present either or both :
   α. τεθνήξεις αὔριον, εἰ οὐ πείσει.
   β. οἶσε, παῖ, τὰς ἐμβάδας.
   γ. μὴ κρύψον τραύματα θεραπείας δέοντα.
   δ. οὐ μή σε προλίπω μηδὲ προδῶ.
   ε. ἠγγέλθη μοι, ὅτι οὐκ ἂν δυνήσοιτο ἐλθεῖν.
   σ. μὴ λέγῃς τὰ μὴ δοκοῦντα.
   ξ. ὀμόσω μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ πολεμήσειν.
   η. ἐπορεύσαντο ἐκεῖ ἵνα θεάσωνται τὰς νῆας.
6. There are certain neuter verbs which are used as the passives of certain active verbs. Enumerate these, and exemplify from their compounds.
7. What Greek people spoke the Æolic dialect, and what poets wrote in it ? What writers in the Doric dialect do we possess ?
8. Give an account of the services of Demosthenes the General.
9. Relate what you know of the Grecian towns in Thrace, and describe their positions.
10. Give the principal events of the sacred war which occurred in the time of Demosthenes the Orator.
11. State what you know of the ordinary liturgies, and of the Trierarchy.
12. Explain the following terms :
    κακώσεως δίκη, τὸ διὰ μέσου τεῖχος, ἡγεμὼν συμμορίας, γλαῦκες Λαυριωτικαὶ, ὑποτιμᾶσθαι, διαδικασία.

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## MORAL PHILOSOPHY, MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, AND LOGIC.

Rev. Professor GROTE.

June 9th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

[Let your answers to the questions, in the first instance, be as compressed as you can make them, consistently with the showing that you understand the meaning of the terms which you use. If you find that you have time to dilate, choose, if possible, *one* point or question on which to do so. When your own opinion is asked, give it freely, it being only asked as a means of testing how far you enter into the subject. You may refer, if you like it, from one question to another, should you consider that your answer to one satisfies another.]

1. Answer the question, 'Why am I obliged to keep my word ?' in the manner in which it would be (or would have been) answered by different philosophers whose opinions you know, and by yourself. Give the meaning of the terms 'obligation' and 'duty,' and the history of the use of them (and of terms in other languages corresponding to them) in morals.

2. What did Bishop Butler mean by (1) a life according to nature; (2) the *de jure* supremacy of conscience; (3) the disinterestedness of affections; (4) the value of 'resentment' in our nature? In what he has written on any of these things, say what philosophers agreed (or agree) with him, and who he was writing against. If you do not know Bishop Butler, say what you would understand yourself by, or what you know from other sources about, the four things here mentioned.
3. Give the arguments which make you think that we have, or have not, a special moral faculty. If we have, is it well described by the expression 'moral sense'? And what is the history and force of this description of it? Would the supposition of the existence of such a faculty settle in all ways the question of moral obligation? Explain how some philosophers resolve all moral sentiments into association and education.

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4. Give an account (*without* criticism or any view of your own) of the purpose and object of Mental Philosophy, or the Philosophy of the Human Mind, taking as much as possible some *one* book which you may happen most to have studied, to illustrate what you say (with mention, however, if you like, of any different manner of treating portions of the subject in other books).
5. Describe summarily (at least not in *too much* detail) the fact of 'sensation,' and the different manners of it, *with* any criticisms and views of your own, and with comparison, if you like it, of the views of different writers.
6. Say carefully how the word 'consciousness' has been used by different philosophers, without entering into the question what views of it have been right, and what wrong. Say also what different meanings it has, as used in language.

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7. Describe (without any constructed figure or technical lines) the different kinds of logical opposition of propositions; and also, summarily, the meaning of 'mood' and 'figure' of syllogism. Show how these latter distinctions may come into practical application.
8. Say what is the meaning of a 'kind' or 'species' of things. Describe what takes place in our minds when we think of things as belonging to kinds, and mentally classify them under a generic or appellative name. What is 'abstraction,' what 'generalization,' what 'definition,' and what 'nominalism'?

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## MORAL PHILOSOPHY, MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, AND LOGIC.

Rev. Professor GROTE.

June 9th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

[Let your answers to the questions, in the first instance, be as compressed as you can make them, consistently with the showing that you understand the meaning of the terms which you use. If you find that you have time to dilate, choose, if possible, *one* point or question on which to do so. When your own opinion is asked, give it freely, it being only asked as a means of testing how far you enter into the subject. You may refer, if you like it, from one question to another, should you consider that your answer to one satisfies another.]

1. Explain the manner in which different philosophers, ancient and modern, have arranged and classified virtues. Give a very short description of each of the more important virtues, with a view

of testing whether what one philosopher meant by a particular virtue was the same as that which another meant. Describe especially 'justice,' as Plato does, as Aristotle does, and as you would yourself. Supposing we wished to take one particular virtue to represent the whole of virtue, which would do so best, justice, benevolence, or any other?

2. Mention what you know of the opinions of Hobbes, and of the controversies which they excited. What is the meaning of 'natural law,' or 'the law of nature'? Give your own view of the relation of morality and law the one to the other? What is the nature of the obligation under which we lie to obey the particular laws of our country?
3. Give the distinctive doctrines of the Epicureans and Stoics, saying how far, in your opinion, they were derived from the earlier Grecian philosophies. Mention any particulars in which it seems to you that moral controversy, since the time of Hobbes, has gone in the track of the old controversies, and any in which it has taken new lines. What is the meaning of moral philosophy being 'inductive' or 'intuitive'? Explain the relation to each other of the philosophy of pleasure or happiness, the philosophy of benevolence, and the philosophy of utility.

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4. What is meant by the 'Association of Ideas?' Give a history of the doctrine, and discuss the most important 'associating principles.' Illustrate the union of 'association' with 'sensation.' What do philosophers mean by the 'original' and 'acquired' perceptions of sight? Is the expression a good one?
5. Say what you think as to the division of the operations of the mind among different faculties, mentioning what divisions of this kind have been made by different writers, and comparing their merits.

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6. Give such different accounts as you are acquainted with of the nature and value of syllogistic reasoning, defining first 'major' and 'minor' as applicable to terms and propositions. Is the syllogism a type of all reasoning, or a particular manner of reasoning, or neither? Give your own view, if you have one.
7. Give the traditional names (without detailed description) of any ordinary fallacies, and try how pointedly you can illustrate any one of them by an example such as, in common speaking or writing, might be not unlikely to occur.
8. What different meanings have been given, by different authors, to the term 'induction' in application to reasoning? What is 'deduction'? Give the heads of what you may know or think as to Lord Bacon's attempt to reform the method of science, and say how it is viewed, in application to the advance of science, by different writers of authority now.

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## PURE MATHEMATICS.

I. TODHUNTER, ESQ., M.A.

June 10th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.

The extremities of the hypotenuse of an isosceles right-angled triangle are placed on two straight lines at right angles to each other: show that the vertex of the triangle is equally distant from these two straight lines.

2. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

   Show that no parallelogram, except a rectangle, can be inscribed in a circle.

3. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

4. Simplify the following expressions:

$$(1)\ \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{4x^3 - 21x^2 + 15x + 20}$$

$$(2)\ \frac{a}{(a-b)(x-a)} + \frac{b}{(b-a)(x-b)}$$

5. Solve the following equations:

$$(1)\ \frac{a}{(a-b)(x-a)} + \frac{b}{(b-a)(x-b)} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(2)\ x + y = 5 \qquad x^3 + y^3 = 65$$

6. Show that whatever may be the value of $x$, the expression $ax^2 + bx + c$ has the same sign as $a$, except when the roots of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are possible and different, and $x$ is taken so as to lie between them. Show that whatever may be the value of $x$, the fraction $\frac{2x - 5}{2x^2 + 2x - 5}$ never lies between $\frac{1}{11}$ and 1.

7. Find the present value of an annuity to commence at the end of $p$ years and then to continue $q$ years, allowing compound interest.

   *Example.*—Suppose the annuity is to begin at the end of two years, and then to continue for ever, the annual payment being 168*l.* 2*s.*, and the rate of interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

8. Prove the law of formation of the successive convergents to a continued fraction.

9. Prove the formula, $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$.

   If $\sin A = \frac{5}{13}$, and $\sin B = \frac{2}{5}$, find $\cos(A + B)$.

10. Prove that

    $\text{Sin } A\,(1 + \tan A) + \cos A\,(1 + \cot A) = \sec A + \text{cosec } A$.

11. Investigate the expression for the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

    Lines are drawn from the angular points of a triangle to the middle points of the opposite sides; if $p$, $q$, $r$ denote the lengths of these lines, show that

$$p^2 + q^2 + r^2 = \frac{3}{4}(a^2 + b^2 + c^2).$$

12. Show how to solve a triangle when two sides and the included angle are given.

    *Example.*—Suppose the sides to be 9 and 18, and the included angle 60°.

13. Find an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of the sides. If the triangle be right angled, show that the expression reduces to half the product of the sides which contain the right angle.

14. Find the sum of $n$ terms of the series

$$\text{Sin } \alpha + \sin(\alpha+\beta) + \sin(\alpha+2\beta) + \sin(\alpha+3\beta) + \ldots$$

Deduce the sum of $n$ terms of the series

$$\text{Cos } \alpha + \cos 2\alpha + \cos 3\alpha + \ldots$$

15. In a right-angled spherical triangle show that the cosine of the hypotenuse is equal to the product of the cosines of the sides.

In one right-angled spherical triangle the sides contain 15° and 75° respectively, and in another the sides contain 36° and 72° respectively: compare the hypotenuses.

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## PURE MATHEMATICS.

Professor H. J. S. Smith, M.A.

June 10th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Prove that in an equation with real coefficients imaginary roots occur in pairs.

One of the roots of the equation $x^4 + 4x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0$ is $-1 + \sqrt{-1}$; what are its other roots?

2. Obtain all the roots of the equation $x^8 = 1$, both in their algebraical and trigonometrical forms.

3. Find the locus of the feet of perpendiculars let fall from a focus of an ellipse upon its tangents.

The axis major of an ellipse, and a line which the ellipse touches, being given, but the ellipse itself not being drawn, find its foci, and the point in which it touches the given line.

4. Show that the area included by the two asymptotes and any tangent of a hyperbola is always the same, whatever the tangent may be.

5. Find the co-ordinates of a point which divides the straight line joining two given points in a given ratio.

In what ratio does the straight line $y = 2x$ divide the straight line joining the points (2, 5) and (1, 1)?

6. From a given point outside the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ tangents are drawn to the circle. Investigate the equation of the chord of contact; find also the length of the chord, and the co-ordinates of its middle point.

7. If CP, CD are conjugate semi-diameters of an ellipse of which S, H are the foci, prove that $SP \times HP = CD^2$.

8. Show that the semi-latus rectum of a conic section is a harmonic mean between the segments into which any focal chord is divided by the focus.

9. Prove the rules for differentiating $u = \sin x$, $u = \dfrac{\varphi(x)}{\psi(x)}$, and show that if $u$ is a function of two independent variables $x$ and $y$, $\left(\dfrac{d^2u}{dx\,dy}\right) = \left(\dfrac{d^2u}{dy\,dx}\right)$.

10. Expand $\sin^{-1} x$ in a series proceeding by powers of $x$; and find the general term of the series.

11. Evaluate

$$(1+nx)^{\frac{n}{x}}, \text{ and } \frac{\log(1+x) - x\sqrt{1-x}}{x - \sin x}, \text{ when } x = 0.$$

12. Find the asymptotes of the curve

$$(x^2 - y^2)(a^2 x^2 - b^2 y^2) = b^3 x^2 y,$$

and investigate the nature of the multiple point at the origin.

13. Investigate an expression for the radius of curvature of a plane curve; and find the equation of the circle of curvature at the extremity of the latus rectum of a parabola.

14. Integrate—

$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$, $\int \varepsilon^{ax} \cos nx\, dx$, and find a formula of reduction for $\int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)}}$.

15. Find the length of the arc of the curve $ay^2 = x^3$, from the origin to the point whose abscissa is $a$.

*Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any that have preceded.*

(i.) If through a point in the plane of a circle a line is drawn cutting the circle and the polar of the point, this line is harmonically divided.

(ii.) Given the co-ordinates of a point in space and the equation of a plane, investigate an expression for the perpendicular distance of the point from the plane.

(iii.) Find the equation of the osculating plane at any point of a curve in space.

(iv.) Integrate the equations

(1.) $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2\frac{y}{x} = \log x.$

(2.) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + a^2 y = x^2.$

(3.) $a\frac{du}{dx} + b\frac{du}{dy} = c.$

## MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Professor H. J. S. Smith, M.A.

June 12th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. The directions of two forces, represented by 3 lbs. and 5 lbs. respectively, include an angle of 60°. Find the magnitude of their resultant, and the tangent of the angle which its direction makes with that of the lesser force.

2. If three forces P, Q, R, applied to the same point O, are in equilibrium, prove that

P : Q : R :: sin QOR : sin ROP : sin POQ.

Three forces are represented in direction by the perpendiculars drawn from the vertices of a triangle to the opposite sides, and are inversely proportional to those perpendiculars, prove that they are in equilibrium.

3. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant of two parallel forces acting on a rigid body.

Explain the result when the parallel forces are equal but act in opposite directions.

4. A rigid body is acted on by any number of forces in one plane ; find the conditions of equilibrium.

Prove that a force and a couple in the same plane cannot be in equilibriun.

5. ABC is an uniform heavy lever of which B is the fulcrum, and of which the arms BA, BC include an angle of 120°. If, when the lever is left to itself in a vertical plane, the arm BA is horizontal, determine the ratio of BA to BC.
6. Determine the centre of gravity of a homogeneous pyramid having a triangular base. Show that it coincides with the centre of gravity of four equal weights placed at the four corners of the pyramid.
7. State Newton's third law of motion, and give examples in illustration of it.
8. Prove that a body in falling vertically from an upper point to a lower one acquires just that velocity which would be requisite to carry it back from the lower point to the upper one.
9. If a circle is placed in a vertical plane, show that the time of descent down all chords of the circle terminating at the lowest point of the circumference is the same.

   Down which of these chords must a body fall in order to acquire, at the bottom, the greatest horizontal velocity?
10. Two equal weights, P and Q, are connected by a thread; P is placed at the bottom of a smooth plane, inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon; the thread is passed over a pulley at the top of the inclined plane, and Q hangs freely at its extremity. Compare the time in which P will be drawn to the top of the inclined plane, with the time in which, if separated from Q, it would fall down the plane, friction in both cases being neglected.
11. If two imperfectly elastic balls impinge directly, determine the subsequent motions of each?

    A ball of given mass moving with a velocity of one foot per second impinges on an equal ball at rest; if the common elasticity of the two balls is $\frac{1}{2}$, find the amount of *vis viva* lost in the impact.
12. Prove that the path *in vacuo* of a projectile is a parabola. What must be the angle of projection in order that the horizontal range may be $m$ times the greatest height?
13. In any machine moving uniformly, and without friction, the mechanical work expended by the power which moves the machine is equal to the mechanical work done by the machine. Explain this principle, and apply it to the Screw, and to the Hydrostatic Press.
14. A cone floats in water with its vertex downwards; and the centre of gravity of the cone is level with the surface of the fluid; what is the specific gravity of the cone?
15. A small pencil of parallel rays is incident perpendicularly on a spherical refracting surface; find the point to which it will be approximately refracted.
16. Prove that a ray of light which traverses a prism denser than the surrounding medium, in a plane at right angles to the edge of the prism, is turned away from the edge of the prism.
17. What are right ascension and declination, longitude and latitude, in the celestial sphere? When the right ascension and declination of a star are known, how are its longitude and latitude obtained?
18. How is the distance of the moon from the earth ascertained?

## MIXED MATHEMATICS.

I. TODHUNTER, Esq., M.A.

June 12th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Show that any system of forces acting on a rigid body can be reduced to a force and a couple.
2. Investigate a formula for finding the centre of gravity of any solid of revolution, and apply the formula to find the centre of gravity of a hemisphere.
3. A heavy string of uniform density and thickness is suspended from two given points : find the equation to the curve in which the string hangs when it is in equilibrium.

   If the two points of support are nearly in a horizontal line, and the distance between them nearly equal to the length of the string, determine approximately the tension at the lowest point.
4. A system of bodies is under the action of no forces except their weights, mutual pressures and pressures upon smooth fixed surfaces : show that the system will be in equilibrium if placed so that the centre of gravity is in the highest or lowest or possible position.

   Two equal uniform heavy beams are connected by a hinge, and placed over two smooth pegs in the same horizontal line, the hinge being uppermost : determine the position of equilibrium.
5. Show how to determine the position of the centre of pressure of a surface immersed in a fluid.

   A triangle is immersed in a fluid having one side in the surface of the fluid : determine the position of the centre of pressure.
6. Investigate an approximate formula for finding the height of a mountain by means of a barometer.
7. Explain what is meant in fluid motion by the hypothesis of *steady motion*, and by the hypothesis of *parallel* sections.

   Find the velocity with which fluid issues from a small orifice in a vessel which is kept constantly full.
8. Investigate the equations of motion of a particle moving in one plane under the action of given forces.

   Apply them to determine the orbit when the force is attractive and varies as the distance of the particle from a fixed point.
9. Investigate the equations of motion of a particle moving under the action of a central force.

   Apply them to determine the orbit when the force varies inversely as the square of the distance.
10. A particle is constrained to move on a smooth vertical curve ; find the velocity of the particle and the pressure on the curve.
11. Two particles attract each other according to the law of gravitation ; show that their centre of gravity either remains at rest or moves uniformly in a straight line. Show also how to determine the motion of one particle relatively to the other.
12. Explain D'Alembert's Principle. A heavy body is capable of motion round a horizontal axis, find the time of a small oscillation.

    For example, suppose the body a cube, and the axis coinciding with an edge of the cube.
13. Investigate the equations which determine the angular velocities of a rigid body about three principal axes through the centre of gravity of the body.

## SANSKRIT.

Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

June 13th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

ALL Sanskrit words should be written with Devanâgarî letters.
Marks will be given for good handwriting.
The questions should be answered in the same order in which they are printed.
The proper number should be attached to each answer.
Questions left unanswered should likewise be numbered and marked as "unanswered."

1. Give the Sanskrit name for grammar, and explain its origin and meaning.
2. Write all the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet which are formed by complete contact, and are called *Sparśa* by native grammarians
3. Apply the rules of sandhi to

दृह + ऋषिः,

प्र + ऋच्छति,

गजः + अस्ति,

विष्णो + आ,

तम् + युवा,

तम् + राजा,

तद् + हंति,

ज्योतिस् + मत्,

अप् + मयः,

तान् + च,

ताम् + जेता,

तान् + जेता.

4. Which letters are interchangeable with Visarga ?
5. Point out the mistakes, if any, in अवेति, तेजःकरः कमल्मु.
6. If verbs beginning with क्, ध्, ज्, are to be reduplicated, what letters are substituted in the reduplicated syllable for the initial letters ? Give instances.
7. Give the nominative singular of खंज्.
8. Give the nominative singular of स्त्री.
9. Give the accusative singular of पुंस्.
10. Give the instrumental singular of प्रत्यच्.

11. Give the dative singular of तर्यिच्.

12. Give the ablative singular of रुरुदृश्.

13. Give the genitive singular of पेचिवस्.

14. Give the locative singular of राजन्.

15. Give the vocative singular of शिवा.

16. Give the nominative dual of नामन्.

17. Give the instrumental dual of पर्णध्वस्.

18. Give the locative dual of पथिन्.

19. Give the nominative plural of श्वन्.

20. Give the accusative plural of वृत्रहन्.

21. Give the instrumental plural of गरीयस्.

22. Give the dative plural of अनड्वह्.

23. Give the ablative plural of अप्.

24. Give the genitive plural of धी.

25. Give the locative plural of सर्वशक्.

26. Give the dative singular of अक्षि.

27. Give the accusative singular of अदः, masc. fem. neut.

28. Give the instrumental plural of दृदं., masc. fem. neut.

29. Give the nominative dual of अहं.

30. Give the comparative degree of साधु.

31. Give the superlative degree of दूर.

32. Conjugate the present âtmanepada of चि (चिनोमि).

33. Conjugate the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of धा.

34. Give the first person dual of the imperfect parasmaipada of नश् (नश्यामि).

35. Give the first person singular of the imperative âtmanepada of तन् (तनोमि).

36. Give the second person dual of the potential âtmanepada of तुद् (तुदामि).

37. Give the second person plural of the present parasmaipada of द्विष् (द्वेष्मि).

38. Give the second person singular of the potential âtmanepada of युज् (युनज्मि).

39. Give the second person singular of the imperative parasmaipada of युज् (युनज्मि).

40. Give the third person singular of the imperfect parasmaipada of भृ (बिभर्मि).

41. Give the first person dual of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of नी.

42. Give the third person plural of the reduplicated perfect âtmanepada of भू.

43. Give the third person singular of the aorist parasmaipada of नी.

44. Give the third person plural of the aorist âtmanepada of क्षिप्.

45. Give the second person singular of the aorist âtmanepada of कृ.

46. Give the first person singular of the second future âtmanepada of दृ.

47. Give the third person singular of the precative âtmanepada of बुध्.

Note.—In Wilson's grammar the imperfect is called the first præterite; the reduplicated perfect, the second præterite; the aorist, the indefinite past or third præterite; the first future, the definite future; the second future, the indefinite future; the potential, the subjunctive mood; the precative, the optative mood. The grammatical terminology adopted in the questions is that used by Professor Benfey in his *Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language*, 1863.

48. Give an Avyayîbhâva, a Tatpurusha, a Karmadhâraya, a Dvigu, and a Bahuvîhi compound in Sanskrit, with a translation.

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*Translate into Sanskrit:—*

1. Bring the carriage and the two horses. The horses seem wild. We must have an experienced driver. How many yojanas is it from the hermitage to the sacred bathing-place of our teacher? We ought to take a present for our friend. Gather some flowers and fruits, and put them in a basket.

2. In former days a sage of the name of Kâtyâyana, having composed a work with the title of Bṛihatkathâ, consisting of seven hundred thousand verses, recited it to Kâṇabhuti. Afterwards Somadevabhaṭṭa, having made an extract from it, wrote the book called Kathâsaritsâgara. In this book the following story occurs: In the reign of king Nanda a pandit of the name of Uparvarsha had three pupils, Vararuchi, also called Kâtyâyana, Vyâḍi, and Pâṇini. Among these Pâṇini was the least gifted, and having been defeated by his fellow students, he went in

despair to the forest. There he worshipped Mahâdeva, and received from him a new grammar consisting of four parts. Vararuchi seeing the beauty of this new grammar, composed a work called Vârttika, in which he shortly explained the meaning and supplied certain deficiencies of Pâṇini's work. Vyâḍi composed another work, called Saṅgraha, consisting of a hundred thousand verses, in which he explained the reasons of many of the facts contained in Pâṇini's grammar. From that time all earlier grammars were neglected, and soon became lost altogether.

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## SANSKRIT.

Professor MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

June 13th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

Candidates should translate the first passage, and one only of the other two.

I.

*Translate into English :—*

अस्ति कान्यकुब्जविषये वीरसेनो नाम राजा । तेन वीरपुरनाम्नि नगरे तुंगबलो नाम राजपुत्रो भोगपतिः कृतः । स च महाधनस्तरुण एकदा स्वनगरे भ्राम्यन्नतिप्रौढयौवनां लावण्यवतीं नाम वणिक्पुत्रवधूमालोकयामास । ततः स्वहर्म्यं गत्वा स्मराकुलमतिस्तस्याः कृते दूतीं प्रेषितवान् ।

यतः । सन्मार्गे तावदास्ते प्रभवति पुरुषस्तावदेवेंद्रियाणां
लज्जां तावद्विधत्ते विनयमपि समालंबते तावदेव ।
भ्रूचापाकृष्टमुक्ताः श्रवणपथगता नीलपक्ष्माण एते
यावल्लीलावतीनां न हृदि धृतिमुषो दृष्टिबाणाः पतंति ॥

सापि लावण्यवती तदवलोकनक्षणात्प्रभृति स्मरशरप्रहारजर्जरितहृदया तदेकचित्ताभवत् ।

तथा ह्युक्तं । असत्यं साहसं माया मात्सर्यं चातिलुब्धता ।
निर्गुणत्वमशौचत्वं स्त्रीणां दोषाः स्वभावजाः ॥

अथ दूतीवचनं श्रुत्वा लावण्यवत्युवाच । अहं पतिव्रता कथमेतस्मिन्नधर्मे पतिलंघने प्रवर्ते ।

यतः । सा भार्या या गृहे दक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजावती ।
सा भार्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥
न सा भार्येति वक्तव्या यस्या भर्ता न तुष्यति ।
तुष्टे भर्तरि नारीणां संतुष्टाः सर्वदेवताः ॥

ततो यद्यदादिशति मे प्राणेश्वरस्तदेवाहमविचारितं करोमि। दूत्योक्तं। सत्यतममेतत्। लावण्यवत्युवाच। ध्रुवं सत्यमेतत्। ततो दूतिकया गत्वा तत्तत्सर्वं तुंगबलस्याग्रे निवेदितं। तच्छ्रुत्वा तुंगबलो ऽब्रवीत्। स्वामिनानीय समर्पयितव्येति कथमेतच्छक्यं। कुट्टन्याह। उपायः क्रियतां। ततः कुट्टन्युपदेशेन तं चारुदत्तनामानं वणिक्पुत्रं स राजपुत्रः सेवकं चकार। ततो ऽसौ तेन सर्वविश्वासकार्येषु नियोजितः। एकदा तेन राजपुत्रेण स्नातानुलिप्तेन कनकरत्नालंकारधारिणा प्रोक्तं। अद्यारभ्य मासमेकं गौरीव्रतं कर्तव्यं। तदत्र प्रतिरात्रमेकां कुलीनां युवतीमानीय समर्पय। सा मया यथोचितेन विधिना पूजयितव्या। ततः स चारुदत्तस्तथाविधां नवयुवतीमानीय समर्पयति। पश्चात्प्रच्छन्नः सन्किमयं करोतीति निरूपयति। स च तुंगबलस्तां युवतीमस्पृशन्नेव दूराद्वस्त्रालंकारगंधचंदनैः संपूज्य रत्नकं दत्त्वा प्रस्थापयति। अथ वणिक्पुत्रेण तदृष्ट्वोपजातविश्वासेन लोभाकृष्टमनसा स्ववधूं लावण्यवतीं समानीय समर्पिता॥

II.

बधमप्रतिरूपं तु महर्षेस्तस्य राघवः।
प्रलपन्नेव धर्मात्मा कौशल्यामिदमब्रवीत्॥
तदज्ञानान्महत्पापं कृत्वाहं व्याकुलेंद्रियः।
एकस्त्वचिंतयं बुद्ध्या कथं नु सुकृतं भवेत्॥
ततस्तं घटमादाय पूर्णं परमवारिणा।
आश्रमं तमहं प्राप यथाख्यातपथं गतः॥
तत्राहं दुर्बलावंधौ वृद्धावपरिणायकौ।
अपश्यं तस्य पितरौ लूनपक्षाविव द्विजौ॥
पादशब्दं तु मे श्रुत्वा मुनिर्वाक्यमभाषत।
किं चिरायसि मे पुत्र पानीयं क्षिप्रमानय॥
यन्न दत्तमिदं तात सलिले क्रीडता त्वया।
उत्कंठिता ते मातेयं प्रविश क्षिप्रमाश्रमं॥
यद्यलीकं कृतं पुत्र मात्रा ते यदिवा मया।
न तन्मनसि कर्तव्यं त्वया तात तपस्विना॥

त्वं गतिस्त्वगतीनां च चक्षुस्त्वं हीनचक्षुषां ।
समाश्रितास्त्वयि प्राणाः कथं त्वं नाभिभाषसे ॥
मुनिमव्यक्तया वाचा तमहं सज्यमानया ।
हीनव्यंजनया प्रेक्ष्य भीतचित्त इवाब्रुवं ॥
क्षत्रियो ऽहं दशरथो नाहं पुत्रो महात्मनः ।
सज्जनावमतं दुष्टमिदं प्राप्तं स्वकर्मजं ॥
भगवंश्चापहस्तो ऽहं सरयूतीरमागतः ।
जिघांसुः श्वापदं किंचिन्निपाने[2] वागतं गजं ॥
ततः श्रुतो मया शब्दो जले कुंभस्य पूर्यतः ।
द्विपो ऽयमिति मत्वा हि वाणेनाभिहतो मया ॥
गत्वा नद्यास्ततस्तीरमपश्यमिषुणा हृदि ।
विनिर्भिन्नं गतप्राणं शयानं भुवि तापसं ॥
ततस्तस्यैव वचनादुपेत्य परितप्यतः ।
स मया सहसा बाण उद्धृतो मर्मतस्तदा ॥
स चोद्धृतेन बाणेन तत्रैव स्वर्गमास्थितः ।
भगवंतावुभौ शोचन्वृद्धाविति विलप्य च ॥
अज्ञानाद्भवतः पुत्रः सहसाभिहतो मया ।
शेषमेवंगते यत्स्यात्तत्प्रसीदतु मे मुनिः ॥

III.

तत्र कपिलो नाम ज्ञातको ऽवदत् । अरे कौंडिन्य मूढो ऽसि तेनैवं विलपसि ।

शृणु । क्रोडीकरोति[1] प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता ।
धात्रीव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकस्य कः क्रमः ॥
क्व गताः पृथिवीपालाः ससैन्यबलवाहनाः ।
वियोगसाक्षिणी येषां भूमिरद्यापि तिष्ठति ॥
प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते ।
आमकुंभ इवांभःस्थो विशीर्णः सन्निभाव्यते ॥
आसन्नतरतामेति मृत्युर्जंतोर्दिने दिने ।
आघातं नीयमानस्य वध्यस्येव पदे पदे ॥

अनित्यं यौवनं रूपं जीवितं द्रव्यसंचयः ।
ऐश्वर्यं प्रियसंवासो मुह्येत्तत्र न पंडितः ॥
यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातां महोदधौ ।
समेत्य च व्यपेयातां तद्वद्भूतसमागमः ॥
यथा हि पथिकः कश्चिच्छायामाश्रित्य तिष्ठति ।
विश्रम्य च पुनर्गच्छेत्तद्वद्भूतसमागमः ॥
यावतः कुरुते जंतुः संबंधान्मनसः प्रियान् ।
तावंतोऽपि निखन्यंते हृदये शोकशंकवः ॥
नायमत्यंतसंवासो लभ्यते येन केनचित् ।
अपि स्वेन शरीरेण किमुताऽन्येन केनचित् ॥
संयोगो हि वियोगस्य सूचयति संभवं ।
अनतिक्रमणीयस्य जन्म मृत्योरिवागमं ॥
आपातरमणीयानां संयोगानां प्रियैः सह ।
अपथ्यानामिवान्नानां परिणामोऽतिदारुणः ॥
सुखास्वादपरो यस्तु संसारे सत्समागमः ।
स वियोगावसानत्वाद्दुःखानां धुरि युज्यते ॥
अत एव हि नेच्छंति साधवः सत्समागमं ।
यद्वियोगासिलूनस्य मनसो नास्ति भेषजं ॥
सुकृतान्यपि कर्माणि राजभिः सगरादिभिः ।
अथ तान्येव कर्माणि ते चापि प्रलयं गताः ॥
संचिंत्य संचिंत्य तमुग्रदंडं मृत्युं मनुष्यस्य विचक्षणस्य ।
वर्षाबुसिक्ता इव चर्मबंधाः सर्वे प्रयत्नाः शिथिलीभवंति ॥
यामेव रात्रिं प्रथमामुपैति गर्भे निवासं नरवीरलोकः ।
ततः प्रभृत्यस्खलितप्रयाणः स प्रत्यहं मृत्युसमीपमेति ॥

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QUESTIONS ON LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, AND RELIGION.

1. From what poem is the second extract taken which is given above for translation? Who were Râghava and Kauśalyâ?
2. What is the metre of the second extract? And what is the metre of the last verse in the third extract?
3. Who was Kapila? What works are ascribed to him?

4. Give the names of the four Vedas and one Brâhmana and one Sûtra belonging to each Veda respectively.
5. Where do we find the first traces of the Devanágarî alphabet? Has any alphabet been found in India written from right to left?

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## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy.

Professor Allman.

June 14th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Give the characters of the sub-kingdom *Vertebrata*.
2. Describe the central nervous system in an insect and in a gasteropod.
3. Enumerate the sources of animal heat.
4. Define the terms "dolichocephalic" and "brachycephalic," as applied to the human cranium, and mention a race in which the skull is characterized by its dolichocephalic form, and one in which it is brachycephalic.
5. Refer to its sub-kingdom, class, and order, each of the specimens marked A, B, C.

### Botany.

1. Describe spiral vessels. In what parts of the plant do they occur? Mention also those great groups of plants in which no spiral vessels are found.
2. What is the chemical composition of cellulose? by what test would you determine its presence? in what parts of plants does it occur?
3. Define the term "stipule," and mention one or more natural orders of plants in which the condition of these organs affords characters for the determination of the order. Describe in each case the special condition of the stipules on which the character is based.
4. Enumerate the parts which enter into the usual structure of the seed of an exogenous plant.

### Geology.

1. What is the stratigraphical position of the Trias? Cite the names of two or more fossils which are characteristic of this group of rocks.
2. State the evidence from which we infer that the solid crust of the earth has been subjected to local elevation and depression.
3. Contrast with one another the following fossils, pointing out the morphological changes which the first must undergo in order to convert it into each of the others:
    1. *Nautilus.*
    2. *Lituites.*
    3. *Orthoceras.*
4. What is the distribution in time of the following genera:
    1. *Orthoceras.*
    2. *Ceratites.*
    3. *Pterichthys.*
    4. *Pterodactylus.*

5. Name the genera to which the fossils marked A, B, C, respectively belong.

### Mineralogy.

1. What is meant by a *uniaxal*, and what by a *binaxal* crystal? How are these two conditions distributed among the crystallographic systems?
2. How is the relative hardness of minerals indicated in descriptive mineralogy?
3. Define the term "dimorphism" as applied to minerals, and give an example.
4. State qualitatively the chemical composition of the following minerals:
   1. *Emerald.*
   2. *Natrolite.*
   3. *Gypsum.*
   4. *Fluor Spar.*
   5. *Iceland Spar.*
5. Name the minerals marked A, B, C.

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## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism.

Balfour Stewart, Esq., M.A.

June 14th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

### Chemistry.

1. Describe shortly the ordinary method of preparing carbonate of soda from sea salt, stating the chemistry of the process.
2. How is grain tin formed, and what is the object of procuring the metal in this state?
   How are the salts of the protoxide of tin affected by—
   (1.) Caustic alkalis.
   (2.) Sulphuretted hydrogen?
3. Mention the chief desiccating agents, and state from which of these the water cannot be again expelled by heat alone.
4. A volume of gas equal to 3 cubic feet is known to be a mixture of light carburetted hydrogen and hydrogen, but the proportion in which these two gases occur together is not known. When the whole is mixed with oxygen and fired the diminution of volume caused by firing is equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, and on caustic potash being introduced there is a further diminution equal to 2 cubic feet. Find from this in what proportions the light carburetted hydrogen and hydrogen were mixed together.

### Electricity and Magnetism.

1. What will happen—
   (1.) If the outside of a charged Leyden jar be connected with the earth, the inside being insulated?
   (2.) If the inside of a charged jar be connected with the earth, the outside being insulated?
   Explain the difference between the two cases.

2. Describe a constant battery. What is the peculiar advantage of such an arrangement, and what is the advantage of amalgamating the zinc?
3. When a metallic disc is made to rotate at the surface of the earth, electrical currents are in general produced in the disc.
   How are these caused? Do they vanish in any position of the axis?
4. State the various reasons which exist for supposing that the magnetism of the earth is influenced by the sun.

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## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy.

Professor Allman.

June 14th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

### Zoology.

1. Enumerate the principal character of the order *marsupialia*, give the geographical distribution of this order, and cite one or more examples.
2. Name the sub-kingdom and class of animals to which the construction of coral reefs is due, and mention some British example of an animal belonging to this class.
3. Describe the changes which occur in the mammalian ovum during its development up to the formation of the Blastoderm.
4. Enumerate the structures met with in the human skin, taking them in succession from the more superficial to the deeper parts, and state to what the colour of the skin in the different races of man is due, and its exact seat.
5. Refer to its sub-kingdom, class, and order, each of the specimens marked A, B, C.

### Botany.

1. What are stomata, and what is their supposed function? Where do they occur in the plant?
2. Describe the action of plants on the atmosphere.
3. Enumerate the floral verticils in their order from without inwards. Distinguish the essential from the non-essential floral verticils; name some plant in which both kinds are present, and also one in which the essential verticils alone are present; name also some species of flowering plant in which the essential verticils do not co-exist in the same flower.
4. Describe the inflorescence of the Fig.

### Geology.

1. What are the more important characters from which we determine the relative ages of stratified rocks?
2. Define the term "cleavage" as applied to rock structure, and explain its origin.
3. State shortly the evidence which justifies us in attributing to ice a transporting agency in producing the phenomena of "the drift."
4. What is the distribution in time of the following genera?
   1. *Ammonites.*
   2. *Clymenia.*
   3. *Nummulites.*
   4. *Ichthyosaurus.*

5. Name the genera to which the fossils marked A, B, C, respectively belong.

### Mineralogy.

1. Enumerate the crystallographic systems, and describe their axes.
2. Refer to its proper crystallographic system each of the following minerals :
    1. *Iron Pyrites.*
    2. *Calcite.*
    3. *Galena.*
    4. *Quartz.*
3. Under what circumstances does iron chiefly occur in a native condition ?
4. State qualitatively the chemical composition of the following minerals ?
    1. *Orthoclase.*
    2. *Corundum*
    3. *Galena.*
    4. *Chalcopyrite.*
    5. *Albite.*
5. Name the minerals marked A, B, C.

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## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism.

Balfour Stewart, Esq., M.A.

June 14th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

### Chemistry.

1. The quantity of an organic substance (devoid of nitrogen) subjected to ultimate analysis was 4·750 grains. The carbonic acid produced was 7·31 grains, and the water 2·75 grains. State what you would imagine to be the constitution of 100 parts of the body.
2. How may pure hydrocyanic acid be formed, and what are its properties ? How may the strength of an aqueous solution of this acid be ascertained ?
3. State generally the principles upon which the spectrum analysis is based, and give at least two instances of its application in detecting the presence of substances. How may the spectra of gases be best obtained, and what does the behaviour of nitrogen in the spectroscope probably denote ?
4. Define the following terms, illustrating each by examples :—
    1. Compound radicals. 2. Law of volumes. 3. Isomorphism. Name those simple substances which have been obtained in different states of aggregation, and give a short account of these.

### Electricity and Magnetism.

1. When two insulated balls of metal are charged with electricity either of the same or of opposite names, the repulsion or attraction will vary with the distance according to a certain law, pro-

vided the balls be small, and their distance sufficiently great. What is this law, and how is it altered in each case when the balls are near one another?

2. A constant current is passing through a circuit formed of wires of the same material, but of different thicknesses. Show according to what law the amount of heat generated by the current in each second in a given weight of wire varies with the diameter of the wire.
3. Supposing that you had no body possessing magnetic properties, how could you form an instrument which would indicate the direction of the Earth's magnetic force?
4. What takes place when a magnetic bar is broken in the middle, and the parts separated? State what you imagine to be the explanation of the observed result.
5. What is meant by magnetic declination, and what is the direction at present of the secular change of this element at London?

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## GERMAN.

PROFESSOR G. KINKEL.

June 15th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

*Translate into English:*

In der Nähe des Dorfes Ellora und der späteren muhamedaniſchen Stadt Daulatabad, findet ſich eine Stelle, wo das Gebirge ſich in Form eines Halbkreiſes zieht, deſſen äußerſte Spitzen wohl eine engliſche Meile weit von einander entfernt ſind. Hier iſt der harte, rothe Granit theils zu Grotten ausgehöhlt, die mehrere Stockwerke über einander bilden, theils auch äußerlich bearbeitet, ſo daß der Fels, obgleich noch in einer feſten Maſſe und in ſeinem natürlichen Zuſammenhange mit dem Boden, dennoch den Anſchein eines ſelbſtſtändigen Bauwerkes hat. Dieſe ungeheuren, weit ausgedehnten Räume ſtellen offenbar nicht den Tempel Eines Gottes dar, ſondern verſchiedene Tempel vieler Götter, mit den nöthigen Räumen zur Wohnung der Prieſter und Einſiedler und zur Aufnahme eines ganzen Volkes von Pilgern. Ganze Gruppen von Höhlen zeigen ſich dann wieder als ein zuſammenhangendes Ganzes, als der Tempel Eines Gottes. In mehreren Stockwerken über einander, von großen Säulenreihen getragen, ziehen ſich dieſe Grotten, mit Treppen, Gallerien, Vorhöfen, Brücken von Felſen über gleichfalls in Felſen gehauene Kanäle, wohl eine Stunde weit. Ein großer Theil dieſer Grotten, iſt noch nicht näher unterſucht; manche mögen durch die Zeit zerſtört, durch die wuchernde Vegetation verdeckt ſein. Ueberall iſt der Zugang beſchwerlich; durch enge tiefe Felſenriſſe, wo Papageienzüge und andere Vögelarten erſt verjagt werden müſſen, über Waſſerfälle und durch dichtes Gebüſch führt der Weg ſelbſt zu den größten Tempeln. Um ſo mehr contraſtirt die feine, juwelierartige Ornamentirung mit der Wildheit der umgebenden Felſen. Faſt alle Gottheiten der indiſchen Mythologie, ſogar die Kriege welche Ramayana und Mahabarata beſingen, kommen in dieſen Sculpturen vor, und der Cultus des dreiköpfigen Brahma oder des gewaltigen Siva ſcheint vorherrſchend. Aber die Zeit und das Volk, den Namen des Erbauers oder der Beherrſcher, ſelbſt des Prieſtergeſchlechtes, das hier ſo Mächtiges hervorrufen konnte, nennt keine Geſchichte, ſogar die ſonſt überall ſo geſchäftige Tradition ſchweigt darüber.

*Schnaase, Geschichte der bildenden Künste.*

Schwert und Pflug.

Einſt war ein Graf, ſo geht die Mähr,
Der fühlte daß er ſterbe,
Die beiden Söhne rief er her,
Zu theilen Hab' und Erbe.

Nach einem Pflug, nach einem Schwert
Rief da der alte Degen;
Das brachten ihm die Söhne werth,
Da gab er ſeinen Segen:

"Mein erſter Sohn, mein ſtärkſter Sproß,
Du ſollſt das Schwert behalten,
Die Berge mit dem ſtolzen Schloß,
Und aller Ehren walten.

"Doch Dir, nicht minder liebes Kind,
Dir ſei der Pflug gegeben;
Im Thal, wo ſtille Hütten ſind,
Dort magſt Du friedlich leben."

So ſtarb der lebensmüde Greis,
Als er ſein Gut vergeben.
Die Söhne hielten das Geheiß
Treu durch ihr ganzes Leben.

Doch ſprecht, was ward denn aus dem Stahl,
Dem Schloſſe und dem Krieger?
Was ward denn aus dem ſtillen Thal,
Was aus dem ſchwachen Pflüger?

O fragt nicht nach der Sage Ziel!
Euch künden rings die Gauen:
Der Berg iſt wüſt, das Schloß zerfiel,
Das Schwert iſt längſt zerhauen.

Doch liegt das Thal voll Herrlichkeit
Im lichten Sonnenſchimmer;
Da wächst und reift es weit und breit:
Man ehrt den Pflug noch immer.

*Müller von Königswinter.*

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*Translate into German:*

In the reign of Charles II. the coffee houses of London were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his coffee house to learn the news and to discuss it. Every coffee house had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became what the journalists of our time have been called, a fourth estate of the realm. Nobody was excluded from these places who laid down his penny at the bar. Yet every rank and profession. and every shade of religious and political opinion, had its own head quarters. There were houses near St. James's Park where fops

(Gecken) congregated, their heads and shoulders covered with black or flaxen wigs, not less ample than those which are now worn by the Chancellor and by the Speaker of the House of Commons. The atmosphere was like that of a perfumer's shop. Tobacco in any other form than that of richly-scented snuff, was held in abomination. If any clown (Knote), ignorant of the usages of the house, called for a pipe, the sneers of the whole assembly and the short answers of the waiters soon convinced him that he had better go somewhere else. Nor indeed would he have had far to go, for, in general, the coffee houses reeked with tobacco like a guard-room (Wachtstube); and strangers sometimes expressed their surprise that so many people should leave their own firesides to sit in the midst of eternal fog and stench.

MACAULAY.

*Subject for an Essay in German.*

Über den Einfluß des Meeres auf den Charakter der Küstenbewohner.

N.B.—*The German should be written in the German handwriting.*

## GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

Professor G. KINKEL.

June 15th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

### GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the nominative singular of—Banden—Bänder—Arbeitsleute—Gevatterinnen—Knaben—Masten—Zäune—wir—sie—Bediente—Fässer—Brandenburger—Überläufer.
2. Decline—ein kleiner Knabe—dieſe gute Mutter—rother Wein—unſer ſchwarzes Pferd.
3. Write six simple sentences in which the verbs—ſitzen—blaſen—begegnen—bedürfen—reuen—ſchämen—are used.
4. Which German prepositions may govern more than one case, and how do their meanings differ according to the case which they govern?
5. Where do you place the verb in German in an independent sentence? Where in a dependent (or accessory) clause? Where in a question? Where in a command? Write one example of each class of sentences.

### LITERARY QUESTIONS.

(*All the following questions may be answered either in German or in English.*)

1. To which style of poetry does the Nibelungenlied belong? Is it known when, where, and by whom it was modelled into its present form?
2. Who was Hans Sachs?
3. Was Shakspere ever acted on the German stage previously to his revival in England through Garrick?
4. Narrate briefly the plot of any play of Lessing, Gœthe, or Schiller.
5. Name the leading German novelists of the day, and their principal works.

### Historical Questions.

1. Enumerate the several dynasties of German emperors, from Charlemagne down to the Reformation, and state the years (or centuries) when each of them succeeded to the throne.
2. Which where the seven states of Germany (or were there ever more) that conferred upon their rulers the title and function of Elector?
3. Through whom, and by what means, did the House of Hapsburg first obtain ascendancy in the German Empire?
4. How and when, did the House of Hohenzollern gain possession of the Margraviate of Brandenburg?
5. How, and when, did Germany obtain the liberty of the press?
6. Enumerate the great inventions and discoveries due to Germans, and give the names of their authors.

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## ITALIAN.

Sir James Lacaita.

June 16th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

*Translate into English Prose the following Extracts.*

*Matilda apparisce a Dante.*

Co' piè ristetti, e con gli occhi passai
Di là dal fiumicello, per mirare
La gran variazion de' freschi mai.
E là m'apparve, sì com'egli appare
Subitamente cosa che disvia
Per maraviglia tutt'altro pensare,
Una donna soletta che si gia
Cantando ed iscegliendo fior da fiore,
Ond'era pinta tutta la sua via.
Deh, bella donna, ch'a'raggi d'amore
Ti scaldi, s'io vo' or credere a' sembianti
Che soglion esser testimon del cuore
Vegnati voglia di trarreti avanti,
Diss'io a lei, verso questa riviera,
Tanto ch'io possa intender che tu canti.
Tu mi fai rimembrar dove e qual era
Proserpina nel tempo che perdette
La madre lei, ed ella primavera.
Come si volge con le piante strette
A terra ed intra se, donna che balli,
E piede innanzi piede appena mette;
Volsesi in su' vermigli ed in su' gialli
Fioretti verso me, non altrimenti
Che vergine, che gli occhi onesti avvalli.
E fece i prieghi miei esser contenti
Sì appressando sè, che 'l dolce suono
Veniva a me co' suoi intendimenti.

Dante, Purgatorio, xxviii, 34-60.

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*Il Sabato del Villaggio.*

La donzelletta vien dalla campagna,
In sul calar del sole,
Col suo fascio dell'erba e reca in mano
Un mazzolin di rose e di viole,
Onde, siccome suole,
Ornare ella si appresta
Dimani, al dì di festa, il petto e il crine.
Siede con le vicine
Su la scala a filar la vecchierella,
Incontro là dove si perde il giorno ;
E novellando vien del suo buon tempo,
Quando ai dì della festa ella si ornava,
Ed ancor sana e snella
Solea danzar la sera intra di quei
Ch'ebbe compagni dell'età più bella.....

LEOPARDI.

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*Ufficio del padre di famiglia.*

Voglio io porvi innanzi agli occhi quello che debbe fare un padre di famiglia, con una bene accomodata ed atta similitudine. Voi vedete il ragno quanto egli ha nelle sue reti le cordicine tutte in modo sparse in razzi, che ciascuna di quelle, benchè sia per lungo spazio tesa, pure il suo principio e nascimento si vede principiare ed uscire dal mezzo. Nel quale luogo lo industrioso animale osserva sua sedia e mansione, e quivi dimora, tessuto e ordinato il suo lavoro, e sta sempre desto: che se ogni minima cordicina fosse tocca, subito la sente, subito si rappresenta, subito provvede. Così faccia il padre della famiglia. Distingua le sue cose ; tengale in modo che a lui solo facciano capo ed a lui sieno ordinate : e fermisi ne' più sicuri luoghi, stia in mezzo attento e presto a vedere, udire, sentire tutto : sicchè quando e ove bisogna provvedere, subito vi provvegga.

PANDOLFINI.

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*Translate into Italian prose.*

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land !
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd,
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand !

SCOTT.

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Rogers is silent, and it is said, severe. When he does talk, he talks well ; and, on all subjects of taste, his delicacy of expression is pure as his poetry. If you enter his house, his drawing-room, his library, you of yourself say, this is not the dwelling of a common mind. There is not a gem, a coin, a book, thrown aside on his chimney-piece, his sofa, his table, that does not bespeak an almost fastidious elegance in the possessor. But this very delicacy must be the misery of his existence. Oh, the jarrings his disposition must have encountered through life!

BYRON.

## ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

SIR JAMES LACAITA.

June 16th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

### GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the gender and the plural number of the following words:—
   *Profeta, miglio, dilemma, costume, fame, metropoli, gioventù.*
2. How is the comparative formed in Italian? When is the English *than* rendered by *di, del, dello*, ec., and when by *che?*
3. Illustrate by examples in how many ways a passive tense may be expressed in Italian.
4. Conjugate the reflective verbs *accorgersi* and *sovvenirsi* in the present tenses of the indicative and subjunctive moods.
5. Illustrate by examples when the verb *vivere* is conjugated in the compound tenses with *avere*, and when with *essere*.
6. Translate into Italian—"I esteem *neither* him *nor* his brother."
7. What preposition do infinitives take after verbs of motion, such as *andare, venire*, ec.?

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### LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. What are Leopardi's principal works?
2. At what time did Luigi Alamanni live; what was his principal poem; and who was his great protector?
3. When did Filicaia, Fulvio Testi, and Alessandro Guidi flourish, and what were their works?
4. State what you know of Metastasio and his works.
5. Was Vasari remarkable only as a painter, or was he also a writer?

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### HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. What are the present political divisions of Italy?
2. When and by whom were the independent republican governments of Siena and Genoa put an end to?
3. When did the Congress of Verona take place, and what was its chief object?
4. When and where did the Normans make their appearance in Italy, and which were their first possessions?
5. When did the Masaniello insurrection take place, and what was the immediate cause of it?
6. Which was the last sovereign of the house of Hohenstaufen in Italy, and what was his end?

## ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

June 17th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Explain the following terms of Arabic Grammar:

   واحد مذكر تثنية مونث منتوح مشدد

2. Write down the preterite, aorist, imperative, and active participles from the following infinitives of increased triliteral verbs; viz.,

   تصريف تجاهل مقاتلة استنصار

3. Reduce the above infinitives to their triliteral roots; and describe the peculiar properties of increased triliteral verbs on the form or measure تجاهل

4. How do the particles اذما لم لن اذن affect the aorist of verbs? Give an example of each.
5. Give some account of the conquests achieved by the Arabs during the first century after the death of Mahommed.
6. What knowledge of India did the Arabs possess in former times, and what was the nature of their commerce with that country?
7. Describe the circumstances attending the assassination of the Caliphs Omar and Ali.
8. At what period did the Moslems first make their appearance in Hindostan; and in whose reign was Lahore governed by a Mahommedan ruler?

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*Translated into Arabic :—*

And when I had acquainted them with that which had befallen me, and mentioned the misfortune which had overtaken me, they said, Verily, this is a wonderful thing! but how didst thou escape from the infidels, and how didst thou pass by their island, for they are a numerous people, and no one is safe from them, nor can any pass by them. So I related all that had occurred from first to last. Then they made me sit among them until evening, and congratulated me on my safety, and brought me some food, of which, being hungry, I ate abundantly; and when they brought me before their King I saluted him respectfully, and he welcomed me, and treated me with honor, and inquired of me my story. I then arose from the presence of the King, and amused myself with a sight of his city: and lo! it was a flourishing city, abounding with inhabitants and wealth, and with food, and markets, and goods, and sellers, and buyers.

## ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

June 17th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

*Translate into English:—*

حَدَّثني و الدي اعطَيْتُ احمدبْنَ السَّبّ الدَّلّال ثَوْباً و قُلْتُ بِعْهُ لى و بَيِّنْ هَذاالعَيْبَ الّذي فيه لمن يَشْتَريه و اَرَيْتُهُ خرقاً في الثوب فمضي و جَاء في آخر النّهار فدَفَعَ اِليَّ ثمنَهُ و قال بِعْتُهُ علي رجلٍ اعجميّ غريبٍ بَهذه الدَّنانير فقلتُ له و أَريتَهُ العيبَ و اعلمتَهُ به فقال لا و اللّهِ أُنسِيْتُ ذلك فقلتُ لا جزاكَ اللّهُ خَيْرا اِمْضِ معي اليهِ و ذهبتُ مَعَهُ و قصدنا مكانَهُ فلم نَجِدْهُ فسألنا عَنْهُ فقيل انّه رحَلَ الي مَكّةَ مع قافلةِ الحاجّ فاخَذْتُ صفةَ الرّجلِ من الدّلّال و اكتَرَيْتُ دابّةً و لحقتُ القافلةَ و سالتُ عن الرّجل فدُلِلْتُ عَلَيْهِ فقلتُ له الثّوب الفُلانّي الّذي شريتَهُ اَمْسِ من فُلان بكذاوكذافيه عيب فَهاتهِ و خُذْ ذهبَكَ فقام و اَخْرَجَ الثّوبَ و طافَ علي العيب حتّي و جَدَهُ فلمّا رأَه قال ياشَيْخُ اَخْرِجْ ذَهَبي حتّي اَراه و كنتُ مّا قبضتُهُ لم اُميّزْهُ و لم اَنْتَقِدْهُ فاخرجتُهُ فلمّا رأَه قال هَذا ذَهَبي اِنْتَقِدْهُ يا شيخ قال فنظرتُ فاذاهو مغشوش لا يُساوي شيأً فاخذَهُ و رَمي به و قال لي قد اشتريتُ منك هذا الثّوبَ علي عَيْبِه بهذا الذّهبِ و دَفَع اِليَّ مقدارذلك الذّهب المغشوش ذهبا جيّداً و عدتُ به

## 4.—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SET AT THE FURTHER EXAMINATION IN 1865 OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1864; TOGETHER WITH THE REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THAT EXAMINATION.

9. In June or July 1865, a further Examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects :—

| | | Marks. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sanskrit - - - - - | 500 |
| | Vernacular Languages of India (each) - | 400 |
| | *** Each candidate may name one or two languages; but he must pass either in Sanskrit or in a vernacular language current in the Presidency or division of Presidency which he has selected. | |
| 2. | The History and Geography of India - | 350 |
| 3. | The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law - - - - - | 1,200 |
| 4. | Political Economy - - - - | 350 |

In this, as in the preceding Examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Further Examination, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the Further Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Further Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Further Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.—The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

NOTE.—(1.) *All persons appointed to the Civil Service will be required to attend at the India Office to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenant, and for giving a bond for* 1,000*l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same The stamps payable by civilians on their appointment amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(2.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, with the view of meeting the expenses to be incurred by selected candidates during the interval which must elapse before they can proceed to India, it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l. to each selected candidate who shall have passed the further examination in* 1865 *to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(4.) *Candidates rejected at the further examination of* 1865 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination in* 1866.

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## INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO CANDIDATES.

*** *This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the Examination.*

### ORDER OF THE FURTHER EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA, JUNE 1865.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *At Burlington House, Piccadilly.* | *Monday, 19th June.* | 10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M. | | Law. |
| | | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| | *Tuesday, 20th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | |
| | | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| | *Wednesday, 21st June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Hindustani and Tamil. |
| | | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| | *Thursday, 22d June.* | 10 A.M. | 1.30 P.M. | History and Geography of India. |
| | | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | Political Economy. |
| | *Friday, 23d June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Sanskrit, Gujeratti, and Mahratti. |
| | | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| *At 6, Craig's Ct., Charing Cross.* | *Saturday, 24th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Bengali and Telugu. |
| | | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| | *Monday, 26th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Hindi. |
| | | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| | *Tuesday 27th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Persian. |
| | | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |
| | *Wednesday, 28th June.* | 10 A.M. | 1 P.M. | Arabic. |
| | | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. | |

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1. No candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
2. Candidates are requested to write on one side only of the paper supplied to them.
3. No candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted.
4. Candidates wishing for explanations of the questions before them should apply to the Examiners.

5. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.
6. The result of the Examination will be communicated by letter to each candidate towards the end of July.

*Civil Service Commission,*
*Dean's Yard, London, S.W.,*
*22nd May* 1865.

EXAMINERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Law | M. BERNARD, Esq.<br>E. S. DALE, Esq.<br>F. LUSHINGTON, Esq. |
| History and Geography of India | E. B. COWELL, Esq. |
| Political Economy | C. NEATE, Esq. |
| Hindustani | FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq. |
| Tamil | C. F. CHAMIER, Esq. |
| Sanskrit | E. B. COWELL, Esq. |
| Gujeratti | DÁDÁBHÁI NAOROJI, Esq. |
| Mahratti | W. S. PRICE, Esq. |
| Bengali | E. B. COWELL, Esq. |
| Telugu | J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq. |
| Hindi | FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq. |
| Persian | Col. OUSELEY. |
| Arabic | Col. OUSELEY. |

NOTE.—*It is requested that the Candidate will acknowledge the receipt of these Instructions by writing his name on the enclosed envelope and returning it through the Post.*

## GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

M. BERNARD, Esq., MA.

June 19th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. What is law? What are the chief benefits secured by the existence of law? Explain how it operates to produce these benefits.
2. Give a brief methodical classification of the means by which property might be acquired under Roman law, and a like classification for English law; and point out what parts of the classification belong to general jurisprudence.
3. Define "obligation," "sanction," "contract," "sale," "hiring," and "servitude." Where your definitions are borrowed from Roman law, examine how far they are adequate.
4. State the points of agreement, and those of difference, between the Roman and the English law of partnership.
5. What is the law of England respecting slavery? How long has it been settled? What are Bentham's objections to slavery, and how far are they exhaustive?
6. What are the legal disabilities of alienage; and how may naturalisation be obtained? Who, by Common Law or statute, are regarded as "natural-born subjects" of the British Crown? Are there any general principles of law on this point?

7. What different conceptions are represented by the word "persona" in Roman law? How far do they exist in English law?
8. Under what circumstances, and on what principle, did the Roman law permit legitimation *per subsequens matrimonium?* Is this permitted by the law of any modern European countries, and under what conditions? When, and with what result, was the question raised in England?
9. What, in Bentham's vocabulary, are the meanings of the phrases "derivative evil," "consequential evil," "evil of the second order?" Illustrate by examples the uses for which Bentham employs this classification.
10. Distinguish the meanings of the words *hæres* and heir; and point out the difference between the Roman conception of a will and the English conception of it.
11. "*Quod nullius est naturali ratione occupanti conceditur.*" Explain this. What reasons may be given for vesting the ownership of a thing in the first taker? To what things chiefly has the principle of occupancy being applied?
12. On what grounds, and within what limits, is it right that judges should adhere to precedents? What are Bentham's views on this point? What is the English practice, and was there anything like it or analogous to it at Rome?
13. What limitations are there on the Royal prerogative as regards the erection of courts of justice, the creation of offices, the regulation of weights and measures, and of the currency?
14. What modes of taxation existed under the Plantagenets; what are at present the chief heads of taxation, and how long have they existed?

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## HINDU AND MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

E. S. Dale, Esq.

June 19th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

### Hindu Law.

1. What is the subject of the treatise called the Dáya Bhága, and in what part of India is it an authority?
2. How many descriptions of property are there according to Hindu law? Name them.
3. *A* dies leaving three legitimate sons, who were living in union with him at the time of his death. In what shares and proportions would the property of the deceased be divided?
4. Did the right of Primogeniture ever prevail to any and what extent.
5. Can (Kuláchar) family usage alter the descent of property? and if so, what evidence is necessary to establish family usage?
6. What is Stridhan? of what does it consist according to Manu?
7. Of what property, according to the law of Bengal, may a father make an unequal partition? and what is the difference in this respect between the law of Bengal and the law of Benares?
8. What evidence would be the best and most conclusive as to whether a partition of property had or had not been made? If the members of the family had been living together, on whom would rest the onus of proving that they were separate or were a joint family?

9. Under what circumstances has a married woman the power to make a binding contract ?
10. What is the effect of adoption in the Dattaka form on the son adopted ? and what claims have his own family to property to which he may have succeeded by adoption, in the event of his not leaving issue ?
11. State the age when minority ends according to the regulations of government, the doctrine of the schools of Bengal, Benares, and Mithila respectively.
12. What is the duty of the guardian of a minor with respect to the just debts of the minor's father (who has left ample assets). State reasons for the opinion you advance.

### Mahammadan Law.

1. Is there any distinction between real and personal, ancestral and acquired, property in the Mahammadan law of inheritance ?
2. What are the respective rights of the first and other sons in the property of a deceased Mahammadan ?
3. State how, and in what order, the assets of a deceased Mahammadan are applicable before distribution amongst his descendants ; and to what extent a Mahammadan may dispose of his property by will.
4. What class of persons are called Sharers, and what class Residuaries ? When and what do the latter take ; and under what circumstances are distant kindred admitted ?
5. What is the largest share a husband can take in his wife's property, and what is the largest share a wife can take in her husband's property ? Is the share of either diminished under any, and if any, what circumstances, and to what extent ?
6. What is Willa according to Imamya or Shia law ? How many and what are the descriptions of Willa ?
7. What are the conditions necessary for contracting a valid marriage ? Distinguish the conditions the absence of which renders it void, from those which render it voidable only.
8. When is a guardian at liberty to sell the immovable property of his ward ?
9. When may endowed property be sold by judicial authority ?
10. When may endowed property be exchanged for other property ?

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## THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, AND THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

E. S. Dale, Esq.

June 20th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

### Indian Penal Code.

1. State in each of the four following cases of culpable homicide whether *A* has or has not been guilty of murder, giving the reasons on which your decision is founded :

   (*a.*) *Z* gives great and sudden provocation to *A* ; *A* attempts to kill *Z*, but *Z* escapes. *A* in his frenzy turns upon *Y*, the wife of *Z*, and inflicts a death wound upon her.

(*b.*) *A* is accused of forgery ; *Z*, a police officer, is sent with a warrant to arrest *A*, who on seeing the warrant is so incensed by the insult, that he loses his power of self-control and kills *Z* :

(*c.*) *A* being insulted by *B*, a man of low caste, attempts to strike him ; whereupon *B* seizes the stick, and takes it from *A* ; at which *A* is transported with rage, and inflicts a mortal wound upon *B* :

(*d.*) *Z* assaults *A* with a cane, not in such a manner as to do him grievous hurt. *A* draws a pistol ; but *Z* still continues the attack. *A*, believing that he cannot by other means protect himself from the assault of *Z*, shoots him dead.

2. What degree of intoxication, and under what circumstances, is intoxication an excuse for crime ? When and under what circumstances, is it not an excuse for crime ?
3. When would the making a false document be deemed to be a forgery, and when a false trade-mark ?
4. What is a Thug ?
5. *A* is in charge of several carts carrying merchandize. *Z* turns the bullocks attached to one of the carts into a bye-lane, in order that he may dishonestly take the goods. *A* detects *Z*, who makes off without any of the property. Has *Z* committed any, and if any, what offence ?
6. *A*, a poor man, takes an ornament which he knows is not worth more than 5 rupees to *B*, and asks him to advance money upon it. *B*, knowing *A* as a reputed thief, and thinking the property has been stolen, believes it to be of the value of 100 rupees, and only asks *A* to account for the possession of it. *A*, anxious not to undeceive *B* as to the value of the ornament, states falsely that it had been entrusted to him to pawn. *B* does not believe *A*'s statement, but still thinking that it has been stolen advances 50 rupees to *A* ; and to escape detection, and feeling secure that the ornament will not be redeemed, melts it immediately and discovers the metal to be worthless. *B* then charges *A* with cheating. Presuming the facts to be proved as stated, you are required to give judgment on the case with your reasons in detail.
7. *A* on leaving home sends part of his baggage by *Z*, the owner of a boat, who carries goods for the public. The rest of *A*'s baggage is in charge of his servant *Y*, who accompanies him. Both *Z* and *Y* sell the property respectively entrusted to them, and make away with the proceeds. State the offence of each respectively.
8. When is theft robbery ?
9. When is extortion robbery ?
10. What is Dacoity ?

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## Code of Criminal Procedure.

1. What is a warrant, and what is a summons ? When, as a general rule, should a warrant be issued, and when a summons, against an accused person ?
2. If a person summoned for an offence is not to be found, with what persons may the summons be left ? In case there cannot be found any proper person with whom to leave the summons, what should the serving officer do ?

3. By whom may a warrant be issued for the arrest of a European British subject charged with an offence triable by a High Court? and by whom may such person, for such offence, be held to bail or committed?
4. What is the duty of a magistrate to whom a complaint is made, which he has jurisdiction to entertain, before he issues a summons or warrant?
5. When may a person authorized by a warrant to search a house, break open an outer door?
6. Is the place where a magistrate sits for the trial of any complaint or for holding any preliminary investigation into a case triable by a higher Court, an open court in which the public have a right to be present? Has a magistrate ever, and if ever when, and under what circumstances, a discretional right to exclude all persons therefrom?
7. Has a magistrate when holding a preliminary inquiry in a case triable by a Court of Session a right to question the accused? Can he administer an oath to him? or enforce an answer from him?
8. Can witnesses on behalf of the accused in a preliminary inquiry in a case triable by a Court of Session, be compelled (like witnesses for the prosecution) to attend; and has a magistrate any discretion to refuse to take evidence for the defence.
9. What will justify a magistrate in admitting to bail a person whom he has determined to send to trial accused of an offence entered as not bailable in column 5 of the Schedule to Act 25 of 1865?
10. *A* having committed a theft within the jurisdiction of the magistrate of Zillah *Z*, admits the charge. The stolen property is found to have been conveyed within the jurisdiction of the magistrate of Zillah *Y* by *A*, and received partly by *B* and partly by *C*. *A*, *B*, and C are brought before the magistrate of Zillah *Z*. *A* is convicted of the theft, *B* is convicted of dishonestly receiving the property stolen by *A*. There is not evidence to fix the crime of which *B* has been convicted on *C* in respect of the property stolen by *A*, but the magistrate of Zillah *Z* convicts him of the same offence of which *B* has been convicted in respect of property stolen in Zillah *X*. Has the magistrate of Zillah *Z* exceeded his jurisdiction in convicting all or any, and which, of the three offenders? If so, how, when, and why has he exceeded his jurisdiction?
11. When can the examination of a witness taken in a preliminary investigation before a magistrate be given in evidence before a Court of Session.
12. What is necessary to make a dying declaration receivable in evidence?

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## THE CHARTER OF JUSTICE, &c., AND THE PROCEDURE OF THE CIVIL COURTS IN INDIA.

E. S. Dale, Esq.

June 20th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

### Charter of Justice, &c.

1. What are the local limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court?

2. When has the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction power to determine suits for land or other immovable property, and what will give the High Court the like jurisdiction in respect of other cases ?
3. What do you understand by the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court ?
4. From what Courts has the High Court appellate jurisdiction in civil cases ?
5. State what substantive law is administered by the High Court :—
   1st. In the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.
   2d. In the exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction.
   3d. In the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction in civil cases.
6. From what criminal courts has the High Court appellate jurisdiction ?
7. Is there any, and, if any, what, appeal from the High Court to the Privy Council in criminal cases ?

### Procedure of the Civil Courts in India.

1. How are the claims of minors, lunatics, and idiots enforced ?
2. Are Hindoo, Mahommedan, or English married women subject to any, and, if any, what disqualifications as suitors in claims against either their husbands or strangers ? And how are the claims of each respectively enforced ?
3. Can a person be sued for damages on account of an act for which he has been punished in a criminal court ?
4. Is one who has been a prosecutor in a criminal court liable for damages consequent on the charge brought by him in the criminal court which has been dismissed ? And will it be sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to damages in such case if he prove dismissal of the charge against him in the criminal court ; or what must a plaintiff in such case prove to entitle him to damages ?
5. When would the time begin to run under the Law of Limitations—
   In case of debts generally ;
   On bond for payment of money ;
   On note payable at sight ;
   On note payable by instalments ;
   On a guarantee ;
   On sale of goods ?
6. What persons should be made parties to a suit, and what is the effect of omitting a necessary party ?
7. If a person having an interest in a suit, not in any way adverse, but agreeing with that of the plaintiff, refuses to join in the action, should such person be made a party to the suit in any and what way ?
8. In case of a contract entered into by one who is only an agent for another, when is it necessary to make such agent a party in an action, and when not ?
9. Should or should not an arbitrator be made a party to a suit for enforcing an award, and why should he or should he not be made a party ?
10. What particulars should a judge see that every plaint contains before he receives it.
11. If on the hearing the plaintiff only appears, what must be done before taking the cause *ex parte ?* If the defendant only appears, and does not admit the claim, what is the court to do ? And what effect will the plaintiff's negligence have on his rights ?

12. In the cases above mentioned is there any, and, if any, what remedy for the defendant in the first or the plaintiff in the latter case, under any, or, if any, what circumstances ?
13. How is an absconding witness compelled to appear ?
14. Can one party to a suit by any, and, if by any, by what means compel another party to that suit to appear and give evidence therein as a witness ?
15. What do you understand by secondary evidence ? when is secondary evidence admissible to prove the contents of a document ?
16. What is understood by hearsay ? State some of the reasons why this kind of evidence is not admitted, as a general rule.
17. How far are entries in books of stewards, receivers, &c. admitted in evidence after their death ?
18. To what extent are books kept in the ordinary course of business evidence.

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## HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

June 21st. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1.

Translate the three following extracts into English :—

a. اِس مدرسہ مین انگریزي عربي اَور سنسکرت اَور فارسي اُردو پڑھاے جاوینگے * هر شخص کو اِختیار هوگا کِه جَونسي یا جَون جَونسي زبان چاهے تحصیل کرے * مگر مَیں تُمکو جتاتا هُون کِه اِس زمانه مین انگریزي زبان کا تحصیل کرنا نِهایت ضرور هَي * قطع نظر عُمده نوکریون کے مِلنے اَور مُعزز عُهدون کے حاصِل هونے کے بغَیر انگریزي جانّے هم اپنے روزمرّه کے ضرورِي کام بهي بخُوبي نهین کر سکتے * بغَیر انگریزي جانّے بخُوبي تِجارت نهین هو سکتا حکّام سے بخُوبي اِرتباط حاصِل نهین هوتا قوانین اَور احکام سرکاري کا بخُوبي منشا سمجهه مین نهین آتا مُلکون کا اَور زمانه کا مُطلق حال معلُوم نهین هوتا یهان تک کِه کبهي ریل پر جاوین تو یِه نهین معلُوم هوتا کِه کَونسے دروازه سے آوین اَور کَونسے دروازه سے جاوین * پس سمجهو کِه همکو کِس قدر انگریزي پڑهنے کِي ضرورت هَي ۞

b. هندي کتابون مين بنارس کا نام بارانسي بهي لکها هي اس لے که يه بستي درميان دريائے برنه اور اسي کے واقع هي * کاشي بهي اسکو کهتے هين اور مهاديو سے منسوب کرتے هين * غرض شهر مذکور نهايت قديم هي * عمارات اُسکي سنگين و پُخته و بُلند اکثر لبِ دريا * اور سوائے اسکے اندر باهر بستي کے هزارون بتُخانے انگنت شوالے سيکڑون کنُدهه * اور تهاکُر يهان کا بسيسرناتهه چُنانچه اُسکا بڑا مندر تها عالمگير نے تڑواکر وهان ايک مسجد بڑي عاليشان بناي * شهر کے لوگ اُسکو بسيسر کي مسجد کهتے هين * قصه کوتاه شهر مذکور اب بهي آباد هي ليکن کوُچے اُسکے نهايت تنگ و تاريک و بدبو * بلکه بعضے گليون مين تو دهوُپ کا بهي کُذر نهين هوتا * اِس باعث زمين وهان کي شتر سيلي رهتي هي *

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*c.* Mutaqaddimîn qiyâs karte the ki zamîn gol hai, aur gardish kartî hai ; lekin we is bât ko ṣâbit na kar sake. Hâl ke failsûf zamîn ke andar ke maẓmûn kî bâbat isî ṭaraḥ se qiyâs karte hain. Zamîn men, jahân kahîn ham khodte, chaṭân par âte hain. Usse ba'ze failsûf yih natîja nikâlte hain, ki tamâm zamîn ek baṛâ gol patthar hai, aur ki miṭṭî farsûda chaṭân se banî, aur ṣirf zamîn kâ chhilkâ hai, aur us chaṭân kî ghâṭîon aur wâdîon men gahrî hai ; lekin jahân ghâṭî aur wâdî nahîn, wahân nange chaṭân naẓar âte hain. Lekin aisâ ho nahîn saktâ ; kyûnki jwâlâmukhî âg aur gudâkhta chaṭân ugâltî hai, aur har kahîn garm aur joshân fawwâre hain. Usse ba'ze failsûf yih natîja nikâlte hain, ki zamîn kâ peṭ âg, gandhak, pânî, aur gale chaṭân se bharâ hai, aur ki ham log 'aẓîm pajâwa ke shu'lon ke ûpar chalte hain, aur ki zamîn âkhir ko andar kî âg se jal jâegî. Ba'ze mutaṣawwir hain, ki zamîn kâ shikam pânî se bharâ hai ; phir aur failsûf khayâl karte ki uskâ andar mujawwaf aur khâlî hai. Sach, to, yûn hai, ki zamîn ke andar kâ haqîqat-i-ḥâl hamko hanoz daryâft na hûâ hai, aur ki uskâ bayân ṣirf qiyâs aur khayâl se ho saktâ.

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## II.

Translate into Hindûstânî, in the Nâgarî character :—

" Is there any one among you," inquired the king, " that possesses " skill in these matters ? If so, let him go." Directly on hearing these words, they became silent, and hung their heads, and gave no answer. At last a simple rustic cried out that he would undertake the proposed service. " May God help you in what you do," exclaimed all, with one voice.

## HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

June 21st. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

### I.

*a.* Of what letters does the presence in a word mark its Arabic origin? its Persian? its Indian?

*b.* How are the final short vowels of Hindî words disposed of in the Persian character?

*c.* State the purpose of *tashdîd*, that of *tanwîn*, and that of *izâfat*.

*d.* Decline گاؤ and روپیہ.

*e.* What are the ordinal numbers for "first"—"tenth"?

*f.* Write the actives and causals of "arrive," "break," "dissolve," "drown," "give," "issue," "open," "remain," "sleep," "split," "suspend," "tear."

*g.* Give examples of verbs intensive, completive, and compound.

*h.* Enumerate some of the functions of the ablative case.

*i.* Explain the use of کا, کے, کی.

*j.* How are آپ and اپنا employed?

*k.* When is نے not required with the preterite of an active verb?

*l.* Specify some of the idioms expressing definition, duration, &c. of time.

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### II.

To be translated into English :—

एक गृहस्थ ने अपने सालभरे का हिसाब करके जब देखा कि कुछ द्रव्य बच रहा है तो अपनी स्त्री से कहा कि देख इतना द्रव्य बच रहा है आओ किसी मनोहर बात में इसको उठान करें। उसकी स्त्री ने कहा कि इतने धन से किसी कंगाल के लिये क्या ही सुन्दर घर बन सकेगा। यह बात उसके पति के मन में ऐसी गड़ गई कि अंत में उसने वैसा ही किया।

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### III.

To be translated into Hindûstânî, in the Persian character :—

Rhotâs is a fortress, situated on a lofty hill, and is fourteen kos in circumference. Within there are cultivated fields, for the most part. A good many springs, too, gush forth; and in whatever spot, there,

one may dig four cubits, water appears. Cascades are numerous ; and, in the rainy season, the tanks are somewhat upwards of two hundred. To be brief, in the province of Bahâr the heat is extreme and the cold is moderate. For not more than two months is there need of cotton clothing. Formerly the rain fell during six months ; at present the rains last about five months. The soil here, by reason of the abundance of the streams, continues moist all the year round. The wind does not blow violently, nor does the dust fly.

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## TAMIL.

C. F. Chamier, Esq.

June 21st. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. What cases does the particle மேல govern ? Give examples.
2. What is the difference between இருந்தும் and இருந்தாலும்; and between நாம் and நாங்கள்?
3. Translate : (*a*) He was put to shame. (*b*) That cost a great deal of money.
4. Give the first person singular, past tense, of the following verbs, with their meaning in English :—தொடுகிறது ; பாடுகிறது ; கொல்லுகிறது.
5. Translate : He goes to town every other day.
6. Put into correct Tamil the phrase மூன்று ஆயிரம்.
7. Decline the noun பணம்.
8. With what cases is the particle தவிர used ? Give examples.
9. What is the dative case plural of தான் ?
10. Translate : அவர்கள் பணத்தை பங்கிட்டுக்கொண்டார்கள்.
11. State what cases the particles வரைக்கும் and படி respectively govern, and give several examples ?
12. What is the difference between மூன்றுராசாக்கள் வந்தார்கள and மூன்றுராசாக்களும் வந்தார்கள் ?
13. Translate ; (*a*) He was killed by a gang of robbers ; and (*b*) June 15th 1865.
14. Give the accusative cases of the following nouns and pronouns, with their meaning in English :—முகம் ; காது ; காடு ; ஊது ; நாங்கள் ; தாம் ; எல்லாம் ; நீங்கள்.

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## TAMIL.

C. F. CHAMIER, Esq.

June 21st. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

*Translate into English :—*

நாற்பது வருஷத்துக்குமுன்னே தெற்குதேசத்தில் ஒரு ஊரிலே அனேக மனிதர்கள் வாசம்பண்ணிக்கொண்டு இருந்தார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு சீவனமில்லாதபடியால், பக்கத்திலிருக்கிற கிராமங்களிலே கொள்ளை அடித்துக்கொண்டு இருந்தார்கள். அந்ததேசத்து அரசன் அவர்களில் அனேகரை பிடித்து தண்டனை செய்தும், அவர்கள் அந்தகாரியத்தைவிடவில்லை. ஆகையால், ராசா ஒரு உபாயம்பண்ணினார். அதாவது — அவர்களுக்கு வீடுகள்கட்டி கொடுத்து ஒவ்வொருவனுக்கு இரண்டுமாடுகளும ஒரு எரும் கொடுத்து, பயிரிடும்படி உத்தரவுசெய்து, சில வருஷங்கள் அவர்களிடத்திலே தீர்வை வாங்காமல் சும்மா இருந்துவிட்டார். அதினாலே சவுக்கியம் இருக்கிறதென்று அவர்கள்தெரிந்து கொண்டபடியால், முன்னைப்போல் கொள்ளையடிக்காமல் யோக்கியர்களானார்கள்.

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*Translate into Tamil :—*

One day a thief went to the dwelling of a certain person in order to steal a horse, and was apprehended in the act. The owner of the horse promised him, however, that if he would show him by what artifices he contrived to steal a horse, he would set him at liberty. The thief consented, and going near that person's horse, he untied the foot-ropes, put a bridle in its mouth, and quickly springing on its back, rode off at full speed, crying out, "This is the way that I steal "a horse." The bystanders pursued him for some distance, but could not come up with him, and the owner therefore lost his horse.

## HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

E. B. Cowell, Esq., M.A.

June 22nd. 10 A.M.—1.30 P.M.

### History.

1. Compare the materials for the history of India during the Hindu and Muhammadan periods.
2. What was the condition of the Súdra, as described in Manu's Institutes? What is it now?
3. Write a short account of Baber's early history. How long did he reign in India, and how much of the country had he conquered at his death? Who succeeded him?
4. Compare Akbar's policy towards the Hindus with that of Aurangzib, and illustrate the effects of each by the history of the Rajputs during their reigns.
5. Give a short sketch of the rise of the Peshwa dynasty up to 1761.
6. Give a sketch of Hyder's first war with the English, and state the conditions of peace. How far were they fulfilled?
7. Compare the extent of the Mahratta power at the death of Aurangzib and the arrival of the Marquis Wellesley.
8. Give the dates of the various renewals of the Company's Charter since 1780, stating the principal changes introduced at each.
9. When and how did the Company obtain the Northern Circars, Allahabad, Nagpore, and Tanjore.
10. When and between whom were fought the battles of Buxar, Porto Novo, Argaum, Deeg, and Meeanee? Give the dates of the two sieges of Bhurtpoor.
11. Write a short sketch of the second Burmese war.
12. Give some account of Shir Shah, the first Ragojee Bhonsla, Ragoba, Sir D. Ochterlony, and Lord Pigot.

### Geography.

1. What are the boundaries of the province of Guzerat? Name its principal towns. Who is the Guicowar?
2. Give some account of Bhopal, Jhansi, Jessulmere, Gohud, and Candeish.
3. Describe the territory of Mysore, and name its principal towns and mountain passes, illustrating the latter by the campaign against Tippoo in 1790.
4. Where are Conjevaram, Paniput, Chitor, Mahè, Golconda, Chunar, Dindigul, and Canouj situated? Mention any historical events which are associated with them.
5. Describe the province of Malwa. What are its principal productions?
6. Explain the terms "the Carnatic" and "the Deccan."
7. Name in order the principal rivers of India which fall into the Bay of Bengal, and state where each rises.
8. What are the principal agricultural products of India? What were its chief exports in the time of the Romans, and what are they now?

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

C. NEATE, Esq.

June 22nd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. State the substance of Adam Smith's four principles of taxation, and explain particularly in what consists equality of taxation.
2. Under what circumstances and to what extent is a tax upon wages paid by the labourer? Note any difference as to this point between the text of Adam Smith and the notes of M'Culloch.
3. State by what steps and at what times the monopoly of trade was withdrawn from the East India Company, and when and for what reason the right of trading was wholly taken away from them.
4. What is the amount of the Indian revenue, and what are its chief sources.
5. What is the amount of money remitted yearly from India to this country in payment of interest on the stock of the Company, and what effect has that remittance on the trade of India?
6. What is the real measure of the difference in the values of gold and silver, and how far is the proportion of those values to each other affected by the respective quantities of each metal existing in the same country?
7. State the chief provisions of the Bank Act of 1844; the objects of that Act, and how far they have been attained.
8. What are the respective advantages and disadvantages of the funding system; and how far it is true that the supplies may be raised within the year without any greater pressure on the taxpayer than a loan would impose upon him?
9. What have been in Europe, and in England more especially, since the break-up of the Roman Empire, the different modes and conditions of the occupation of land as distinct from its ownership?
10. Show what was the operation of tithes on agriculture, and state the main provisions of the Tithe Commutation Act.

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## SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

June 23rd. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

All Sanskrit words should be written with Devanâgarî letters.
Marks will be given for good handwriting.
The question should be answered in the same order in which they are printed.
The proper number should be attached to each answer.
Questions left unanswered should likewise be numbered and marked as "unanswered."

1. Write kshma, ktvâ, hṇa, hya, in Devanâgarî letters.
2. Apply the rules of Sandhi to

इति + चतं,
तत् + हि,
माले + इमे,
तान + तान्,
तान् + खलु,
तैः + चतुभिः,
आगतः + चतुः,
सः + अरोदीत्,
वस् + खानि,
दुह् + त्वा.

3. Give the nominative dual of वारि (neuter), and the accusative plural of नदी.
4. Give the nominative singular, and the nominative and accusative plural of क्रोष्टु, स्त्री, and खसृ.
5. Give the ablative singular of राजन्, पितृ, and अग्नि.
6. Give the nominative, accusative, and instrumental plural of बलीयस् in the masculine.
7. Give the comparatives of बहु and दीर्घ.
8. Give the nominative and genitive plural, fem. and neut., of चतुर्.
9. Give the accusative plural of अदस् in the three genders.
10. Give the ablative singular of सर्व, masc. and fem.
11. Write out the singular of the imperative parasmaipada of हु (जुहोमि).
12. Give the second person dual of the present âtmanepada of बुध् (बोधामि).
13. Give the second person singular of the imperative parasmaipada and the third person plural of the imperative âtmanepada of चि (चिनोमि).
14. Give the second person singular of the imperative in the âtmanepada of कृ and the parasmaipada of बन्ध (बध्नामि).

15. Give the second person singular of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of क्री and कृ.

16. Give the third person in the singular and plural of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of पच् and जन्.

17. Give the first person singular of the aorist parasmaipada of वच् and चि.

18. Give the second person singular of the aorist âtmanepada of युज् and the second person plural of the aorist parasmaipada of सृज्.

19. Give the third person singular of the second future parasmaipada of दह् and क्षिप्.

20. Give the past participle passive of वह्, भञ्ज्, and क्रुध्.

21. Give the absolutive (or indeclinable participle) of लभ् and वि + गणि.

22. Give the third person singular of the present parasmaipada of भिद् and क्षु in the causal.

23. Explain, with examples, the difference between a Tatpurusha and Karmadháraya compound.

24. Explain the following verbal forms: बन्ध्यते, बध्यते, आयम्, and बोबुधानि.

NOTE.—In Wilson's Grammar the reduplicated perfect is called the second præterite; the aorist, the indefinite past or third præterite; the second future, the indefinite future. The grammatical terminology adopted in the questions is that used by Professor Benfey in his *Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language*, 1863.

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*Translate into Sanskrit—*

1. A Brahman with his son came to the bank of a lake full of blue lotuses.
2. This world is transitory, like the hues of a cloud; let not your mind be attached to it.
3. Anger is to be restrained in regard to the gods, parents, kings, brahmans, the young, the aged, and the sick.
4. The Rája caused poison to be mixed with his daughter's food, but what she took was not sufficient to kill her. She guessed her father's object, and therefore sent him a message, that, as it was a matter which concerned the good of the Rája and the honour of the family, there was no occasion for him to go secretly to work, for she was prepared to die. Accordingly, having bathed and dressed herself in new and splendid attire, she drank off the poison, and so gave up her life.

## SANSKRIT.

E. B. Cowell, Esq.

June 23rd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

*Translate into English :—*

### I.

अथैकदा क्षणचतुर्दश्यां रात्रौ राजा सकरुणं क्रन्दध्वनिं शुश्राव। शूद्रक उवाच। कः को ऽत्र द्वारि। तेनोक्तं। देवाहं वीरवरः। राजोवाच। क्रन्दनानुसरणं क्रियतां। वीरवरो यथाज्ञापयति देव इत्युक्त्वा चलितः। राज्ञा च चिन्तितं। न तदुचितं। अयमेकाकी राजपुत्रो मया सूचीभेद्ये तमसि प्रेरितः। तदनुगत्वा किमेतदिति निरूपयामि। ततो राजापि खड्गमादाय तदनुसरणक्रमेण नगराद्बहिर्निर्जगाम। गत्वा च वीरवरेण सा रुदती रूपयौवनसंपन्ना सर्वालंकारभूषिता काचित्स्त्री दृष्टा पृष्टा च। का त्वं किमर्थं रोदिषि। स्त्रियोक्तं। अहमेतस्य शूद्रकस्य राजलक्ष्मीश्चिरादेतस्य भुजच्छायायां महता सुखेन विश्रान्तेदानीमन्यत्र गमिष्यामि। वीरवरो ब्रूते। यत्रापायः संभवति तत्रोपायो ऽप्यस्ति। तत्कथं स्यात्पुनरिहावलम्बनं भवत्याः। लक्ष्मीरुवाच। यदि त्वमात्मनः पुत्रं शक्तिधरं द्वात्रिंशल्लक्षणोपेतं भगवत्याः सर्वमङ्गलाया उपहारीकरोषि तदाहं पुनरत्र सुचिरं निवसामीत्युक्त्वादृश्याभवत्। ततो वीरवरेण स्वगृहं गत्वा निद्रायमाणा स्ववधूः प्रबोधिता पुत्रश्च। तौ निद्रां परित्यज्योत्थायोपविष्टौ। वीरवरस्तत्सर्वं लक्ष्मीवचनमुक्तवान्।

### II.

तानीन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि तदेव नाम
सा बुद्धिरप्रतिहता वचनं तदेव।
अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव
अन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत्॥

### III.

पञ्चभिर्निर्मिते देहे पञ्चत्वं च पुनर्गते।
स्वां स्वां योनिमनुप्राप्ते तत्र का परिदेवना॥

IV.

अपराधे ऽपि निःशङ्को नियोगी चिरसेवकः ।
स स्वामिनमवज्ञाय चरेच्च निरवग्रहः ॥
उपकर्ताधिकारस्थ स्वापराधं न मन्यते ।
उपकारं ध्वजीकृत्य सर्वमेवावलुम्पति ॥
उपांशुक्रीडितो ऽमात्यः स्वयं राजायते यतः
अवज्ञा क्रियते तेन सदा परिचयाद्ध्रुवम् ॥

V.

स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां
निषेदुषीमासनबन्धधीरः ।
जलाभिलाषी जलमाददानां
छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् ॥

भूपतिस्तां गां स्थितां सतीं स्थितः सन् प्रयातां प्रस्थिताम् उच्चलितः प्रस्थितः निषेदुषीं निषण्णाम् । उपविष्टामित्यर्थः । आसनबन्धे उपवेशने धीरः स्थितः । उपविष्टः सन्नित्यर्थः । जलमाददानां पिबन्तीं जलाभिलाषी पिबन्नित्यर्थः । इत्थं छायेवान्वगच्छत् अनुसृतवान् ।

VI.

वञ्चलं परिगृह्णीयात् साक्षिद्वैधे नराधिपः ।
समेषु तु गुणोत्कृष्टान् गुणिद्वैधे द्विजोत्तमान् ॥
समक्षदर्शनात् साक्ष्यं श्रवणाच्चैव सिध्यति ।
तत्र सत्यं ब्रुवन् साक्षी धर्मार्थाभ्यां न हीयते ॥
साक्षी दृष्टश्रुतादन्यद्विब्रुवन्नार्यसंसदि ।
अवाङ् नरकमभ्येति प्रेत्य स्वर्गाच्च हीयते ॥
यत्रानिबद्धो * ऽपीक्षेत शृणुयाद्वापि किञ्चन ।
पृष्टस्तत्रापि तद्ब्रूयाद्यथादृष्टं यथाश्रुतम् ॥
एको ऽलुब्धस्तु साक्षी स्याद्ब्राह्मः शुचिरपि न स्त्रियः ।
स्त्रीबुद्धेरस्थिरत्वात् दोषैश्चान्ये ऽपि ये वृताः ॥

* Though not subpœnaed.

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*Questions on Literature, Philosophy, and Religion.*

1. What is the subject of the Mahábhárata?
2. When is Kálidása supposed to have flourished? What are his principal works?

3. What is the meaning of **प्रमाण**? How many are severally admitted by the six orthodox Schools of Philosophy?
4. What is the Hindu notion of transmigration? How does it influence Hindu philosophy?
5. State what you know of Kátyáyana, Patanjali, and Bhavabhúti?
6. What is the difference between the attributes of Vishnu in the Veda and the epic poems?

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## GUJARÁTÍ.

DADABHAI NAOROJI, Esq.

June 23rd. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

*Translate into English:—*

આપણું ચાલે તયાં સુધી જગતમાં સૌ માણસ સુખી રહે તેમ કરવું આપણા પાડોશીને દુઃખ નદેવું; એટલુંજ નહીં પણ તેમનુ ભલું કરવું; એવી પરોપકારીની રીતછે. આપણે એક એકનો ખપ પડેછે. જેગરીબ હોયછે તે, તથા જેનાથી રલવા જવાતું નથી તેમની, તથા જેનાથી પોતાની જતની સંભાલ લેવાતી કથી તેમની કોઈ બરદાશ ન રાખે તો તે બાપડા મરી જાય.

એમ ધારોકે એક ગામમાં કે મહોલામાં ઘણા અભણ છોકરાછે. એમને વાંચતાં લખતાં આવડતું નથી તો ચોપડીઓ વાંચે તેથી ડહાપણ કે જકાન આવે એવું તો કયાંથી થાય? ડમનાં પાડોશ માં બે માણસ રહેછે, એમાનો એક કહેકે; એ ગમે એવા હો, ને એનું સુગે તે થાઓ તેમાં હુંશું કરૂં? હુંતો મારે ધંધે લાગીશ. મારે કાઇ તેમનું દેવું કે પરવા નથી, એમ કહીને તેમના ભણી તે કજર એ કરતો કથી પણ પેલો બીજો માણસ છે ને એમ ધારતો કથી તે તેમને એકઠા કરી નિશાલમાં ભણાવેછે તયાં વાંચતાં લખતાં શિખી છોકરા એકે છોડીઓ ધંધે વલગેછે ને સુખી થાયછે. આ બે માણસમાં થી કયો સારો? આપણે કોકાં વખાણ કરવાં ને કોન પર હેત કરવું? પોતાનો ધરમ કોણે કરયો? ઇશવર કોનાપર વધારે રાજી થાશે?

1. Decline છોકરો

2. What are the terminations for the different genders of the genitive cases of the personal pronouns?

3. Conjugate મારવું for the present, past, and future tenses.

4. Correct the following sentences and explain the mistakes:—

મેં તારીખેર ગયો હતું.

તારા નામ મને માલમ કથીછે.

ઘણીએક છોકરા ઊચચાર સારી નથી કરેછે.

જેનસ પાછી નથીઆવતું તેથી મેં ઘણી દલગીર હુતો.

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## GUJARATĪ.

DADABHAI NAOROJI, Esq.

June 23rd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

*Translate the following sentences into Gujaratī:—*

You must pay great attention to your pronunciation.
Get these chairs repaired for me.
Has he made a good job of them?
I shall go out as soon as the rain is over.
You had better put the inkstand on the floor.
To-day the weather is fine again.
Was it an accident, or did he do it intentionally?
In what month does the greatest number of weddings take place?
This, I think, will be a very convenient situation.
What have you decided upon?
I wonder where he is gone?
At this time of year there is very little water in the river.
One or two of them are useful, but the rest are worth nothing whatever.
The principal things required from the candidates are, that they should be able to read and write their own language.
He procured me this appointment.
Will you be kind enough to correct this petition for me?
This happened in the time of my predecessor.
These colours are very dull, have you none that are brighter?

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## MARĀTHĪ.

W. S. PRICE, Esq.

June 23rd. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. What is the meaning of अक्षर?

2. How many consonants and vowels are there in Marāthī?

3. What do घोडा, बायको, घर (n.), जिभ (f.), and गोष्ट (f.) mean; and what are their plurals?

4. Write the feminine genders of मांजर, कुतरा, पुरुष, वाघ and सासरा.

5. What is the meaning of विभक्ति?

6. Write, by a house (n.), to a woman, for a man, from a field (n.), than an ass, of a woman, in a house (n.), concerning a story (f.), and show how the plurals of these are formed in the instrumental and dative cases.

7. Write "a better man than he," and "the best man of all."

8. What are तो, ती, तें? write their plurals, and what the genders of nouns preceded by them would be.

9. What are the plurals of मीं, तूं, मजला, तुजला, तुजकडून, मजसाठीं, and त्याने.

10. What is the meaning of क्रियापद?

11. What is the meaning of प्रयोग?

12. How many प्रयोग are there? and give an example of each kind.

13. Write, I am, thou wast, she usually is, we usually were, she shall be, should we be, thou mayst be, he may be (in the कर्तरी प्रयोग), you may be (in the भावि प्रयोग), and the participles, gerunds, and supines of असणे.

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## MARĀTHĪ.

W. S. Price, Esq.

June 23rd. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

*Translate the following into English, and write it in the Modi character:—*

पमुष ज्ञान नाहीं; त्यास चांगलें काम काणतें, आणि वाईट काम काणतें, हें समजत नाहीं परंतु पोराची गोष्ट निराळी आहे; पोराम देवाने बुद्धि दिल्ही आहे; पोराने विद्दे चा अभ्याम केला, ह्मणजे त्यास ज्ञान येईल; ज्ञानाचें सुख खाणे पिण्याचे सुखापेक्षा मोठें आहे.

*Translate into Marāthī:—*

I see her; He sleeps well; They are beating the dog; Thou shouldst work hard; I feel very cold; He agreed to remain with me for a full month; He was paid by the year; He is taller than I am, but I am

stronger than he is ; I told him to come to-day, but he said he would come to-morrow.

The Collector has given an order to have the yearly revenue settlement made at Khanapoor. He is a very considerate gentleman ; he knows that hundreds of people will be assembled on the occasion, and that place being situated on the bank of a river, and being a market town, there will be no lack of food and water. Besides, as there are plenty of trees around the place, the people will not have to sit in the sun.

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## BENGÂLÎ.

E. B. Cowell, Esq.

June 24th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Express in English letters the pronunciation of জ্ঞ, র্য and ক্ষ.
2. Give the feminines of পতি, যুবা, and পালক.
3. Write the Bengâlî for "nineteen,' 'twenty-two,' 'forty,' and 'three and three-quarters.'
4. Decline the pronoun কে.
5. What are the different meanings of কোন when the final *a* is sounded and when not sounded.
6. Conjugate the present and imperative of the verb দেখন.
7. When is the negative না placed before the verb ? Give instances.
8. Translate into Bengâlî :—

   The King asked, "From whence does your honour come ?" The old Brahman replied, "O King ! I come from the eastern "side of the Ganges. This girl is my son's wife. I had gone "to take her from her father's house. On my return I found "that all the people of the village had deserted it through fear "of a fever, and had gone to another place. When I set out "I had left in my house a wife and a son aged twenty, but "they also had left the place. I could not find out whither "they were gone. From not seeing them I have abandoned "food and sleep. I have now determined that, after depositing "her in the hands of some trusty person, I will go forth in search "of them."

9. Translate into English :—

এই ভাবে কিয়ৎ দূর গমন করিলে পর সীতা সহসা ম্লানবদনা হইয়া লক্ষ্মণকে কহিলেন, হে বৎস এত ক্ষণ আমি মনের আনন্দে আসিতেছিলাম কিন্তু সহসা আমার ভাবান্তর উপস্থিত হইল। বাম নয়ন স্পন্দিত হইতেছে, সর্ব শরীর কম্পিত হইতেছে। অকস্মাৎ এ রূপ চিত্তচাঞ্চল্য ও অসুখের আবির্ভাব হইল কেন ॥

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## BENGÂLÎ.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

June 24th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

1. Give an instance of the locative being used before a verb instead of a nominative. How you explain the construction ?
2. What are the senses of দিয়া when used as a postposition, and what case does it govern ?
3. How is নাই used with verbs in the present tense? Give instances.
4. Write out the imperfect and imperative of the verb আইসন.
5. Express in Bengâlî :—
   *a.* I must go.
   *b.* Directly he saw me he recognized me.
   *c.* If he had done this he would not have died.
   *d.* Those who have read the book know its meaning.
   *e.* All the women on hearing this began to weep.
   *f.* Two jars full of water.
6. Translate into Bengâlî :—

   Colonna was a hero worthy of ancient times, and in his distress was an object, not of pity, but of reverence. When seized by his pursuers and questioned by those who did not know him, "I am Colonna," he replied, "a citizen of Rome ;" and when in the battle some one called out to him, "Where is now your fortune ?" "Here," he answered gaily, placing his hand on his breast.

7. Translate into English :—

ঐ প্রদেশের জল বায় অত্যন্ত পীড়াকর ছিল। তাহাতে ক্লীবলণ্ড সাহেব, শারীরিক অত্যন্ত অসুস্থ হইয়া, স্বাস্থ্যলাভ প্রত্যাশায় সমুদ্র যাত্রা করেন। তথায় তাঁহার মৃত্যু হইল। মৃত্যুকালে তাঁহার উনত্রিশ বৎসর মাত্র বয়ঃক্রম ছিল। ডিরেক্টরেরা তাঁহার সদ্‌গুণে এমন প্রীত ছিলেন, যে তাঁহার স্মরণার্থে এক স্তম্ভ নির্ম্মাণের আদেশ করেন। তিনি যে অকিঞ্চন পার্ব্বতীয়দিগকে সভ্য করিয়াছিলেন, তাহারাও অনুমতি লইয়া, তদীয় গুণগ্রামের চিরস্মরণীয়তা সম্পাদনার্থে, এক কীর্ত্তিস্তম্ভ নির্ম্মাণ করে। এতদ্দেশীয় লোকেরা, ইহার পূর্ব্বে, আর কখন কোন ইউরোপীয়ের স্মরণার্থে কীর্ত্তিস্তম্ভ নির্ম্মাণ করেন নাই ॥

## TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

June 24th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

1. Decline పట్టణము, a town.
2. Write in Telugu the following instances of cases of nouns:
   The boys / With the boys } పిల్లకాయి = a boy.
   To the dog / To the dogs } కుక్క = a dog.
   With a stone / With stones } రాయి = a stone.
3. Combine the adjective with the noun in the following instances:
   A black dog: నల్ల = black, కుక్క = a dog.
   Difficult undertakings: అసాధ్యము = difficult, పని = an undertaking.
   A thin rope: సన్నము = thin, తాడు = a rope.
4. Write the genitive case in Telugu of the pronouns He, She, It.
5. Write the ablative, singular and plural, of అది = it.
6. How is the honorific of "he" expressed in Telugu.
7. How are doubt, emphasis, and interrogation expressed in the following instances? A single word only is required, with the distinguishing termination:
   Is it I (doubt): నేను = I.
   Is it I (interrogation)?
   I verily (emphasis).
   Is it a book (doubt): పుస్తకము = a book.
   Is it a book (interrogation)?
   Is it verily a book (emphasis).
8. What is the distinction between మేము and మనము, both signifying "we."
9. Give the present and past participle, and the verbal noun, of the verb కొట్టు to beat.
10. Write in Telugu the following:—
    He beats.
    He beat (both past tense and aorist).
    I shall beat.
    While beating.
    Having beaten.
    The man whom I beat (the past relative participle to be used here).
11. Write the casual form of కొట్టు in the following instances:—
    Having caused to beat.
    He caused to beat.
    I shall cause to beat.

12. Give the passive form in the following instances :—
I was beaten.
He was beaten.
The man who was beaten.

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## TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

June 24th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

*For Translation into English :—*

కత్తి తుపాకి విల్లు తిసుకొని మిక్కిలి శ్రమపడి చంపిన మృగములను రాజుకు యిచ్చినాడు.

వాడు యెవడో — దొంగలతె కూడా వచ్చినాడు గనుక తన యెదట రానివ్వ కుండాపుండెను.

దొరగారు దయ చేయించిన ఆజ్ఞ ప్రకారం గ్రామములోకి పోయినాను. — అక్కడ దేవుణ్ని పూజ చేశెవాని చూచి వాడు చెప్పినది యెమంటె తనకు ఉపకారము చేసినవారికి ప్రత్యుపకారము చేస్తానని చెప్పినాడు.

యింతే చెప్పినది.

బిల్లుకట్టుకాని అన్న వస్త్రములను జీవనం లేనివాండ్లకు యిస్తూ వచ్చెను.

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*For Translation into Telugu :—*

A man had a son, who rose always at daybreak, and read diligently. When he was grown up he associated with great men, and acquired a great reputation.

I am an old man.

He went to the village, and remained outside, but nobody came, and not having any food, he returned home.

This witness was in the house when the man was beaten. He says he heard a noise, but does not know whence it proceeded.

Did you see his wound ? Do you know the name of the person who beat him ?

Do you know who took the jewels and clothes ?

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## HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

June 26th. 10 AM.—1 P.M.

*Translate the following into English :—*

*a.* प्राचीन समय में कोई मनुष्य प्रयाग से काशी को जाता था और डांकुओं में जा पड़ा। वे उसे नंगा और अधमुआ करके छोड़ गये। संयोग से कोई ब्राह्मण उस मार्ग से आया और उसे देखकर वह दूसरी ओर से चला गया। और इसी रीति से एक संन्यासी भी उस स्थान में पहुंचकर उसे देखके दूसरी ओर से चला गया। परन्तु एक अन्यदेशी याची वहां आया और उसे देखकर दयालु हुआ। और जाके तेल और मदिरा लगाकर उसके घाओं को बांधा और अपने पशु पर बैठाके उसे सरा में लाया और उसकी सेवा करने लगा। और दूसरे दिन चलते हुए उसने दो सूकी निकालकर भटियारे को दिई और उस से कहा कि इसकी टहल कर और जो कुछ तेरा अधिक उठान होगा मैं फिर आके तुझे भर देऊंगा।

*b.* कुम्हार का चाक घुमाने के समय पहिले घुमानेवाले के बल को रोकता है और जब घूमता रहता है कोई रोका चाहे तो शीघ्र नहीं रुकता। तैसे ही जो पुरुष स्थिर रथ पर खड़ा रहता है वह रथ के अकस्मात चल पड़ने से पीठ के बल गिर पड़ता है। और जो पुरुष चलते हुए रथ पर खड़ा रहता है वह रथ के अकस्मात रुक जाने से मुंह के बल गिर पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार से जो अज्ञान लोग नाव पर से शीघ्र उतर पड़ने के लिए उठ खड़े होते हैं वे उस नाव के बेग पूर्वक तीर में लग जाने से तीर की ओर गिर पड़ते हैं। इन दृष्टान्तों से यह बात सिद्ध हुई कि जड़ पदार्थ सर्वदा एक अवस्था में रहा चाहते हैं चाहे वह स्थिति की हो वा गति की हो। क्या उनके चलाने क्या रोकने के लिए बल की अपेक्षा है।

c. पूर्व काल में पारस देश के अति पराक्रमी महाराजा ने बड़ी सेना साथ लिये यवन देश पर चढ़ाई किई। उस काल से आज लों पण्डित जी दो सहस्र तीन सौ वर्ष बीत गये हैं। यवन लोगों ने यद्यपि थोड़े थे तथापि निर्भय शूर वीर हो अनेक संग्रामों में शत्रु की सेना को जीत अपने देश से भगा दिया। उस काल जब यह चढ़ाई ऊई तब यवन देश में एक बालक था। जब वह बालक जिसका नाम हेरोडोटुस था बुधा हो गया तब उसने चाहा कि उस युद्ध का ठीक इतिहास मैं लिखूंगा। उस काल उस बड़े युद्ध के संपूर्ण वृत्तान्त के बहुतेरे साक्षी जीवते थे। उन साक्षियों के मुख से युद्ध का वृत्तान्त निर्णय करके उसने एक इतिहास का ग्रन्थ गद्य में बनाया।

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## HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

June 26th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

### I.

*a.* Decline **बालक, वह,** and **कौन.**

*b.* Write out the words for 14, 26, 38, 43, 55, 67, 79, 82, 94, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$.

*c.* How are active verbs ordinarily developed from neuters?

*d.* State the formation of verbs completive, frequentative, inchoative, and potential.

*e.* What two ways are there of forming the imperfect?

*f.* Mention some of the various senses of **करके.**

*g.* How does the Hindi differ from the English as regards the employment of copulative conjunctions?

*h.* Exemplify the idiomatic and apparently redundant use of **भी.**

*i.* What are the equivalents of "afterwards," "although," "because of," "beyond," "rather," "sometimes," "up to," "why?"

*j.* Enumerate the leading characteristics of the Braj-bhâshâ dialect.

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### II.

*To be translated into Hindi:—*

Subsequently this learned man, desirous of repeating his history to all the people, came to a city called Athens. That city was renowned

among all the Grecian cities; and its inhabitants were celebrated for their intelligence. These men being present in an assembly, he read before them the history he had composed. Many of his auditors had fought, as soldiers, at the time of the invasion of the Persians; and many others, who were children in those days, had repeatedly heard the account of it from their fathers' lips.

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## PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

June 27th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

### I.

1. Write down the personal pronouns in the nominative case, singular and plural.
2. Give the oblique cases of the demonstrative pronouns in the singular and plural numbers.
3. Decline the words پدر "a father;" درخت "a tree;" and فرشته "an angel;" in all their cases, singular and plural.
4. Explain the use of the اضافت, or mark of connexion between Persian words. Give an example of its application.
5. Write down the verb کاشتن, "to plant," in all its moods and tenses, active and passive.
6. Give the imperative of the following verbs: دیدن "to see"; آوردن "to bring;" زدن "to strike;" داشتن "to have."
7. Write down the following sentences in the Roman character :—

شخصي دستار درويشي گرفت وگريخت درويشي بگورستان رفت ونشست مردمان اورا گفتند كه آن شخص دستار ترا بطرف باغ برد درگورستان چرا نشستهٔ وچه مي كُني گفت او نيز آخر اين جا خواهد آمد از اين سبب اينجا نشسته ام -

8. Translate the above story into English.
9. Write down the active and passive participle of the Arabic word علم "knowledge."

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### II.

*To be translated into Persian :—*

However tyrannical and oppressive over his unfortunate subjects the Nowab was esteemed one of the politest princes in India. He immediately sent one of his attendants with his compliments and congratulations on our arrival at his capital; and presently after we received a visit from Mirza Mohummud Zemaun, the Vizier, accompanied by several Moguls and Persian noblemen. On the following evening Mirza Zemaun invited us to an elegant supper, served up in the Persian style. He received us at the outward gate, and conducted us through a small garden to the flat roof of the house, where we were introduced to several Persians of distinction. Here we enjoyed the

evening breeze, and were amused by successive sets of dancers and musicians, superior to any I had then seen in India. Below were some well-executed pictures of Indian hunting.

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## PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

June 27th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

*To be translated into English :*

در کتاب جواهر الآثار نقل کرده‌اند که وقتي در جاهليت به تجارت بجانب مداين مي رفتم وچهل جامه ازبرديماني بامن همراه بود چون بحوالي مداين رسيدم دزدان سوراه برمن گرفتند وبردهارا بردند من بصد محنت خودرا بمداين رسانيدم وبداد خواهي بدرگاه نوشيروان رفتم چون صورت تظلم من بسمع نو شيروان رسيد وبرکماهي حال من اطلاع يافت حاجبي را فرستاد تا دست من گرفته بوثاقي فرود آورد وگفت اينجا باش تادزدان را طلب کنند وبردهاي ترا باز ستانند من دران وثاق مي بودم وهر روز از مطبخ خاص خوانچهٔ طعام ملوکانه مي آوردند وپيش من نهادند ومن هر روز بدرگاه کسري مي رفتم ونظارهٔ مراسم ميلکت داري ورعيت پروري مي کردم تابعد از چهل روز بدان وثاق در آمدم جامه هاي بردرا ديدم ❁

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## ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

June 28th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

*To be translated into Arabic :—*

There was a report this day that Seyed Ibrahim had come down in force from the hills, attacked and plundered several villages belonging to Mushed, and carried their inhabitants into slavery, extending his ravages to within eight fursungs of the city. The accounts, indeed, were of the most unpleasant description ; the road was overrun by the wild tribes ; Mahommed Khan was plundering to the southward ; and the Torkomans came in bands to the very gates of the city. It was commonly observed that it was unsafe to wander even a mile from Mushed. The week before I reached the city, several prisoners were made under its walls by parties who waited all night until the town's people came out in the morning, and who, seizing them, made off before assistance could be given.

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## ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

June 28th. 3 P.M.—6 P.M.

*Translate into English:*

قال الراوي دخلتُ المدينة يو ماً فوجدتُ فيها مُعَلّماً في هَيْئة حسَنةٍ
فسلّمتُ عليه فردَّ عَليَّ السّلامَ احسنَ ردّورحّب بي فجلستُ عنده و
باحثْتُهُ في القُرآن و القِراآت فاذاهو في ذلك ماهِرٌ ثُمّ باحثْتُه في
الفِقْه و النّحو و الصَّرْف و عِلْم المعقول و اشعار العَرب فاذاهو فيها كامل
مُحَقّق فقلتُ هَذا و اللّه ممّا يُقوّي عَزْمي قال فكنتُ اَخْتَلِفُ اليه و اَزورُه
فجئتُه يوماً لزيارتِه و اذا با لكتابِ مُغلَق و لم اجده فسألتُ عنه
فقالوا ماتَ له مَيّتٌ فحزن عليه فجئتُ الي بيْته فطرقتُ الباب فخرجَتْ
اِليَّ جارِية و قالت لي ما تُريد فقلتُ اُرِيدُ فُلانافدخلتُ و خرجَتْ فقالت
ادخُلْ فقلتُ بسم اللّه و دخلتُ اليه فاذا به جالس و حده فقلت عظّم اللّه
اجرك لقد كان لكم في رسول اللّه صلعم اُسْوة حسَنة كلّ نفسٍ ذائقة الموت
فعليك با لصّبر ثُمّ قلتُ هَذا الّذي تُوفّى و لدُك قال لاقلت فا خوك قال
لا قلتُ فما هو منك قال حبيبَتي قلت في نفسي هَذه اوّل القبائح فقلتُ يا
سبحان اللّه النّساء كثير و تجد غيرها فقال اتظنّ انّي رأيتُها فقلتُ هَذه
شنيعة ثا نية قلت له كيف عشقتَ من لم تره فقال اِعْلم انّي كنتُ جالساً
في هَذا المكان و انا انظر الي الطّاق اِذْرأيتُ رجلاً عليه بُردو هو يقول

شِعْـــــرا

* يا اُمَّ عَمْرٍ و جزاك اللّه مَكْرُمَةً * رُدّي عَلَيَّ فوأدي اينما كا نا *

قلت في نفسي لو ان هذه أم عمرو بديعة الجمال فائقة على امثالها
ماقيل فيها الشعر فعشقتها فلما كان بعد يومين مر ذلك الرجل بعينه
و هويقول شعرا * لقد ذهب الحمار بأم عمرو * فلا رجعت و لا رجع
الحمار * فقلت انها ما تت فحزنت عليها و جلست في العزاء قال الراوي
فتعجبت عجباً شديداو علمت انه مغفل فودعته و سرت *

Parse and analyse the following words in the above passage :

اشعار — معلق — ميت — تريد — ذائقة — قبائح —

## 5.—STATISTICS.

### Table I.—Open Competition of 1865.

### TABLE OF MARKS.

Note.—The following extract from the Tenth Report of the Civil Service Commissioners refers to a change in the mode of assigning marks:—"It has already "been mentioned as one of the ruling principles of these examinations that no can- "didate should be allowed any credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a "mere smatterer. Hitherto we have thought it enough, in conformity with this "principle, to strike out all marks which indicated less than a competent knowledge "of the subject selected; leaving those whose knowledge exceeded, by ever so "little, the minimum of competence, to count all the marks assigned to them. We "are of opinion, however, that superficial study may be more effectually discou- "raged by allowing no credit for slight knowledge even to those candidates who "succeed in passing beyond it. We propose, therefore, that from the marks of all "candidates alike a number answering to this slight knowledge shall be deducted; "but that it shall be possible, nevertheless, for any candidate who may show "remarkable proficiency in any subject to obtain the full number of marks allotted "to that subject. One exception we have thought it right to make to this rule of "deduction, *i.e.*, in the case of Mathematics."

On this occasion a deduction of 125 has been made.

**Table I.—Open Competition of 1865.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates.**

| Order of Merit. | No. in Examination. | Name. | Age on May 1st, 1865. | NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Language and Literature of | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | England. | | Greece. | Rome. | France. | Germany. | Italy. | Mathematics. | Natural Science. | Moral Science. | Sanskrit. | Arabic. | Total. |
| | | | | Composition. | Literature, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Maximum Number of Marks. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 500 | 1,000 | 750 | 750 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | 375 | 375 | 7,125 |
| 1 | | Lyall; Charles James | 20 | 300 | 513 | 452 | 555 | 208 | 250 | — | — | — | 220 | — | — | 2,498 |
| 2 | | Robinson; Richard | 20 | 405 | 516 | 488 | 644 | 76 | — | — | — | — | 330 | — | — | 2,459 |
| 3 | | La Touche; James John Digges | 20 | 195 | 337 | 464 | 566 | 183 | 250 | — | — | — | 243 | — | — | 2,238 |
| 4 | | Young; Bulkley Samuel | 21 | 367 | 292 | 374 | 496 | 0 | — | — | 602 | — | — | — | — | 2,131 |
| 5 | | Aikman; Robert Smith | 20 | 192 | 338 | 345 | 445 | 114 | 152 | — | 147 | 125 | 230 | — | — | 2,088 |
| 6 | | Evans; Henry Farrington | 20 | 325 | 185 | 436 | 547 | — | — | — | 561 | — | — | — | — | 2,054 |
| 7 | | * | 21 | 0 | 268 | 260 | 400 | 50 | — | — | 899 | 78 | — | — | — | 1,955 |
| 8 | | Marcel; James Augustine | 20 | 238 | 403 | 280 | 318 | 252 | — | 153 | — | — | 280 | — | — | 1,924 |
| 9 | | Evans; Richardson | 19 | 302 | 386 | 435 | 430 | 10 | — | — | — | 199 | 145 | — | — | 1,907 |
| 10 | | Mackintosh; James Simon | 20 | 275 | 477 | 342 | 405 | 13 | — | — | — | — | 360 | 0 | — | 1,872 |
| 11 | | Neill; Lindsay | 18 | 230 | 559 | 161 | 269 | 180 | 250 | 105 | — | — | — | 66 | 0 | 1,820 |
| 12 | | Davy John | 18 | 240 | 401 | 228 | 300 | 135 | — | — | — | 129 | 280 | 9 | 73 | 1,795 |
| 13 | | Reid; George Boileau | 21 | 240 | 456 | 414 | 523 | 94 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1,730 |
| 14 | | Smeaton; Donald Mackenzie | 20 | 330 | 293 | 107 | 328 | 0 | — | — | 299 | — | 345 | — | — | 1,702 |
| 15 | | Benett; William Charles | 21 | 62 | 352 | 396 | 484 | 43 | 125 | — | — | — | 230 | — | — | 1,692 |
| 16 | | White; Edmund | 20 | 303 | 259 | — | 298 | 176 | 220 | 144 | — | — | 285 | — | — | 1,685 |
| 17 | | Power; William Bushe | 20 | 102 | 477 | 251 | 371 | 149 | 196 | 113 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,659 |
| 18 | | Thornton; Claude Cecil | 21 | 208 | 340 | 287 | 275 | 18 | — | — | 521 | — | — | — | — | 1,649 |
| 19 | | Sharp; Henry Granville | 20 | 275 | 422 | 453 | 466 | 10 | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 1,632 |
| 20 | | Sharkey; Edmund De la Garde | 21 | 93 | 316 | 330 | 390 | 174 | 152 | 151 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,606 |
| 21 | | Forbes; Arthur | 21 | 80 | 349 | 228 | 358 | 62 | 46 | — | 453 | — | — | — | — | 1,576 |
| 22 | | Veasey; John Charles | 19 | 270 | 451 | 270 | 428 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 150 | 0 | — | 1,569 |
| 23 | | Forman; William Scott | 20 | 135 | 272 | 315 | 500 | 41 | — | — | 73 | 55 | 140 | — | — | 1,531 |
| 24 | | Beighton; Thomas Durant | 18 | 240 | 381 | 357 | 471 | — | — | — | 81 | — | — | 0 | — | 1,530 |
| 25 | | Luttman-Johnson; Henry | 21 | 150 | 156 | 303 | 410 | 17 | 89 | — | 167 | — | 230 | — | — | 1,522 |

**The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.**

*** This Candidate was refused on the ground of health**

TABLE I.—Open Competition of 1865.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

| Order of Merit. | No. in Examination. | NAME. | Age on May 1st, 1865. | NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | England. | | Greece. | Rome. | France. | Germany. | Italy. | Mathematics. | Natural Science. | Moral Science. | Sanskrit. | Arabic. | Total. |
| | | | | Composition. | Literature, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Maximum Number of Marks. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 500 | 1,000 | 750 | 750 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | 375 | 375 | 7,125 |
| 26 | | Cotton; Henry John Stedman | 19 | 352 | 347 | 327 | 463 | — | — | — | — | — | 30 | — | — | 1,519 |
| 27 | | Nolan; Philip | 20 | 214 | 425 | 126 | 267 | — | — | — | — | 169 | 300 | — | — | 1,501 |
| 28 | | Waller; Richard Maunsell | 20 | 225 | 340 | 292 | 434 | 77 | 124 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 1,492 |
| 29 | | Maltby; Thomas James | 20 | 135 | 390 | 47 | 242 | 211 | 250 | 201 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,476 |
| 30 | | Vowell; Christopher Henry | 19 | 75 | 449 | 288 | 387 | 66 | 124 | — | — | 40 | 20 | 0 | — | 1,449 |
| 31 | | Cochran; Andrew William | 21 | 165 | 310 | 303 | 361 | 24 | — | — | — | 194 | — | 89 | — | 1,446 |
| 32 | | Jeffery; John Edward Beevor | 19 | 185 | 384 | 213 | 331 | 6 | — | — | — | 163 | 150 | 0 | — | 1,432 |
| 33 | | Morris; Herbert Henry | 21 | 110 | 35 | 334 | 459 | 84 | 69 | 52 | 155 | — | 130 | — | — | 1,428 |
| 34 | | Gibson; Frederick Edward | 20 | 230 | 233 | 211 | 392 | 44 | — | — | — | — | 240 | 64 | — | 1,419 |
| 35 | | Cumming; Charles Lennox Bruce | 20 | 305 | 471 | — | — | 191 | 250 | 195 | — | — | — | 0 | — | 1,412 |
| 36 | | Boyle; John Archibald | 20 | 292 | 290 | 287 | 444 | 96 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | 1,409 |
| 36 | | McMinn; Stephen Henry | 20 | 290 | 357 | 293 | 358 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | 26 | — | 1,409 |
| 38 | | Crowe; William Henry | 20 | 265 | 358 | 102 | 209 | 42 | — | — | — | — | 165 | 96 | 167 | 1,404 |
| 39 | | Weir; Thomas | 19 | 135 | 203 | 279 | 388 | 39 | 144 | — | — | — | 185 | 5 | — | 1,378 |
| 40 | | Johnson; Evan Charles | 19 | 130 | 266 | 238 | 393 | 160 | — | — | — | — | 178 | 10 | — | 1,375 |
| 40 | | Kough; Charles | 21 | 275 | 293 | 322 | 444 | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 1,375 |
| 42 | | Lawrence; Henry Waldemar | 20 | 117 | 321 | 187 | 305 | 68 | — | — | 376 | — | — | — | — | 1,374 |
| 43 | | Fleet; John Faithfull | 18 | 285 | 258 | 159 | 368 | 33 | — | — | 231 | — | — | — | — | 1,364 |
| 44 | | Benskin; Joseph Clempson | 21 | 118 | 606 | — | — | 66 | 250 | 68 | 155 | — | 100 | 30 | — | 1,363 |
| 45 | | Parsons; Henry James | 20 | 210 | 350 | 354 | 402 | — | — | — | — | — | 45 | 0 | — | 1,361 |
| 46 | | Vidal; George William | 19 | 200 | 370 | 226 | 370 | 86 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 1,359 |
| 46 | | Johnston; John Leech | 20 | 85 | 242 | 432 | 469 | 35 | — | 91 | — | — | — | — | 107 | 1,354 |
| 48 | | Porteous; William | 20 | 224 | 324 | 217 | 311 | 66 | — | 137 | — | — | — | 75 | — | 1,354 |
| 49 | | Muir; John Fairlie | 20 | 200 | 349 | 167 | 388 | 29 | 202 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,335 |
| 50 | | Birkbeck; Frederick | 20 | 85 | 272 | 283 | 268 | — | 147 | — | 322 | — | — | 0 | — | 1,332 |
| 51 | | Ebden; Edward James | 21 | 95 | 161 | 485 | 518 | 0 | — | — | 64 | — | — | — | — | 1,323 |
| 51 | | Pollen; Arthur Daniel | 20 | 255 | 140 | 427 | 501 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,323 |

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

OPEN COMPETITION of 1865.—TABLE of MARKS.—Candidates not Selected.

| Order of Merit. | No. in Examination. | NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. |
| | | England. | | Greece. | Rome. | France. | Germany. | Italy. | Mathematics. | Natural Science. | Moral Science. | Sanskrit. | Arabic. | |
| | | Composition. | Literature, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Maximum Number of Marks. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 500 | 1,000 | 750 | 750 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | 375 | 375 | 7,125 |
| 53 | | 160 | 284 | 303 | 324 | 20 | — | 0 | — | — | 230 | — | — | 1,321 |
| 54 | { | 157 | 271 | — | 148 | 0 | — | — | 511 | 219 | — | 0 | — | 1,306 |
| 56 | | 240 | 268 | 274 | 478 | 106 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 1,306 |
| 57 | | 300 | 300 | 310 | 276 | 0 | — | — | 43 | — | 75 | — | — | 1,304 |
| 58 | | 387 | 305 | 86 | 221 | 96 | — | 54 | — | — | 145 | — | — | 1,294 |
| 59 | | 255 | 142 | 350 | 392 | 63 | — | — | — | — | 90 | — | — | 1,292 |
| 60 | | 95 | 255 | — | — | 22 | 76 | 31 | 668 | — | 173 | — | — | 1,290 |
| 61 | | 300 | 588 | 230 | 225 | 68 | — | — | 74 | — | — | 0 | — | 1,285 |
| 62 | | 105 | 250 | 336 | 468 | 8 | — | — | 81 | — | — | — | — | 1,282 |
| 63 | | 242 | 327 | 212 | 348 | 69 | 82 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,281 |
| 64 | | 225 | 313 | 160 | 253 | 11 | — | — | 246 | — | 60 | — | — | 1,268 |
| 65 | | 270 | 444 | 116 | 326 | 76 | — | — | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 1,252 |
| 66 | | 240 | 312 | 176 | 250 | 171 | 93 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,248 |
| 67 | | 103 | 276 | 108 | 229 | 95 | 250 | 10 | — | — | 170 | 0 | — | 1,244 |
| 68 | | 165 | 387 | 276 | 315 | 96 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,239 |
| 69 | | 159 | 272 | 265 | 374 | 109 | — | — | 55 | — | — | 0 | — | 1,236 |
| 70 | { | 125 | 448 | — | 224 | 85 | 8 | — | 389 | — | — | 0 | — | 1,229 |
| | | 5 | 203 | 184 | 185 | 49 | 44 | — | 415 | 70 | 75 | — | — | 1,221 |
| 72 | | 110 | 195 | 237 | 307 | 211 | — | 116 | — | — | — | 42 | — | 1,221 |
| 73 | | 115 | 351 | 184 | 309 | 173 | 81 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 1,218 |
| 74 | | 140 | 233 | 219 | 237 | 26 | 43 | — | 256 | 0 | — | 0 | — | 1,214 |
| 75 | { | 217 | 290 | 220 | 322 | — | — | — | — | — | 160 | — | — | 1,209 |
| | | 55 | 292 | 242 | 193 | 42 | 115 | 74 | 170 | — | — | — | — | 1,183 |
| 77 | | 230 | 0 | 260 | 420 | 95 | 0 | — | 178 | 0 | — | — | — | 1,183 |
| 78 | | 60 | 307 | — | 206 | 142 | 208 | 139 | — | — | 30 | 0 | 83 | 1,175 |
| 79 | | 250 | 307 | 228 | 364 | 13 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | 1,162 |
| 80 | | 158 | 318 | 292 | 379 | 11 | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | 1,158 |
| 81 | | 95 | 90 | 213 | 304 | 81 | 250 | — | — | — | 115 | — | — | 1,148 |
| 82 | | 255 | 300 | 219 | 287 | 81 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,142 |
| 83 | | 285 | 314 | — | — | 192 | — | 0 | 339 | — | 10 | 0 | — | 1,140 |
| 84 | | 104 | 117 | 357 | 496 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 65 | 0 | — | 1,139 |
| 85 | | 93 | 263 | 149 | 342 | 0 | — | — | 164 | — | 125 | — | — | 1,136 |
| 86 | | 107 | 248 | 367 | 376 | 8 | — | 28 | — | — | — | 0 | — | 1,134 |
| 87 | { | 215 | 326 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 324 | 67 | — | — | — | 1,132 |
| | | 45 | 298 | 291 | 260 | 36 | 134 | — | — | — | — | 8 | 55 | 1,130 |
| 89 | | 263 | 228 | 286 | 353 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 1,130 |
| 90 | | 67 | 377 | 57 | 230 | 70 | — | — | 325 | — | — | — | — | 1,126 |
| 91 | | 137 | 314 | 286 | 333 | 31 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 1,101 |
| 92 | | 202 | 278 | 265 | 294 | 55 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 1,094 |
| 93 | | 125 | 249 | 282 | 385 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 50 | — | — | 1,091 |
| 94 | | 225 | 388 | — | 169 | 98 | 163 | 0 | — | — | 45 | — | — | 1,088 |
| 95 | | 110 | 278 | 177 | 336 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 185 | 0 | — | 1,086 |
| 96 | | 80 | 387 | 216 | 344 | 55 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 1,082 |
| | | 192 | 235 | 185 | 191 | 42 | 178 | — | — | 22 | — | 0 | 36 | 1,081 |

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1865.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

| Order of Merit. | No. in Examination. | NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Language and Literature of | | | | | | | Mathematics. | Natural Science. | Moral Science. | Sanskrit. | Arabic. | Total. |
| | | England. | | Greece. | Rome. | France. | Germany. | Italy. | | | | | | |
| | | Composition. | Literature, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Maximum Number of Marks. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 500 | 1,000 | 750 | 750 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | 375 | 375 | 7,125 |
| 97 | | 97 | 217 | 352 | 349 | 47 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,062 |
| 98 | | 175 | 323 | — | — | 21 | — | — | — | — | 175 | 136 | 216 | 1,046 |
| 99 | | 20 | 219 | 212 | 271 | 65 | 103 | — | 152 | — | — | — | — | 1,042 |
| 100 | | 165 | 199 | 239 | 414 | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,041 |
| 101 | | 111 | 303 | 248 | 334 | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 1,039 |
| 102 | | 67 | 283 | 248 | 393 | 42 | — | 0 | — | — | — | 0 | — | 1,033 |
| | | 20 | 282 | 355 | 373 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 1,033 |
| 104 | | 85 | 45 | 229 | 214 | 0 | 122 | — | 330 | — | — | — | — | 1,025 |
| 105 | | 65 | 327 | 258 | 358 | 9 | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,017 |
| 106 | | 130 | 130 | 233 | 341 | 70 | — | 104 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 1,008 |
| 107 | | 220 | 222 | 191 | 276 | — | — | 26 | — | — | — | 67 | 0 | 1,002 |
| 108 | | 345 | 216 | 147 | 205 | 0 | — | — | 67 | — | — | 0 | — | 980 |
| 109 | | 0 | 232 | 310 | 402 | 30 | — | 0 | — | — | — | 0 | — | 974 |
| 110 | | 115 | 365 | — | 118 | 44 | — | 94 | — | 79 | 150 | — | — | 965 |
| 111 | | 100 | 133 | 296 | 356 | 33 | 46 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 964 |
| 112 | | 115 | 361 | 166 | 263 | 43 | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | 960 |
| 113 | | 70 | 180 | 323 | 374 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 947 |
| 114 | | 95 | 224 | 268 | 356 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 943 |
| | | 127 | 208 | 87 | 205 | 0 | — | — | 316 | — | — | — | — | 943 |
| 116 | | 50 | 350 | — | — | 63 | 250 | 165 | — | — | 55 | 0 | — | 933 |
| 117 | | 110 | 325 | — | 227 | 147 | 0 | — | 60 | — | 55 | — | — | 924 |
| 118 | | 223 | 278 | 77 | 237 | 69 | — | — | — | — | 35 | 0 | — | 919 |
| 119 | | 0 | 95 | — | 0 | 11 | — | — | 755 | — | 55 | — | — | 916 |
| 120 | | 100 | 211 | 90 | 291 | 0 | — | — | 223 | 0 | — | — | — | 915 |
| 121 | | 50 | 344 | 86 | 296 | 54 | 75 | 0 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 914 |
| 122 | | 30 | 164 | 156 | 317 | 121 | 51 | 25 | 31 | — | — | 0 | — | 895 |
| 123 | | 48 | 294 | 159 | 196 | 0 | — | — | 190 | 0 | — | — | — | 887 |
| 124 | | 40 | 208 | 36 | 98 | 0 | — | — | 481 | — | 20 | — | — | 883 |
| 125 | | 60 | 284 | 247 | 276 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 882 |
| 126 | | 42 | 190 | 203 | 357 | 0 | — | — | 85 | — | — | — | — | 877 |
| 127 | | 130 | 336 | — | — | 40 | 129 | — | 239 | — | — | 0 | — | 874 |
| 128 | | 10 | 259 | — | 187 | 0 | — | — | 282 | — | 135 | 0 | — | 873 |
| | | 35 | 294 | 165 | 204 | 24 | — | — | 151 | — | — | — | — | 873 |
| 130 | | 65 | 174 | 168 | 287 | 97 | 59 | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | 871 |
| 131 | | 120 | 214 | 185 | 351 | 0 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | 870 |
| 132 | | 130 | 35 | 254 | 331 | 41 | — | 78 | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 869 |
| 133 | | 225 | 183 | 209 | 237 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 864 |
| 134 | | 45 | 192 | 200 | 331 | — | — | — | — | — | 95 | — | — | 863 |
| 135 | | 180 | 259 | 185 | 200 | 11 | — | 13 | — | — | — | 0 | — | 848 |
| 136 | | 183 | 120 | 215 | 313 | 15 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 846 |
| 137 | | 200 | 248 | — | — | 175 | 66 | 63 | — | 70 | 15 | 0 | — | 837 |
| 138 | | 84 | 323 | 204 | 225 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 836 |
| 139 | | 140 | 280 | 117 | 290 | 6 | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 833 |
| 140 | | 0 | 252 | 135 | 238 | 0 | 79 | 114 | — | — | — | 0 | — | 818 |
| 141 | | 170 | 186 | 160 | 290 | 8 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 814 |
| 142 | | 75 | 322 | 67 | 299 | 48 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 811 |
| 143 | | 58 | 200 | 184 | 223 | 88 | 33 | — | — | — | — | 17 | — | 803 |

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1865.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

| Order of Merit. | No. in Examination. | NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Language and Literature of | | | | | | Mathematics. | Natural Science. | Moral Science. | Sanskrit. | Arabic. | Total. | | |
| | | England. | | Greece. | Rome. | France. | Germany. | Italy. | | | | | | | |
| | | Composition. | Literature, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Maximum Number of Marks. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 500 | 1,000 | 750 | 750 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | 375 | 375 | 7,125 | |
| 144 | | 50 | 142 | 253 | 352 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | 797 | |
| 145 | | 93 | 348 | 0 | 245 | 0 | 12 | — | 31 | — | 60 | — | — | 789 | |
| 146 | | 58 | 85 | 209 | 265 | 68 | — | 24 | — | — | — | 61 | 16 | 786 | |
| 147 | | 87 | 25 | 178 | 343 | 0 | — | — | 143 | — | — | — | — | 776 | |
| 148 | | 55 | 355 | — | — | 68 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 121 | 0 | 0 | — | 767 | |
| 149 | | 80 | 384 | — | 146 | 72 | — | — | — | 66 | — | 17 | — | 765 | |
| 150 | | 103 | 142 | 204 | 240 | 0 | — | — | — | 72 | — | 0 | — | 761 | |
| 151 | | 27 | 145 | 217 | 265 | 43 | 61 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 758 | |
| 152 | | 155 | 212 | 120 | 219 | 9 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 41 | — | 756 | |
| 153 | | 65 | 147 | — | — | — | — | 0 | 414 | 127 | — | 0 | — | 753 | |
| 154 | | 80 | 45 | 244 | 328 | 0 | — | — | 52 | — | — | — | — | 749 | |
| 155 | | 80 | 326 | — | — | 71 | 173 | 95 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 745 | |
| 156 | | 5 | 144 | 270 | 322 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 741 | |
| 157 | | 250 | 289 | 0 | 143 | 0 | — | — | 58 | — | 0 | — | — | 740 | |
| 158 | | 75 | 88 | 138 | 389 | 35 | — | 8 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 733 | |
| 159 | | 50 | 366 | — | 111 | 11 | 85 | 0 | — | — | 105 | 0 | 0 | 728 | |
| 160 | { | 105 | 286 | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | 161 | 160 | — | — | 724 | |
| | | 340 | 193 | 0 | 115 | 0 | — | — | 76 | — | — | — | — | 724 | |
| 162 | | 63 | 82 | 254 | 314 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 720 | |
| 163 | | 50 | 0 | 157 | 270 | 193 | — | — | 33 | — | — | 0 | — | 703 | |
| 164 | | 180 | 184 | 0 | 46 | 0 | — | — | — | 71 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 701 | |
| 165 | | 132 | 115 | 25 | 183 | 0 | — | — | 239 | — | — | — | — | 694 | |
| 166 | | 77 | 205 | — | 198 | 60 | 37 | 0 | — | — | 110 | 0 | — | 687 | |
| 167 | | 195 | 240 | 3 | 196 | 22 | 3 | — | 17 | — | — | 0 | — | 676 | |
| 168 | | 115 | 201 | 54 | 300 | 0 | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 670 | |
| 169 | | 50 | 160 | 161 | 249 | 48 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 668 | |
| 170 | | 85 | 163 | — | 296 | 117 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 661 | |
| 171 | | 20 | 127 | 0 | 252 | 0 | — | — | 256 | — | — | 0 | — | 655 | |
| 172 | | 52 | 35 | 216 | 347 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 650 | |
| 173 | | 140 | 209 | 59 | 214 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 641 | |
| 174 | | 185 | 203 | — | 25 | 13 | 202 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 628 | |
| 175 | | 128 | 321 | — | 0 | 19 | 150 | 0 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | 618 | |
| 176 | | 40 | 286 | — | 247 | 9 | — | 29 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | 611 | |
| 177 | | 47 | 227 | 75 | 219 | 30 | — | 2 | — | 0 | — | — | — | 600 | |
| 178 | | 25 | 356 | — | 20 | 0 | — | — | 99 | 19 | 80 | — | — | 599 | |
| 179 | | 175 | 404 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | 593 | |
| 180 | | 118 | 219 | — | — | 102 | 148 | 0 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 587 | |
| 181 | | 105 | 0 | 193 | 237 | 51 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 586 | |
| 182 | | 75 | 0 | 235 | 275 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 585 | |
| 183 | | 164 | 115 | 43 | 227 | 18 | 0 | — | — | — | 15 | 0 | — | 582 | |
| 184 | | 30 | 218 | 125 | 201 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 578 | |
| 185 | | 100 | 174 | 50 | 156 | 0 | — | — | — | 39 | 55 | — | — | 574 | |
| 186 | | 53 | 162 | — | 176 | 0 | 61 | — | — | — | 0 | — | 110 | 562 | |
| 187 | | 56 | 282 | 0 | 148 | 35 | 40 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 561 | |
| 188 | | 20 | 177 | — | 272 | 73 | — | 14 | — | 0 | 3 | — | 1 | 560 | |
| 189 | { | 70 | 0 | 126 | 351 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 547 | |
| | | 130 | 190 | — | 227 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 547 | |

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1865.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

| Order of Merit. | No. in Examination. | NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Language and Literature of | | | | | | | Mathematics. | Natural Science. | Moral Science. | Sanskrit. | Arabic. | Total. |
| | | England. | | Greece. | Rome. | France. | Germany. | Italy. | | | | | | |
| | | Composition. | Literature, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Maximum Number of Marks. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 500 | 1,000 | 750 | 750 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | 375 | 375 | 7,125 |
| | | 0 | 140 | 162 | 241 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 543 |
| 191 | | 25 | 60 | 178 | 279 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 542 |
| 192 | | 97 | 190 | 0 | 153 | 101 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 541 |
| 193 | | 195 | 345 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 540 |
| 194 | | 50 | 159 | 118 | 204 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 531 |
| 195 | | 40 | 152 | — | 9 | 65 | — | — | 260 | — | 0 | 0 | — | 526 |
| 196 | | 15 | 20 | 191 | 258 | 0 | 36 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 520 |
| 197 | | 80 | 21 | 190 | 269 | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 510 |
| 198 | | 80 | 5 | 185 | 239 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 509 |
| 199 | | 15 | 5 | 163 | 212 | — | — | — | 103 | — | — | — | — | 498 |
| 200 | | 77 | 80 | — | 0 | 62 | — | — | 254 | — | 20 | — | — | 493 |
| 201 | | 183 | 275 | — | — | 6 | 0 | 25 | — | 0 | — | — | — | 489 |
| 202 | | 98 | 126 | 50 | 210 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 484 |
| 203 | | 215 | 145 | 0 | 122 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 482 |
| 204 | | 150 | 10 | 21 | 188 | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | 105 | — | — | 474 |
| 205 | | 0 | 178 | — | — | 38 | 0 | 0 | 245 | — | — | — | — | 461 |
| 206 | | 155 | 295 | — | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 451 |
| 207 | | 115 | 108 | 0 | 105 | 115 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 443 |
| 208 | | 67 | 0 | — | 121 | 0 | — | — | 126 | — | 125 | 0 | — | 439 |
| 209 | | 27 | 0 | 19 | 209 | 42 | 135 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 432 |
| 210 | | 30 | 0 | 193 | 192 | 17 | 0 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 432 |
| 212 | | 155 | 228 | — | 46 | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | 429 |
| 213 | | 70 | 55 | — | 131 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | 7 | 164 | 427 |
| 214 | | 120 | 100 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 72 | 27 | 105 | 0 | — | 424 |
| 215 | | 108 | 174 | — | 23 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 95 | 0 | 19 | 419 |
| 216 | | 220 | 115 | 1 | 77 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 413 |
| 217 | | 0 | 80 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 284 | 39 | — | — | — | 403 |
| 218 | | 140 | 40 | 15 | 136 | 0 | — | — | 63 | — | — | — | — | 394 |
| 219 | | 130 | 20 | 12 | 151 | — | — | — | — | — | 55 | — | — | 368 |
| 220 | | 30 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | 189 | 17 | 25 | 0 | — | 361 |
| 221 | | 85 | 153 | — | 21 | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | 97 | — | — | 356 |
| 222 | | 0 | 160 | 51 | 138 | 0 | 6 | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | 355 |
| 223 | | 115 | 184 | 0 | 18 | 0 | — | — | 31 | 0 | — | 0 | — | 348 |
| 224 | | 120 | 220 | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | 344 |
| 225 | | 0 | 114 | — | 139 | 20 | — | 0 | — | 24 | 5 | — | 38 | 340 |
| 226 | | 32 | 226 | — | — | 46 | — | — | — | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 329 |
| 227 | | 7 | 8 | 24 | 182 | 0 | — | — | 102 | — | — | — | — | 323 |
| 228 | | 10 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | 277 | 34 | — | 0 | — | 321 |
| 229 | | 30 | 192 | 0 | 26 | 10 | 62 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 320 |
| | | 47 | 193 | — | 45 | 0 | — | — | 35 | 0 | 0 | — | — | 320 |
| 231 | | 85 | 0 | 68 | 213 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 0 | — | 316 |
| 232 | | 140 | 158 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 298 |
| 233 | | 34 | 84 | — | 82 | 0 | — | — | 96 | 0 | — | — | — | 296 |
| 234 | | 60 | 116 | — | 54 | 15 | — | — | — | — | 25 | — | 23 | 293 |
| 235 | | 80 | 55 | 34 | 123 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 292 |
| 236 | | 7 | 5 | 93 | 171 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 276 |
| | | 0 | 48 | 0 | 190 | 38 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | 276 |

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

Open Competition of 1865.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not Selected—*continued.*

| Order of Merit. | No. in Examination. | NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF | | | | | | | Mathematics. | Natural Science. | Moral Science. | Sanskrit. | Arabic. | Total. |
| | | England. | | Greece. | Rome. | France. | Germany. | Italy. | | | | | | |
| | | Composition. | Literature, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Maximum Number of Marks. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 500 | 1,000 | 750 | 750 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | 375 | 375 | 7,125 |
| 238 | | 100 | 55 | — | — | 24 | 80 | 16 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 275 |
| 239 | | 20 | 190 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 272 |
| 240 | | 55 | 150 | 15 | 46 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 266 |
| 241 | | 40 | 112 | 31 | 79 | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 262 |
| 242 | | 65 | 109 | 0 | 85 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 259 |
| 243 | | 70 | 55 | 0 | 57 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 75 | 0 | — | 257 |
| 244 | | 30 | 154 | 0 | 66 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 250 |
| 245 | | 37 | 42 | 0 | 113 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 55 | — | — | 247 |
| 246 | | 45 | 133 | — | 19 | 0 | — | — | 44 | — | 0 | — | — | 241 |
| 247 | | 75 | 144 | 0 | 9 | 0 | — | — | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 228 |
| 248 | | 20 | 125 | — | 70 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 0 | — | 226 |
| 249 | | 0 | 90 | 0 | 124 | 0 | — | 0 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | 214 |
| 250 | | 55 | 58 | — | 95 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 208 |
| 251 | | 0 | 81 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 117 | — | — | — | — | 198 |
| 252 | | 5 | 10 | 22 | 158 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 195 |
| 253 | | 0 | 193 | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 193 |
| 254 | | 47 | 25 | 0 | 56 | — | — | — | 61 | — | — | 0 | — | 189 |
| 255 | | 30 | 146 | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | 176 |
| 256 | | 117 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 175 |
| 257 | | 0 | 31 | 0 | 124 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 174 |
| 258 | | 67 | 66 | — | — | 40 | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | 173 |
| 259 | | 32 | 86 | — | 54 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 172 |
| 260 | | 0 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | 165 |
| 261 | { | 45 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 97 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 162 |
| | | 25 | 0 | — | 91 | 46 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 162 |
| 263 | | 62 | 70 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | 21 | — | — | — | 0 | 153 |
| 264 | | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 4 | — | 132 | — | — | — | 0 | — | 136 |
| 265 | { | 35 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 135 |
| 267 | | 0 | 10 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 125 | — | — | 0 | — | 135 |
| 268 | | 52 | 0 | — | 18 | 0 | 0 | — | 52 | — | 5 | 0 | 2 | 129 |
| 269 | | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 120 |
| 270 | | 0 | 25 | — | — | 0 | — | — | 71 | 0 | 0 | — | — | 96 |
| 271 | | 0 | 85 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 85 |
| 272 | | 65 | 10 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| 273 | | 0 | 0 | — | 41 | 0 | — | 0 | — | — | 20 | 0 | — | 61 |
| 274 | | 15 | 42 | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 57 |
| 275 | | 0 | 15 | — | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 36 | — | — | — | — | 51 |
| 276 | | 0 | 50 | — | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | 50 |
| 277 | | 42 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 42 |
| 278 | | 0 | 0 | — | 21 | 0 | — | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | 38 |
| 279 | | 27 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 0 | 3 | — | — | 37 |
| 280 | | 0 | 25 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | 25 |
| 281 | | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 23 |
| | | 0 | 0 | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | 8 |
| 282 | { | — | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 |
| | | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | 0 | — | — | — | 0 |

The cipher indicates that the gross number of marks obtained did not exceed 125.

TABLE II.—FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1864.—TABLE OF MARKS.

| Order of Merit. | | NAME OF CANDIDATE. | Presidency, &c. | NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In First Examination. | In Further Examination. | | | Law. | History and Geography of India. | Political Economy. | Sanskrit. | Hindustani. | Hindi. | Persian. | Bengali. | Tamil. | Telugu. | Gujeratti. | Mahratti. | Arabic. | Total. |
| | | | | Maximum. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1,200 | 350 | 350 | 500 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 2,800 |
| 3 | 1 | Low; George Emanuel | North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude. | 994 | 242 | 230 | — | 322 | — | 342 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,130 |
| 20 | 2 | Priestley; Henry | Do. | 1001 | 198 | 195 | 321 | 279 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,994 |
| 24 | 3 | Purser; William Edward | Do. | 872 | 243 | 170 | — | 331 | — | 322 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,938 |
| 34 | 4 | Jones; Joseph Birdsall | Madras | 910 | 166 | 140 | — | — | — | — | — | 345 | 351 | — | — | — | 1,912 |
| 13 | 5 | Finlay; Herbert Blakey | North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude. | 893 | 234 | 165 | 360 | 255 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,907 |
| 29 | 6 | Tagg; Arundel | Madras | 766 | 199 | 170 | — | — | — | — | — | 310 | 339 | — | — | — | 1,784 |
| 36 | 7 | Carey; Arthur Douglas | Bombay | 936 | 153 | 180 | — | 253 | 242 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,761 |
| 37 | 8 | Middleton; James Russell | Do. | 948 | 197 | 180 | — | 187 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 250 | — | 1,762 |
| 17 | 9 | Wilkinson; Thomas Ormerod | North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude. | 840 | 160 | 155 | — | 233 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 293 | 1,684 |
| 5 | 10 | Tucker; Henry St. George | Do. | 773 | 240 | 155 | — | 254 | 244 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,663 |
| 26 | 11 | Toynbee; George | Bengal | 772 | 196 | 155 | 288 | — | — | — | 244 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,655 |
| 9 | 12 | Stevens; John Foster | Do. | 850 | 104 | 125 | — | 333 | — | — | 239 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,651 |
| 7 | 13 | Porter; Fortescue Willoughby | North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude. | 809 | 173 | 115 | — | 304 | 218 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,649 |
| 4 | 14 | *Knox; George Edward | Do. | 766 | 163 | 120 | 295 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 293 | 1,658 |
| 2 | 15 | Williams; George Robert Carlisle | Do. | 695 | 160 | 145 | — | 293 | — | 339 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,632 |
| 1 | 16 | Martin; William Thomas | Do. | 688 | 229 | 180 | 274 | 248 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,619 |

* This candidate also passed a creditable examination in Hindustani, Hindi, and Persian.

TABLE II.—FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1864.—TABLE OF MARKS.—*continued.*

| Order of Merit. In First Examination. | Order of Merit. In Further Examination. | Name of Candidate. | Presidency, &c. | NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN: Law. | History and Geography of India. | Political Economy. | Sanskrit. | Hindustani. | Hindi. | Persian. | Bengali. | Tamil. | Telugu. | Gujeratti. | Mahratti. | Arabic. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Maximum. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1,200 | 350 | 350 | 500 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 2,800 |
| 35 | 17 | James; Henry Evan Murchison | Bombay | 866 | 150 | 140 | — | 199 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 250 | — | 1,605 |
| 18 | 18 | *Thaine; William | North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude. | 704 | 143 | 115 | 343 | — | — | 295 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,600 |
| 12 | 19 | MacDonnell; Anthony Patrick | Bengal | 862 | 233 | 205 | — | — | — | — | 252 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,552 |
| 23 | 20 | Charles; John George | Do. | 688 | 154 | 205 | — | 253 | — | — | 240 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,540 |
| 6 | 21 | †Harkness; Thomas Francis | North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude. | 635 | 102 | 170 | — | 283 | — | 311 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,501 |
| 21 | 22 | Armstrong; John Scobell | Bengal | 793 | 175 | 165 | — | 217 | — | — | 134 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,484 |
| 8 | 23 | Le Fanu; William Joseph Henry | Madras | 743 | 172 | 170 | 164 | — | — | — | — | — | 233 | — | — | — | 1,482 |
| 19 | 24 | ‡Blennerhassett; William | North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude. | 754 | 106 | 125 | — | 234 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 210 | 1,429 |
| 33 | 25 | §Pearse; Edwin Langford | Madras | 685 | 111 | 110 | — | — | — | — | — | 210 | 312 | — | — | — | 1,428 |
| 31 | 26 | Mackenzie; Thomas Duncan | Bombay | 731 | 167 | 190 | 85 | 201 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,374 |
| 22 | 27 | Candy; Edward Townshend | Do. | 658 | 135 | 165 | 216 | 216 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,370 |
| 26 | 28 | Keyser; Alfred | Do. | 701 | 117 | 149 | — | 230 | — | — | — | — | — | 178 | — | — | 1,365 |
| 16 | 29 | Mulock; Henry Pilkington | North West Provinces, Punjab and Oude. | 705 | 131 | 130 | — | 222 | — | 158 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,346 |
| 38 | 30 | Campbell; John McLeod | Bombay | 814 | 165 | 130 | — | 185 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,344 |
| 15 | 31 | Candy; Richard Edward | Do. | 587 | 150 | 135 | 201 | 239 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,312 |
| 25 | 32 | Oldham; William Benjamin | Bengal | 692 | 191 | 155 | — | — | — | — | 250 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,291 |
| 40 | 33 | Spence; James Knox | Bombay | 641 | 122 | 100 | — | 217 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 205 | — | 1,285 |
| 10 | 34 | Smith; Spencer Faithorne Arthur | North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude. | 554 | 146 | 110 | — | 238 | 215 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,263 |
| 39 | 35 | Macleane; Charles Donald | Madras | 710 | 147 | 135 | — | — | — | — | — | 250 | — | — | — | — | 1,242 |
| 14 | 36 | Robinson; Alexander | North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude. | 652 | 127 | 110 | — | 227 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,116 |

* This Candidate also passed a creditable examination in Hindustani.
† This Candidate also passed a creditable examination in Hindi and Arabic.
‡ This Candidate also passed a fair examination in Hindi.
§ This Candidate also passed a fair examination in Sanskrit.

TABLE III.—RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of the CANDIDATES in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1865.

| Professions, &c. | No. of Candidates whose Fathers belonged to the Professions named. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total No. of Candidates. | Successful Candidates. |
| Army, Officers of | 24 | 2 |
| Navy, Officers of | 3 | 1 |
| Civil Service of India | 34 | 3 |
| Home Civil Service | 3 | — |
| Colonial Civil Service | 1 | — |
| Consul of a Foreign State | 1 | 1 |
| CLERGY, &c.:—Clergymen | 62 | 13 |
| Dissenting Minister | 1 | — |
| Missionary | 5 | — |
| LAW :—County Court Judge | 1 | — |
| Judge | 1 | — |
| Stipendiary Magistrate | 2 | 1 |
| Advocates, Barristers | 13 | 3 |
| Solicitors, Writers | 9 | 2 |
| Notary Public | 1 | 1 |
| Physician and M.D. | 14 | 3 |
| Surgeon and M.B. | 9 | 5 |
| Architect and Surveyor (1–0) ; Artist (1–0) ; Civil Engineers (2–0) ; Land Surveyor (1–0) ; National Schoolmaster (1–0) ; Schoolmasters (4–2). | 10 | 2 |
| J. P. | 4 | 2 |
| Gentlemen ; "Landed Proprietors" ; "Of no Profession" | 27 | — |
| Indigo Planter ; Landowner in India | 4 | — |
| Bankers (4–1) ; Colonial Dealer (1–1) ; Indigo Merchant (1–0) ; Merchant (11–4) ; Linen Merchant (1–1) ; Wine Merchant (1–0). | 19 | 7 |
| Accountant (1–0); Builder (1–0); Coal Merchant (1–0); Currier (1–0); Draper (1–0); Farmer (5–0); Gardener (1–0); Grocer (1–0) ; Hosier (1–1) ; Hotel Keeper (1–0) ; Licensed Victualler (1–0); Meat Salesman (1–0) ; Pensioner (1–0) ; Printer and Publisher (1–0) ; Railway Refreshment Room Proprietor (1–1) ; Stationer (2–1). | 21 | 3 |
| Assistant to County Surveyor (1–1); Bank Manager (2–0); Cashier to a Steam Packet Company (1–1) ; Secretary to Bank (1–0); Secretary to Religious Societies and Trusts (1–1). | 6 | 3 |
| Not stated | 9 | — |
| Total | 284 | 52 |

TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS, since leaving SCHOOL or COLLEGE, of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1865.

| Occupation, &c. | Whole No. of Candidates. | Successful Candidates. |
|---|---|---|
| Assistant University Librarian | 1 | 1 |
| Chemist | 1 | — |
| Clerks in Civil Service | 1 | — |
| „ to Merchants, &c. | 5 | 1 |
| „ to Solicitors | 5 | — |
| Law Students | 3 | 1 |
| Master Printer's Apprentice | 1 | — |
| Midshipman in Merchant Service | 1 | — |
| Tutors, Teachers | 13 | 3 |
| No Occupation | 253 | 46 |
| Total | 284 | 52 |

TABLE V.—SHOWING the SCHOOLS, &c., at which were EDUCATED the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1865.

| SCHOOLS, &c. | Number of Candidates. | Number who Succeeded. |
|---|---|---|
| ABERDEEN: Grammar School (1 previously at a Scotch Parochial School). | 2 | 1 |
| Gymnasium (1 afterwards at a Private School) | 3 | — |
| ALDENHAM: Grammar School | 1 | 1 |
| APPLEBY: Grammar School (1 previously at Blencowe Grammar School, Penrith). | 1 | — |
| ARMAGH: Royal School (1 previously at Royal School, Enniskillen). | 4 | — |
| BALLINASLOE: Irish Missionary College (1 afterwards at Victoria College, Jersey). | 1 | 1 |
| BATH: Grammar School (1 previously at a Private School) | 1 | 1 |
| Grosvenor College | 2 | — |
| Sidney College (afterwards private tuition) | 1 | — |
| Somersetshire College | 1 | — |
| BEDFORD: Grammar School | 2 | — |
| BELFAST: Academical Institution (1 afterwards at Rathmines School; 1 previously at Edinburgh Academy; 1 afterwards at Belfast Academy and Private Schools). | 4 | 2 |
| Academy (previously at Belfast Academical Institution and afterwards at Private Schools). | 1 | 1 |
| BIRKENHEAD: Park School (afterwards Hereford Cathedral School). | 1 | — |

Table V.—*continued.*

| Schools, &c. | Number of Candidates. | Number who Succeeded. |
|---|---|---|
| Birmingham: Grammar School - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Blackheath: Proprietary School (1 afterwards at a Private School; 1 previously at Marlborough College; 1 previously at King's College School; 1 previously at Cheltenham College). | 9 | - |
| Blandford: Milton Abbas Grammar School - - | 1 | - |
| Bradford: Grammar School - - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Brighton: College (1 afterwards at King's College School; 1 afterwards at Clifton College). | 5 | 2 |
| Bristol: Grammar School - - - - - | 1 | - |
| Bromsgrove: Grammar School (afterwards at Uppingham Grammar School). | 1 | - |
| Canterbury: King's School (previously at Marlborough College). | 1 | - |
| Cheltenham: College (1 previously at Queenwood College; 1 previously at Cheltenham Grammar School; 1 at Leeds Grammar School; 1 afterwards at Private Schools; 1 afterwards at King's College School and Rugby; 1 afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School). | 17 | 3 |
| Grammar School (afterwards at Cheltenham College). | 1 | 1 |
| Chester: College (previously at a Private School) - | 1 | - |
| Clifton: College (previously at Brighton College) - | 1 | - |
| Cowbridge: Grammar School - - - - | 2 | - |
| Dollar: Institution, Clackmannan - - - | 1 | - |
| Drogheda: Grammar School (afterwards at a Private School). | 1 | - |
| Dublin: Rathmines School (previously at Belfast Academical Institution). | 1 | 1 |
| Dungannon: Royal School (1 afterwards at a Private School). | 3 | 3 |
| Edinburgh: Academy (1 previously at Loretto School, Musselburgh; 1 afterwards at Rugby; 2 afterwards at Private Schools; 1 afterwards at a Private School and at Belfast Academical Institution; 1 afterwards at Edinburgh High School; 1 previously at Leamington College). | 8 | 2 |
| High School (1 previously at Leeds Hyde Park School; 1 previously at Edinburgh Academy). | 3 | 1 |
| Elgin: Academy (afterwards at Kensington Grammar School). | 1 | - |
| Enniskillen: Royal School (1 previously at Raphoe Royal School; 1 afterwards at Armagh Royal School; 1 previously at a Foreign School). | 5 | - |
| Epsom: Royal Medical Benevolent College (afterwards at a Private School). | 1 | - |
| Eton: (1 afterwards at a Private School) - - - | 10 | 4 |
| Exeter: Grammar School (2 afterwards at Marlborough College; 1 afterwards at Westbourne College). | 3 | - |
| Folkingham: Grammar School - - - - | 1 | - |
| Glasgow: Academy (previously at a Private School) - | 1 | - |
| Collegiate School - - - - | 1 | - |
| Guernsey: Queen Elizabeth's College - - - | 1 | - |

Table V.—*continued.*

| Schools, &c. | Number of Candidates. | Number who Succeeded. |
|---|---|---|
| Harrow: School (1 afterwards at a Private School) - | 8 | 2 |
| Henley-on-Thames: Grammar School (afterwards at Tonbridge Grammar School). | 1 | – |
| Hereford: Cathedral School (previously at Birkenhead Park School). | 1 | – |
| Heversham: Grammar School - - - - | 1 | – |
| Hurstpierpoint: St. John's College (afterwards at a Private School). | 1 | – |
| Inverness: Academy - - - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Ipswich: Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School - - | 2 | 1 |
| Irthington: School (afterwards at a Private School) - | 1 | – |
| Isle of Man: King William's College - - - | 1 | – |
| Jersey: Victoria College (1 previously at Irish Missionary College, Ballinasloe). | 5 | 1 |
| Kilkenny: College - - - - - - | 1 | – |
| Leamington: College (afterwards at Edinburgh Academy) | 1 | – |
| Leeds: Grammar School (afterwards at Cheltenham College). | 1 | – |
| Hyde Park School (afterwards at High School, Edinburgh). | 1 | – |
| Liverpool: Institute - - - - - - | 1 | – |
| London: Camberwell Collegiate School (1 afterwards at Marlborough College). | 2 | – |
| Charterhouse School - - - - - | 1 | – |
| Christ's Hospital (1 afterwards at Tonbridge Grammar School; and 1 afterwards private tuition). | 3 | – |
| City of London School (1 previously at Tonbridge Grammar School). | 2 | – |
| Hammersmith, Godolphin Grammar School - | 1 | 1 |
| Highgate Grammar School - - - | 1 | – |
| Islington, Church Missionary School (1 afterwards at a Private School; 1 afterwards at Tonbridge Grammar School; 1 afterwards at Uppingham Grammar School). | 3 | – |
| Islington Proprietary School (previously at a Private School). | 1 | – |
| Kensington Grammar School (1 previously at Elgin Academy). | 2 | – |
| King's College School (1 previously at Brighton College; 1 previously at Cheltenham College; 1 previously at an Indian School and afterwards at Rugby; 1 afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School). | 10 | 2 |
| Merchant Taylors' School - - - | 2 | 1 |
| New Cross Royal Naval School - - | 1 | 1 |
| North London Collegiate School (afterwards at a Private School). | 1 | 1 |
| St. Paul's School - - - - - | 1 | – |
| St. Peter's Collegiate School, Eaton Square - | 1 | – |
| University College School (2 afterwards at a Private School). | 4 | – |
| Westbourne Collegiate School (1 previously at Exeter Grammar School) | 2 | – |
| Westminster School (1 previously at Sandbach Grammar School; and 1 afterwards private tuition). | 3 | – |

TABLE V.—*continued.*

| Schools, &c. | Number of Candidates. | Number who Succeeded. |
|---|---|---|
| MAIDSTONE: Grammar School | 1 | – |
| MANCHESTER: Grammar School (previously at Private Schools). | 1 | – |
| MARLBOROUGH: College (1 previously at Stoke Grammar School; 1 previously at Camberwell Collegiate School; 1 afterwards at Blackheath Proprietary School; 2 previously at Exeter Grammar School; 1 afterwards at King's School, Canterbury). | 15 | 5 |
| MUSSELBURGH: Loretto School (afterwards at Edinburgh Academy). | 1 | 1 |
| NORWICH: Grammar School | 1 | – |
| NOTTINGHAM: Grammar School (afterwards at Winchester College,) | 1 | – |
| PENRITH: Blencowe Grammar School (afterwards at Appleby Grammar School). | 1 | – |
| QUEENWOOD: College (afterwards at Cheltenham College) | 1 | 1 |
| RADLEY: St. Peter's College | 1 | – |
| RAPHOE: Royal School (1 afterwards at Enniskillen Royal School). | 2 | 1 |
| RATHFARNHAM: St. Columba's College | 1 | – |
| REPTON: School | 4 | – |
| RIPON: Grammar School | 1 | – |
| ROSSALL: School (previously at a Colonial School) | 1 | – |
| RUGBY: School (1 previously at Edinburgh Academy; 1 previously at Cheltenham College and King's College School). | 10 | 1 |
| ST. ANDREW'S: Madras College | 2 | 1 |
| SANDBACH: Grammar School (afterwards at Westminster) | 1 | – |
| SEDBERGH: School | 1 | 1 |
| SHERBORNE: King's School (afterwards at Tonbridge Grammar School). | 1 | – |
| SHREWSBURY: School (previously at an Indian School) | 1 | – |
| STOKE: Grammar School (afterwards at Marlborough College). | 1 | – |
| TIPPERARY: Grammar School | 1 | – |
| TONBRIDGE: Grammar School (1 afterwards at City of London School; 1 previously at Church Missionary School, Islington; 1 previously at Henley-on-Thames Grammar School; 1 previously at Christ's Hospital; 1 previously at King's School, Sherborne). | 6 | – |
| UPPINGHAM: Grammar School (1 previously at Bromsgrove Grammar School; 1 previously at Islington Church Missionary School; 1 previously at a Foreign School; 1 afterwards at a Private School). | 6 | – |
| WARE: St. Edmund's College (afterwards at a Private School). | 1 | – |
| WELLINGTON: College | 1 | – |
| WINCHESTER: (1 previously at Nottingham Grammar School; 1 afterwards at a Private School). | 4 | 1 |
| WINDERMERE: College | 1 | – |
| WOOLWICH: Royal Military Academy | 1 | – |
| WORCESTER: Cathedral School (afterwards at Worcester Grammar School). | 1 | 1 |

TABLE V.—*continued.*

| SCHOOLS, &c. | Number of Candidates. | Number who Succeeded. |
|---|---|---|
| WORCESTER—*continued.* Grammar School (previously at Worcester Cathedral School). | 1 | 1 |
| COLONIAL SCHOOL: (afterwards at Rossall School) | 1 | – |
| FOREIGN SCHOOLS | 2 | 2 |
| INDIAN SCHOOLS: (1 afterwards at Shrewsbury School; 1 afterwards at King's College School; 2 afterwards at Private Schools). | 6 | – |
| SCOTCH PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS: (1 afterwards at Aberdeen Grammar School). | 2 | – |
| NATIONAL AND BRITISH SCHOOLS | 1 | – |
| NATIONAL SCHOOLS, IRELAND | 2 | – |
| PRIVATE SCHOOLS | 51 | 7 |
| PRIVATE TUITION AND AT HOME | 7 | – |
| INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED | 1 | – |

*In addition to the above, the following Colleges have been attended by the number of Candidates stated.**

| COLLEGES. | Number of Candidates. | Number who Succeeded. |
|---|---|---|
| King's College, London | 17 | 5 |
| Oscott College | 3 | – |
| Owen's College | 1 | – |
| Queen's College, Liverpool | 1 | – |
| Regent's Park College | 1 | – |
| Stonyhurst College | 4 | 1 |
| University College, London | 4 | 1 |

* Some of these have matriculated, or have taken a Degree in the University of London, and these are mentioned again in the next Table.

TABLE VI.—UNIVERSITIES to which belonged the CANDIDATES who were EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1865.

| UNIVERSITIES. | Whole Number of Candidates. | Number who Succeeded. |
|---|---|---|
| OXFORD :— | | |
| Baliol | 1 | 1 |
| Christ Church | 2 | 2 |
| Corpus Christi | 2 | 2 |
| Exeter | 3 | 1 |
| Lincoln (1 afterwards at Merton) | 3 | 1 |
| Merton (1 previously at Lincoln) | 2 | – |
| Oriel | 2 | 1 |
| Queen's | 5 | 3 |
| Trinity | 1 | – |
| University | 2 | – |
| Wadham | 1 | – |
| Worcester | 1 | 1 |
| CAMBRIDGE :— | | |
| Clare | 1 | – |
| Christ's | 1 | – |
| Gonville and Caius | 1 | 1 |
| King's | 1 | 1 |
| Magdalene | 4 | – |
| St. Catherine's | 1 | – |
| St. John's | 6 | 1 |
| St. Peter's | 1 | – |
| Trinity (1 also of London University) | 11 | 2 |
| Trinity Hall | 3 | – |
| DUBLIN (Trinity College): (1 afterwards at Queen's College, Belfast; 1 previously at Glasgow). | 35 | 8 |
| LONDON UNIVERSITY: (1 also at Trinity College, Cambridge; 1 afterwards at Aberdeen; 1 also at Edinburgh). | 12 | 1 |
| These candidates were educated at :— King's College, London (1–0); Owen's College (1–0); Queen's College, Liverpool (1–0); Regent's Park College (1–0); University College, London (1–0)*; At no College (7–1). | | |
| EDINBURGH: (1 also of London University) | 8 | 4 |
| ABERDEEN: (1 previously of London University) | 7 | 1 |
| GLASGOW: (1 afterwards at Dublin) | 2 | 1 |
| ST. ANDREW'S | 2 | 2 |
| QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND :— | | |
| Belfast: (1 afterwards at Cork; 1 also at Galway; 1 previously at Dublin). | 5 | 3 |
| Galway: (1 also at Belfast) | 3 | 1 |
| Cork: (1 previously at Belfast) | 4 | 2 |
| CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY | 2 | – |
| HEIDELBERG | 2 | 1 |
| BRESLAU | 1 | – |
| Of no University | 154 | 14 |

* Candidates educated at these places, but not matriculated in the University of London, are given in the supplement to the previous Table.

## Summary of the preceding.

| Universities. | Number of Candidates. | Number who Succeeded. |
|---|---|---|
| Oxford | 24 | 12 |
| Cambridge | 30 | 5 |
| Dublin (Trinity College) | 34 | 7 |
| London University | 9 | — |
| Edinburgh | 8 | 4 |
| Other Scotch Universities | 10 | 4 |
| Queen's University, Ireland | 10 | 5 |
| Colonial and Foreign Universities | 5 | 1 |
| Of no University | 154 | 14 |
| Whole number | 284 | 52 |

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

# THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

# SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

# COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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# THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

# SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

# COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

## TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Lords of the Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council on Education, humbly present to Your Majesty this our Report of the Science and Art Department for the year 1865.

The Report is arranged under the following heads :—

I.—Aid given to the industrial classes in obtaining instruction in the branches of Science and of Art which have a direct bearing on their occupations.

II.—The administration of the South Kensington Museum, the central repository for examples of Science and Art, which, as far as practicable, are made available throughout the United Kingdom.

III.—Institutions for the promotion of Science and Art which are subject to the superintendence of this Department.

### I.—AID GIVEN TO THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES IN OBTAINING INSTRUCTION IN THE BRANCHES OF SCIENCE AND OF ART WHICH HAVE A DIRECT BEARING ON THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

*As respects Science.*

1. Since the passing of the Science Minute in June 1859, there have been seven examinations for awarding certificates to teachers of science, and five general examinations of science classes. The former are now held at four centres, viz., London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Manchester, in November,

under officers of the Department. The latter are conducted by the local committees who superintend the working of the examination papers furnished by the Department, the examination in each different subject being thus held simultaneously all over the kingdom on a fixed evening in May. The large increase in the numbers at both these examinations, and the reports of the examiners of the results of the examinations, show that the system is working efficiently.

2. At the November examination for teachers there were 167 candidates,—52 more than in 1864, the year before. Of these, 137 were successful in obtaining certificates. 120 of the candidates had not previously held certificates, while the remainder came up either to improve the grade of the certificates they previously held, or to obtain certificates in other subjects. There are now about 470 certificated teachers in the country who have obtained their instruction without any cost to the country in training. The following table gives the statistics of the seven examinations that have been held :—

| —— | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Candidates | 57 | 89 | 103 | 125 | 109 | 115 | 167 |
| Number who obtained Certificates | 43 | 75 | 97 | 112 | 95 | 96 | 137 |

This large increase in the number of teachers, though partially due to the addition of new subjects to the list of those towards which aid is given, and partially to the increased facilities afforded to candidates by examinations being held at Manchester, is satisfactory.

3. In the numbers of classes and of students under instruction an equally satisfactory progress has been maintained. The following table gives the number of classes and students for the last six years.

| | No. of Classes. | No. under Instruction. |
|---|---|---|
| 1860 - - - | 9 | — 500 |
| 1861 - - - | 38 | — 1,330 |
| 1862 - - - | 70 | — 2,543 |
| 1863 - - - | 75 | — 3,111 |
| 1864 - - - | 91 | — 4,666 |
| 1865 - - - | 120 | — 5,479 |

Of these 5,479 students under instruction by certificated teachers, 2,383 came up for examination in May, besides

about 250 self-taught students and pupils of classes not under certificated teachers, who availed themselves of the rule which permits any persons, however taught, to attend the examinations of the Department. The results are given below.

| — | No. examined. | No. of Papers worked. | No. of Papers passed. | Prizes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1864 | 2,070 | 3,644 | 2,894 | 1,318 |
| 1865 | 2,633 | 4,592 | 3,371 | 1,482 |

In addition to the above, a few persons were examined at the examinations for seafaring men held in March, September, and December.

4. The May examinations, which, as before stated, are conducted by the local committees, were held at 103 centres, 93 provincial and 10 metropolitan, and therefore afford convenient opportunities for a competitive examination for the Royal Exhibitions to the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn Street, and the College of Science in Dublin. Three of these exhibitions were thus awarded to the Royal School of Mines, and four to the College of Science in Dublin.

5. In our last report we stated that certain provisions had been inserted in the Science Directory with a view of preventing the payments on account of science teaching becoming unnecessarily large; and that for that year, 1864, the proportional payment for each person instructed had amounted to about 15*s.* 3*d.* The last year this payment amounted to a little less than 13*s.* The number of teachers paid was 92, the payments varying from 10*s.* to 125*l.*, the average being about 38*l.* per teacher. Small grants were also made towards the purchase of apparatus, diagrams, and examples; this amounted in the year to 92*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, being a decrease on the year before, 1864, when they amounted to 141*l.* 2*s.* 10¼*d.*

6. From the returns it appears that there are at present 158 Science schools and institutions in which science instruction is given under certificated teachers in active operation—121 in England, 8 in Scotland, and 29 in Ireland. These have 484 classes and are now teaching 6,835 students. This is an increase of 38 schools and 1,356 students over last year, and is irrespective of six Navigation schools paid under the provisions of the Minute of May 1864, which will expire in June.

15. The certificates, medals, and medallions taken by students in the Training School were as follows:—

| | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Certificates | 24 | 12 |
| Medals | 61 | 62 |
| National medallions | 15 | 10 |

16. Of the advantages offered by the Department under the regulations for national scholarships eight students only have availed themselves. Of these three have left the school for employments for which they have been fitted by their studies. Other students in the school have also found employment in various branches of design or manufacture, and will thus carry the influence of the school into the art manufactures of the country.

17. The etching class, established under the superintendence of Mr. R. J. Lane, A.E.R.A. has made satisfactory progress. Many creditable etchings have been made and 41 plates from choice examples of decorative art have been selected for printing and distribution in a collected form, as prizes to the local Schools of Art.

18. Forty-nine students have attended the school without payment of fees, of whom 12 were non-commissioned officers and sappers of the corps of Royal Engincers, 20 students who had won certificates and medals, and 17, for the most part females, students in training for teachers.

19. The attendance of students paying adequate fees for instruction continues to increase. In the winter session 436 students paid 950*l.* 5*s.*, in the summer session 465 students paid 1,057*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, the whole amount of fees for the year being 2,007*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*,—the largest amount ever received. The whole number of individual students, including students in training, national scholars, free students, artizans, schoolmasters, mistresses, pupil-teachers, and others, who have been instructed during the year has been 743.

20. *Schools of Art.*—There are now 92 Schools of Art in the United Kingdom, attended by 16,621 students, and extending their instruction to 89,967 children in elementary schools. Two schools, those at Bolton and Basingstoke, have been closed, and three new ones have been opened at Abingdon, Bradford, and Inverness.

21. Eight certificates of qualification as masters of Art schools have been taken by students trained in local schools. The success of these students shows the higher level of instruction which has been gradually reached by schools of Art under the system which requires the masters of such schools to hold certificates.

22. The following table shows the total number of prizes issued during the past three years :—

| — | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For drawing on slates - - | 817 | 656 | 618 |
| 1st Grade Prize - - - | 3,919 | 6,211 | 9,491 |
| 2nd ditto - - - | 776 | 985 | 1,550 |
| Local Medals - - - | 1,085 | 1,014 | 892 |
| National Medallions - - | 83 | 153 | 124 |

The large increase in the number of first and second grade prizes is due to the fact that, being anxious that the interests of schools should not suffer in the process of change from the system of aid in force before the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Schools of Art of 1864, to that now in force, we allowed a supplementary examination to take place, which gave additional payments and prizes upon much of the work which had been accomplished in the schools before the end of March 1865. The number of medallions is less than in 1864, owing to the fact that a double award was made in that year.

23. The following table shows the number of payments made to Schools of Art in respect of results for a series of years.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Payments made to Schools of Art in respect of Results on Examinations.

| Nature of Payments. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Grade.—2*s.* for each student who passed "fair." | — | 325 | 964 | 1,182 | 1,568 | 1,779 | 260 | — | — |
| 1st Grade.—3*s.* for each student who takes a prize. | 756 | 1,553 | 1,501 | 1,449 | 1,810 | 2,197 | 297 | — | — |
| 2nd Grade.—30*s.* for each pupil-teacher who passes a successful examination. | 219 | 376 | 540 | 408 | 410 | 396 | 144 | — | — |
| 2nd Grade. — 5*l.* for each prize-student. | 43 | 94 | 104 | 132 | 149 | 161 | 184 | 52 | — |
| 2nd Grade.—1*l.* for each renewal of prize-studentship. | — | 8 | 54 | 83 | 107 | 139 | 122 | 58 | — |
| Payments on medals and medallions under Minute 430. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 519 | 926 |
| Payments on successful examination of 2nd grade. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,373 | 1,878 |
| Payments of 2*s.* and 1*s.* on children who passed examination. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11,495 | 16,321 |
| Payments of 1*l.* for each pupil-teacher who passed a successful examination. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 412 | 507 |
| Total - - - | 1,018 | 2,356 | 3,163 | 3,254 | 4,044 | 4,672 | 1,007 | 13,889 | 19,632 |

24. *Training Schools for Teachers.*—The results of the examination of candidates in Diocesan and other training colleges for certificates of competency to give instruction in drawing were as follows:—

| | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. examined - | 2,945 | 2,584 | 2,329 |
| No. passed - - | 1,611 | 1,974 | 1,700 |
| No. of certificates - | 102 | 159 | 186 |

25. *Grants in aid of the Purchase of Examples* have been given on 75 requisitions from Art schools and classes, and from elementary schools to the amount of 188*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* In 1864, on 79 requisitions the amount was 77*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* In 1863 the amount was 107*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* on 78 requisitions. In 1862 the amount was 190*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.* on 121 requisitions, and in 1861, 305*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* on 203 requisitions.

26. The *grand total* of persons taught drawing through the agency of the Department, and the amount of fees paid, have been as follows during the last three years:—

| —— | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Numbers taught - | 96,370 | 110,630 | 103,588 |
| Fees paid - - | £18,425 17 5½ | £19,093 7 4 | £19,592 15 0 |

Notwithstanding two changes of systems the numbers and fees have not materially altered. Further details with respect to Schools of Art and Art examinations will be found in the report of the Official Inspector for Art, Appendix C.

27. *Night Classes.*—Under the Minute of the 1st June 1865 (see page 23), nine night classes for instruction in drawing have been affiliated to the Department, and were examined in March 1866. This extension and the stability of the Schools of Art, which have, with the two exceptions above noticed, maintained themselves and the numbers of their pupils through the trial of a great change in the manner of affording the aid given by this Department, show that the action of the Department successfully encourages the supply of a kind of instruction really required by the industrial classes of the community.

28. A grant in aid of a building for a School of Art at Wolverton has been made, and applications for similar grants are now before us from Sheffield, Stoke, Bath, Burslem, Leeds, and Wolverhampton. We have thought it desirable to extend this principle of aid so as to include the purchase of suitable buildings already erected.

29. The present system of the Department with reference to Schools of Art upon which we now report, has for the most part been determined by the regulations laid down before the appointment of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1864; the full effect of the regulations adopted after consideration of the recommendations of that Committee will be shown in our next report.

## II.—South Kensington Museum.

30. *Buildings.*—The range of buildings forming the north side of the principal quadrangle is now nearly completed, and the lecture theatre which it contains will perhaps be opened to the public during the year. New offices have been completed and occupied. This has permitted the removal of the old temporary offices which have been cleared away, and thus opened the two faces of the quadrangle to view. The decorations of the courts, in which several of the mosaic pictures have been fixed, may be considered complete, excepting the lunettes at the ends, and certain mosaic portraits. A just idea of the external and internal architecture of the new buildings may now be formed. We are convinced that they will be duly appreciated by the public, who we think will concur with us in considering that these buildings will mark a new era in architecture in this country.

31. Here again, we have to deplore the irreparable loss to the Department of two of its most valuable officers. On the 4th December 1865, Captain Fowke, R.E., the Engineer and Architect of the Museum, died suddenly, in one of the new official residences, after a short illness. Within three months he was followed to the grave by Mr. Godfrey Sykes, the decorative artist, by whose talents and skill he had been so ably seconded. In the various reports of the Department it has been pointed out how much was due to these gentlemen: how successfully the one by his scientific attainments, combined with a mechanical genius and boundless ingenuity and fertility of resource, was grappling with the hitherto unsolved problem of a useful and harmonious employment of iron in architecture, and the introduction of new forms and new materials adapted to the atmosphere of London: how the other was impressing on those materials a decoration both of colour and form, no less artistic than original, and with an energy and untiring industry, undaunted by years of suffering and lingering disease, worked on almost to the day of his

death, founding, it may be hoped, a new school of decorative art. Fully sympathising with their numerous friends, we feel that not only this Department, but the country, has sustained a great loss by their early death. We have commissioned Mr. Woolner to make a bust of Captain Fowke, and directed that it shall be placed in the South Kensington Museum, which when completed according to his designs will be a lasting monument to his talents. Fortunately, the drawings for the buildings were left sufficiently advanced to enable this to be done. We have also directed that an exhibition of Mr. Godfrey Sykes' collected works shall be held shortly at South Kensington.

32. The arrangements for carrying on the works will be found detailed at page 27, and in Mr. Cole's report, page 162. We have not thought it necessary under the circumstances to re-appoint an architect, but Col. Scott, R.E., will act as Director of Works, while the carrying out of Mr. Sykes' designs will be largely intrusted to Messrs. Gamble and Townroe, his pupils. As with the mosaic portraits already executed, other artists will be invited to assist in the decorations of the buildings. The question of the rate of proceeding with the new buildings is now under consideration of Her Majesty's Treasury.

33. *Works of Fine Art.*—The Inspector-General for Art reports (see Appendix, p. 240) the state of the works of Fine Art under his care as satisfactory. Removed into new and more commodious rooms they are now seen to the fullest advantage. The collection during the year has been supplemented by loans, and added to by gifts of oil paintings by G. W. Tite, M.P., C. Roberson, Esq., and C. Peisse, Esq., while various purchases have been made of water-colour paintings to represent the early painters of that school.

34. *Raphael Cartoons.*—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to permit the removal of these celebrated cartoons from Hampton Court to be exhibited at South Kensington, the long gallery was prepared for their reception. Capt. Festing, R.E., has made a report showing the careful steps taken for their removal. This was effected without the slightest injury to them, under the superintendence of the late Capt. Fowke in a waggon of an ingenious construction specially designed by him for that purpose. Every precaution has been adopted to ensure their perfect safety from heat, sun, and dust, and accident by fire at the Museum; and it is not too much to say that while their safety is far more secured at Kensington than at Hampton Court, these treasures of art are made more accessible to

students and the public, and are for the first time, perhaps, exhibited under proper arrangements for seeing and studying them.

35. *Art Purchases.*—Amongst the objects purchased for the Museum during the past year, a list of which is given in the report of the keeper, Mr. Wallis, p. 188, may be noticed specially a tazza and cover in Limoges enamel, by Pierre Remond, bearing the initials of the artist and the date 1546 ; a plaque in majolica, in the style of Melozzo da Forli ; and a dish by Bernard Palissy. A very interesting acquisition has been made of a small part of a valuable collection of carved ivories, from Mr. Webb ; an oblong box, carved in a curious manner, of the 9th or 10th century, and of Byzantine work, is amongst these objects. Another important piece is one leaf of a diptych, bearing the name of the "Symmachi," a family of consular rank in the 4th century.

36. *Art Library.*—We have made valuable additions to the Art library. The class of works we have endeavoured to complete has been those on the great continental galleries and collections. We have also purchased valuable works of various kinds on topography. The collection of engravings and etchings, as well as that of photographs, has been largely increased. A valuable and curious specimen of bookbinding has been purchased. The library has been used by a large number of readers and students, exclusive of masters of schools and officers of the Department—10,719 visits have been made to it. This is a slight increase on last year, when there were 10,635.

37. *Gifts.*—The objects presented to the Museum have been valuable additions to our collections. Amongst these must be mentioned a collection of Japanese objects, including the armour and trappings of a Japanese warrior and horse. Arms and other objects of great interest are included in this presentation from Her Majesty the Queen. A series of modern ivory carvings and wax models have been presented by Mr. Lucas. A curious astronomical clock, and a carved casket of Byzantine work, have been presented by Mr. R. Goff, the traveller, a liberal contributor to the Art Museum, whose death is much to be regretted. Some photographs of the carved doors of the Vatican have been made expressly and presented by Mr. Vaughan, who has also presented some specimens of mediæval French stained glass.

38. *Casts and Reproductions.*—We have taken pains to increase and improve the collections of casts and reproductions. Amongst the former the most remarkable is the

complicated architectural pulpit of Giovanni Pisano, now only remaining in fragments at the cathedral of Pisa. The bronze doors of the south transept of that cathedral, by Bonanno, of the year 1180, have also been cast by the electrotype process, and are now in the Museum.

39. The *Loan Collection* continues to attract the public interest, whilst the noblemen and gentlemen who possess private collections send us from time to time fresh objects, which sustain the high reputation of this useful illustration to the various objects in the Museum.

40. A special exhibition of *Miniatures*, very successfully organized by Mr. Samuel Redgrave, was opened in the small picture gallery in the South Kensington Museum on the 5th June. This exhibition, which consisted of 3,946 miniatures, the property of 444 contributors, deservedly attracted much attention.

41. *Circulating Collection.*—As will be seen from the report of Mr. Wallis, the keeper of the Art Collections (p. 175), 23 localities have availed themselves of the privilege of obtaining objects for public exhibition from the collections at South Kensington. Important exhibitions were held at the following places: Bath and West of England Society, Nottingham School of Art, Alton Towers, North-east London Industrial Exhibition, Darlington School of Art, Yarmouth School of Art. These exhibitions were attended by 253,390 visitors, and the receipts, due wholly or in part to the Art contributions of the Department, were 8,587*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* Besides these exhibitions, a very large number of other objects of Art as well as pictures were circulated for short periods, as shown in the return, p. 179.

42. *Catalogues.*—The Art collections are being catalogued by various connoisseurs, the best informed on the several subjects they embrace. We would specially call attention to the catalogue of the library. This catalogue we propose to enlarge so as to form an international and universal record of Art books from the invention of printing to the present time. Some progress has been made in the preliminary work necessary to the beginning of a catalogue of such importance and extent. We have thought it advisable to invite the co-operation of distinguished literary men versed in the subject of Art bibliography, both in this country and throughout Europe, and we have received assurances of their support and assistance (see page 203).

43. The *Educational Collections.*—Any considerable extension of the collection of educational objects and apparatus has been impossible, owing to the necessarily confined

space at present allotted to that division of the Museum. Scientific apparatus, maps, &c. have nevertheless been added, and others exchanged for newer or more complete specimens. The collection is capable of great extension, were there room for its proper development. The additions to the Educational library, made in great measure, as heretofore, by the contributions of the principal publishers in this country, have been of much practical value, and the attendance of students consulting its contents continues to show a satisfactory increase, notwithstanding the limited accommodation which can be afforded to readers. The number of readers has been 6,280, as against 4,407 in 1864, showing an increase of 1,873. There has been presented to the library a collection of nearly 800 volumes by the Rev. Richard Brooke, of Gateforth Hall, among which are works interesting as illustrations of the history and progress of education in this country. The collection of books and pamphlets in the library now amounts to about 18,700.

44. The *Food Collection* has received upwards of 650 additional specimens during the year, and the classified arrangement has been improved by the acquisition of greater space. The only application for the travelling collection was from Nottingham, to which place it was accordingly sent.

45. The *Collection of Animal Products* has been rearranged in the rooms of the mezzanine floor of the south arcades adjoining the Horticultural Gardens. Arrangements are in progress for again opening the collection to public view, but this temporary accommodation afforded for displaying it is far from being suitable.

46. The *Museum of Construction and Building Materials.*—A considerable portion of the space devoted to the display of building materials and contrivances has been given up, in consequence of the preparations necessary for the erection of the permanent buildings of the Department. The objects, consequently, removed from exhibition in the Museum have been temporarily arranged in a portion of the western arcades of the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. The works in terra cotta purchased from M. A. Carrier, Paris, together with the mosaics by Dr. A. Salviati, of Venice, form the principal additions of the year to the Museum of Construction. When adequate space can be devoted to this collection a more valuable and interesting display of materials may be got together. As it is, however, this is the largest collection of materials of construction,

such as bricks, tiles, slate, stone, &c., and other illustrations of building appliances, in the kingdom. It should form part of the comprehensive collection of scientific inventions and manufactures in connexion with models of patented inventions.

47. *Registration.*—The progress made in the improved system of registration for objects in the Museum, and in the labelling, both permanent and temporary, will be found detailed in Mr. Owen's report, p. 170.

48. *Visitors.*—The number of visitors shows a considerable increase on the last year, as will be seen from the following table :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 | - - | 268,291 | |
| 1858 | - - | 456,288 | |
| 1859 | - - | 475,365 | |
| 1860 | - - | 610,696 | |
| 1861 | - - | 604,550 | |
| 1862 | - | - | 1,241,369 |
| 1863 | - | - | 726,915 |
| 1864 | - | - | 653,069 |
| 1865 | - | - | 692,954 |
| Total | - | - | 5,729,497 |

The attendance in the morning was 444,803, and in the evening 248,151. No case of irregularity has been reported during the year.

49. *District Museums.*—We are in correspondence with the Treasury on the expediency of re-erecting part of the Iron Museum in Bethnal Green, for which a free site has been offered, and we have recommended that portions of some of the national collections occupying space much wanted should be transferred thither.

## III.—Institutions Subject to the Superintendence of the Department.

### *Geological Survey, Museum of Practical Geology, and Royal School of Mines.*

50. The Director-General reports (Appendix E., p. 245) that during the past year 1,191 square miles were surveyed in England, and 332 in Scotland. This is not so much as last year, when a total of 1,853 square miles were surveyed in England and Scotland, and 234 miles of section were run, but is fully accounted for by the accidental decrease of staff and other reasons given in the report. In Ireland 1,037 square miles were surveyed, and 1,404 miles of boundary traced.

51. The publication of maps has been rather checked by the delay caused by an experiment made at the Ordnance Office to reduce the cost. This will account also for a slight

reduction in the number of maps sold. Index maps are given in the report, showing the state and progress of the survey.

52. Prof. Huxley reports on the natural history branch of the survey and Museum under his charge, to which considerable additions have been made by presents and by purchase during the past year.

53. The number of visitors to the Museum of Practical Geology was 16,210; the previous year there were 17,021. The catalogue of the Mining, Metallurgical, and Geological Models has been published. Arrangements will probably be made during the year 1866 to open this Museum in the evening.

54. In the *Royal School of Mines* the number of students entering for one, two, or three years, with a view to become associates, has, including the Royal exhibitioners, been 13. The previous year there were 20. The total number of entries as occasional students for the different courses has been 89, showing a decrease as against 1864, when there were 115. The chemical laboratory has been attended during the three terms of 1865 by 114, and the metallurgical Laboratory by 30 students; in 1864 the numbers were 130 and 23 respectively.

55. There were four courses of lectures to working men, for three of which the theatre was completely, and for one very nearly, filled. The two evening classes for teachers were well attended—220 students at the course on chemistry, and 150 at that on physics.

56. *Mining Records.*—Many additions have been made to these records since the return furnished to the House of Lords, when there were plans and sections (consisting of at least 3,000 drawings) of 720 metalliferous mines, besides plans of coal mines. Mr. R. Hunt has also been engaged in making inquiries to ascertain how the discrepancy arose in the returns of the quantities of coal raised, as reported by the mining inspectors, and as published in the mining statistics under his charge. Mr. Hunt attributes the excess of the inspector's reports over the real amount to the order of the Government that the return of the number of tons raised should be placed alongside of the number of men killed in the production of the coal, thus inducing the producers to magnify the value raised as a set off against the casualties accompanying it.

57. *Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.*—The Natural History and Industrial Collections were closed, on the 1st and 29th July respectively, for removal into

the new building. Up to that time of closing the Natural History Museum had been visited by 33,808 persons, and the Industrial Museum by 33,940. Some delay has occurred in making certain additions and alterations, but it is believed the new building will shortly be open to the public. Prof. Archer reports generally on the condition and progress of the Museum, p. 256, and gives the list of donations, which have been numerous, purchases, &c. Prof. Allman also reports in detail on the Natural History Museum, p. 263.

*As respects the Scientific Institutions in Ireland receiving Government Grants.*

58. As announced in our last Report, we had, in deference to the opinion of a Parliamentary Committee, decided not to carry out the amalgamation proposed by the Treasury Commission of 1862. After careful consideration and an inquiry by the Vice President on the spot, we have decided on the measures to be adopted to place the various institutions in an efficient state. These will be found embodied in our Minute of the 21st September 1865, printed in the Appendix, p. 20. The principle we have proceeded on has been to establish a clear line of demarcation between the functions of the several departments; to enlarge the sphere of action of the Museum of Irish Industry, and to make it a thoroughly efficient College of Science, wholly responsible for scientific instruction given in Dublin directly by this Department—independently, that is, of the local Science schools of the Department—to maintain certain of the exhibitional departments of the Royal Dublin Society entirely at the Government expense, and thus, by relieving that society of all cost on their account, to leave it entirely free and unfettered in the application of its private funds to the furtherance of such other objects as it may consider best adapted to the wants of the country. We believe that this plan, though entailing a somewhat increased expenditure of public money, will carry out the views of the Committee of the House of Commons, and tend to a much greater efficiency in the application of the public funds.

59. *Museum of Irish Industry.*—The director reports at page 266 fully on the condition and progress of the Museum and school during the past year. It appears that the Museum galleries were visited by 29,665 persons during the day, and by 15,612 persons during the evening, including students attending the evening lectures, on which evenings, as

well as those of Mondays and Tuesdays, during the winter months, the Museum is open. This gives a total of 45,277, being a considerable increase on the previous year, when it was 36,792. The number of registered students who attended the systematic courses also shows an increase, being a total number of entries for all the six courses of 219, and for the corresponding examinations 77, as against 207 and 68 respectively the previous year. The use of the lecture theatre was again allowed for a course of lectures on literature, which were attended by 1,473 persons; these are not included in the numbers before given. A list of the additions to the Museum by gift and by purchase are given in the Director's report (Appendix G., page 266).

60. The report of the *Royal Dublin Society* is given in the Appendix H., p. 271. 37 new members had been elected into the Society up to June 1865, when it consisted of 1,146, a decrease on the previous year, when there were 1,195. The number of visitors to the Natural History Museum, which, however, was still in an unfinished state, during the year has been 11,619; to the spring cattle show 6,432; and to the Christmas show of fat stock and farm and dairy produce, 1,479, exclusive of members of the Society, herds, and stewards. The Agricultural Museum was visited by 36,000 persons. Two courses of lectures were given in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, independently of those regulated by the Committee of Lectures. The average attendance was 82. In the Library the total number of readers, exclusive of members of the Society, was, in the day, 13,684, in the evening 2,008, being averages of 49·1 and 14·1, slightly smaller than last year.

61. The number of visitors to the Glasnevin *Botanic Gardens* shows a large increase on the former year, probably owing to the Exhibition. In 1864 the numbers were 51,660 on week-days, and 194,410 on Sundays, whereas last year they were 58,217 on week-days, and 212,330 on Sundays, being a total of 270,547. The curator reports on the additions, &c. made to the gardens and museum, p. 271.

62. The *Committee of Lectures* in Dublin report on the lectures given under their direction in the Museum of Irish Industry and the Royal Dublin Society's house, and also on the provincial lectures (see Appendix K., p. 280). The former consisted of 12 courses, with an average attendance of 127; the latter of seven courses given in different places; the average attendance was 133, and the average number of persons examined 15.

63. The report of the *Royal Hibernian Academy* is given in Appendix L., p. 282. In the Exhibition last year 508 works were exhibited, and though it was kept open for 17 weeks there was unfortunately a great falling off in the receipts from the previous year.

64. The *Royal Zoological Society of Ireland* report on their proceedings for the past year at p. 278. There were 136,787 visitors to the gardens, of whom 108,054 were admitted at the rate of one penny. This is a considerable increase on last year, when there were 115,652 visitors—95,197 at a penny.

65. Professor Hofmann has kindly furnished us with an able and exhaustive report on the Chemical Laboratories now being built under his superintendence at Berlin and Bonn. This report will be found in the Appendix (p. 290), and is of much interest, not only for the information it contains but also as showing the high estimation in which the advancement of chemical science is held in Germany.

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

South Kensington, this 4th day of May 1866.

(Signed) GRANVILLE,
Lord President.

(Signed) H. A. BRUCE,
Vice-President of the Committee on Education.

(Signed) HENRY COLE,
Secretary.

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# APPENDIX.

## APPENDIX A.



### 1. MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

#### PATENT MUSEUM.

My Lord, 9th May 1865.

The period has arrived when it is necessary to prepare for the removal of the iron building at South Kensington, with the view of replacing it by permanent structures. It would, therefore, be convenient to the Science and Art Department, as well as useful in aiding the establishment of several metropolitan district museums in contemplation, to resume as soon as possible possession of that part of the iron museum which is in charge of the Commissioners of Patents.

Should it be an acceptable arrangement to the Commissioners of Patents, I am prepared to direct that accommodation for the greater part of the patent collection, especially those objects which are public property, should be found in the arcades which overlook the Horticultural Gardens. I would endeavour to make arrangements with the Royal Horticultural Society for any additional space which might be required. If this suggestion were entertained by the Commissioners of Patents, I consider that it would be necessary that any objects received by the Department should be treated as loans made to it and exhibited to the public. According to these established rules, which many years' experience has proved to be satisfactory to all parties, as the expense of removal would have to be incurred, it appears to me that the loan of any objects should be for a period of three years.

Those who have contributed objects on loan to the Patent Commissioners would of course have the option of reclaiming them. Many of these objects belong to marine architecture, and I have reason to know that several would be lent to the Naval Gallery under the charge of the Science and Art Department.

I shall be obliged by your Lordships bringing the subject before the Commissioners of Patents, and informing me how soon the portion of the iron building in their charge may be surrendered.

I have, &c.

The Lord Chancellor. (Signed) Granville.

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#### NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

Sir, 5th December 1865.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education having now obtained sufficient knowledge of the extent of space wanted, as well as of the nature and style of the buildings desirable for the South Ken-

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MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

sington Museum offices and schools, have caused plans to be prepared, which they desire to bring before the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in order that they may be submitted to Parliament at an early period.

Before their Lordships call attention to the plans which are herewith submitted, it appears desirable to describe briefly the several buildings which have been erected since the Department was transferred to South Kensington from Marlborough House in 1856. At that time an iron building was in course of construction under the direction of Sir William Cubitt, who acted on behalf of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, which was intended to serve as a temporary structure only. For this building Parliament voted 15,000*l.*, to which sum Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition added considerably from their own funds. To enable the offices and schools of the Department to be removed from Marlborough House, and the old houses on the site to be fitted up, Parliament voted 10,000*l.* This expenditure also was incurred for an object avowedly temporary.

In the year 1857 Mr. Sheepshanks offered the gift of his collection of modern British pictures, valued at 60,000*l.*, for the use of the public, on the condition that there should be first erected to receive them a fire-proof suitable gallery, which he should approve of. This was done at a cost of 3,500*l.*; although of a permanent character, this building did not form part of any general design.

In 1858–9, it being necessary to remove the Vernon and Turner pictures from Marlborough House, it was found to be the cheapest and most convenient arrangement to build fire-proof brick galleries to receive them at South Kensington, rather than to adopt the Riding School at Carlton Ride. These buildings cost 8,198*l.*, and subsequently a long fire-proof gallery was built costing 4,000*l.* Thus before 1860, and before any general plan had been matured, the sum of 40,698*l.* had been expended on buildings so far partaking of a temporary character that they were not designed as part of any general scheme. Portions have since been worked into it. In 1860 the subject of the buildings necessary for the South Kensington Museum was brought by the Vice-President at the time to the notice of the House of Commons, which appointed a select committee to report, not only on that subject, but on the nature and management of the Museum generally. The cost of the building already erected was laid before this committee, together with a hypothetical plan and elevation, in which the brick buildings already existing were brought into use. The committee did not specifically recommend the adoption of this plan, but reported in favour of a further expenditure of 44,000*l.* on works as matters of extreme urgency for buildings immediately necessary, and forming part of a definite and permanent plan. The report stated that "the Museum is yet in course of formation," and the committee "think it unwise to commit the country to a heavy expense in anticipation of its wants. The committee recommend that any plan which may be adopted for the buildings to be erected should be capable of being worked into a general plan, which would *at once fully occupy the ground, and be susceptible of a proper amount of decoration.*"

It may be observed that the general plan and elevation which were submitted to the select committee by Captain Fowke, and laid before Parliament, were estimated by him to cost 214,000*l.*, but he told the committee (2410) that "such was quite a rough estimate;" and further (2431), that he "would rather not be bound by these estimates, which "he had only made in a very few minutes cubing out the building."

This sum of 214,000*l.* was estimated to give about 6,500,000 cubic feet of buildings, the various portions of which were estimated to cost respectively 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* per cubic foot, or 8*d.* per cubic foot for the whole. Generally on this basis, and according to the ground plan, two large courts, having nearly as much light as the open air, but under the perfect control, together with their surrounding cloisters, five new picture galleries top-lighted, where pictures may be seen without any glitter whatever; two new art training schools having no architectural pretensions, but which are thoroughly commodious and convenient; four official residences, new workshops, barracks, stores, offices, and two important staircases, have been erected, containing a total of 3,292,936 cubic feet, being rather more than *half* the amount of space which it was proposed to occupy in 1860. These buildings have cost 92,987*l.*, or at $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cubic foot, being below the average rate of the original estimate. By carrying the erections higher than was intended in the first place, a considerable economy of ground has also been obtained.

Of the remaining amount of cubic feet as proposed in 1860, about 777,581 cubic feet are now in course of construction for the lecture theatre, refreshment rooms, and Museum corridor (marked A on plan). But in this case the cost is estimated for this building at 1*s.* per cubic foot, making 38,879*l.* This sum added to 92,987*l.* will make a total expenditure of 131,866*l.*, leaving a balance of 82,134*l.* of the amount as estimated in 1860 to be expended on future buildings.

Whilst in all part, excepting the lecture theatre and adjacent portions, only a very moderate average expenditure under 7*d.* a cubic foot has been incurred, in this portion the architect has attempted a novel combination of terra cotta and red brick ornamentation, to which work my Lords venture to call special attention as very successful, original, and appropriate, and they recommend with confidence that the rest of the plan should be executed according to this sample, both in respect of style, size, and decoration.

To provide efficiently for the growing wants of the Art and Education divisions of the Museum, their libraries, with the schools of naval architecture, laboratories, with the necessary corridors, passages of communication, and fully occupy the ground, it is proposed to add 9,001,959 cubic feet of space to the amount already erected. Thus making the total of the space now proposed 13,072,476 cubic feet, instead of 6,500,000 proposed in 1860. Although it might be possible to limit the space, and the expenditure at the sum named in 1860, my Lords consider that it would be an unwise economy, and against the general public interests to do so.

The total cost of the whole buildings erected since 1860, with those now proposed, is estimated to amount to 481,072*l.* This sum will include all exterior sculptures and decorations, both external and internal, but not pictures, mosaics, bronze work, and the like, which it may be found expedient to insert from time to time. The cost of such works obviously cannot be estimated correctly before they are designed, and the designs must be regulated by the wishes and liberality of Parliament. Considering its highly ornate character, this Museum, if completed according to the present plan, will probably be the cheapest public building of architectural pretensions ever erected in this country. It will afford accommodation of a fire-proof and most suitable and varied character. The buildings will be well lighted by day and night, thoroughly warmed and ventilated, and properly decorated, and they will have cost only the very moderate sum of 9·06*d.* per cubic foot, which is below the cost of a first-class private house.

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

In submitting this estimate, my Lords think it useful to compare it with the cost of other public buildings. The expenditure on the British Museum has exceeded 1,100,000*l.* for a smaller area than that which will be occupied by the South Kensington Museum, and the cubic foot in the British Museum building has been estimated to have cost 1*s.* 6*d.* The Royal Exchange was estimated to cost 11*d.* per cubic foot, whilst the cost of the Houses of Parliament has exceeded two millions of pounds, estimated at between two and three shillings per cubic foot.

The sums which have been voted since 1860 for the new buildings at South Kensington already amount to 99,000*l.*, leaving a balance of 382,070*l.* To this sum should be added 10 per cent. for contingencies, say 38,000*l.*, making a total estimate of 420,070*l.* for completing the works as proposed.

My Lords are aware that this outlay may be larger than the Lords Commissioners may think it right to sanction at once, and they have accordingly caused to be prepared a modified plan, which would provide for the probable wants of the Department for a considerable time, omitting certain portions which are among the most decorated, and therefore the most costly parts of the building.

The portions in this modified plan which it is proposed should be proceeded with are tinted red, and they are estimated to cost 220,000*l.*

My Lords trust that is an outlay which the Lords Commissioners may be disposed to sanction if spread over a fixed period, the extent of which they leave to the decision of the Treasury.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, H. M.'s Treasury. H. A. BRUCE.

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Treasury Chambers,

SIR, May 2, 1866.

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th December last, on the subject of the permanent building for the South Kensington Museum, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, that my Lords are of opinion that the definite plan for those buildings should receive the sanction of Her Majesty's Government before another vote is taken on account; and I am to acquaint you that my Lords have directed the First Commissioner of Works to put himself in communication with your Department, with a view to that plan being jointly submitted by himself and the Science and Art Department to this Board.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.,
South Kensington.

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## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT MUSEUMS IN THE METROPOLIS.

SIR, March 17, 1866.

REFERRING to the correspondence which has already passed between the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Science and Art Department, on the subject of the removal of the Iron

Museum at South Kensington (see Twelfth Report, pp. 20, 21), the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education transmit for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the accompanying Minute which they have passed on the offer of a plot of ground at Bethnal Green, which has been made by Mr. Antonio Brady, and they hope that the Lords Commissioners will concur in the views expressed in the Minute, and authorize the acceptance of Mr. Brady's offer.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, H.M. Treasury. (Signed) H. A. Bruce.

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March 1866. No. 566.

*At South Kensington, the 10th day of March 1866.*

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Present:

The Earl Granville, K.G.
The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.

Read, the following letter from Mr. Antonio Brady, the honorary secretary of a committee for purchasing a plot of ground in Bethnal Green for the purpose of establishing a Museum of Science and Art thereon.

To the Right Hon. Earl Granville,
K.G., &c. &c. &c.
Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Stratford, E.,
7th March 1866.

May it please your Lordship,

When I, and others acting with me, had the honour of attending the meeting held under your Lordships' presidency in the lecture room of the South Kensington Museum on the 6th May last, on the subject of Local Metropolitan museums, I put in a plea on behalf of the million artizans inhabiting the densely populated manufacturing and labouring districts in the east of London, and I pointed to a site most admirably placed in the very centre of the East end, which I then hoped might be made available for the proposed museum.

The land in question, containing about 4½ acres, is close to Mile End Station, one mile from Shoreditch on the Great Eastern Railway; it is near the junction of the Hackney and Cambridge Heath Roads, and is the centre of a network of railways, and omnibuses run in all directions at twopenny and threepenny fares to and from all parts of London.

The site is about one mile and three-quarters from the Bank of England, and two miles from the General Post Office, and taking the proposed site as a centre, within a radius of two miles are comprised a large portion of the following extensive districts, viz.:—City of London, Shoreditch, Finsbury, St. Luke's Old Street, Hoxton, Islington, De Beauvoir Town, Canonbury, Ball's Pond, Kingsland, Dalston, Clapton, Homerton, Hackney, Victoria Park, Old Ford, Bow, Stepney, Limehouse, Poplar (including West India Docks), parts of Rotherhithe and

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Bermondsey (including Surrey and Commercial Docks), Shadwell, Wapping, St. George's-in-the-East (including London and St. Katharine's Docks), Tower, Whitechapel, and Mile End.

This circle of two miles' radius embraces the N.E. and E. postal districts, part of the North district, and parts of the E.C. and S.E. districts.

The land in question was bought as a gift to the poor in King James's reign, when this part of London was open fields, and the Trustees, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, have unanimously agreed to sell the land for the purpose of the proposed museum, and to invest the purchase money which has been conditionally offered and accepted.

I have now the pleasure of informing your Lordships that if this site is acceptable to the Government, I am authorized, on the part of the committee acting with me, to guarantee to raise the purchase money necessary to acquire the fee-simple, and to offer this magnificent site to the Government for the purpose of erecting thereon a museum for the East end of London.

The site is marked red in the accompanying maps, and is more particularly described in the plan hereunto annexed; it will be seen that it occupies a most commanding position. There is no other suitable spot unbuilt on, but if we had the choice of any ground in the East end we should recommend the position of this site in preference to any other.

It is not my purpose to enter on the advantages of local museums; after what passed at the meeting at South Kensington, the value of institutions such as we wish to see established in the East end is admitted on all hands; but what I desire respectfully to submit to your Lordship is the kind of museum which those acting with me would wish to see erected.

During the past year the subject of local museums has been much ventilated, and as the time has now arrived when it seems a necessity to provide more room for the great national collections, we respectfully submit that it is a good and fitting opportunity to make the national collections more useful and more accessible than they now are, and I trust this splendid site may induce the Government to entertain the propositions I have the honour to submit for their consideration.

1. From inquiries made since the meeting last May, it is found that it will be utterly and entirely impracticable for a permanent building to be erected by local efforts, or to maintain the necessary staff if a building were otherwise provided; and we feel that this could only efficiently be done by the Government as a part of one comprehensive scheme. We find it will require all our efforts to raise the funds to pay for the site, and under these circumstances we humbly submit to your Lordship that the Government should, in exchange for the site, take the whole matter into their own hands as a national affair.

2. The scheme that commends itself most to our minds is not to distribute the superfluities of the British Museum *piecemeal* amongst several local museums, but that typical collections illustrating the branch of science should be arranged in one of several museums in different quarters of the Metropolis. The British Museum would thus be relieved of its plethora without impairing the value of any one collection; for instance, the natural history collections may be kept together in one place, the ethnological in another, so that any one requiring to study any particular branch would know to what museum to resort.

In any plan of a museum that may be adopted for the improvement of the working classes, we submit that if they are to benefit by it to the fullest extent, it must be placed in a neighbourhood accessible to them, and must be open of an evening; we submit that it be made *educational in the widest sense of the word;* and that convenient and comfortable refreshment rooms be added to the other attractions of the place.

I am to request that your Lordship will be pleased to communicate your wishes in this matter, that we, on our part, may at once take the necessary means to give legal effect to this arrangement, if concurred in by your Lordship.

The land being unoccupied would be available immediately the preliminary agreements were finally settled.

I have, &c.,
Antonio Brady, J.P.,
Hon. Secretary

1. To enable the important questions raised by Mr. Brady's letter to be properly dealt with, my Lords think it right to advert to the following facts.

2. After corresponding with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury their consent was obtained to the proposal that the iron museum should be offered in portions to districts of the Metropolis for the purpose of establishing Museums of Science and Art, and a meeting was held at the South Kensington Museum on the 6th May 1865 to discuss the subject. This meeting was attended by numerous and influential representatives of the several districts of the Metropolis, all of whom expressed an earnest wish to see district museums established; and it was then decided that after a period of six months each district should put in its claim to a portion of the iron building, and send its application to the Science and Art Department.

3. The letter of Mr. Brady has been the only application made from any district, and inquiries have shown that the hopes of being able to establish local museums, which were expressed by the representatives of several districts of the Metropolis, have not been realized.

4. Coupling these circumstances with the attempts made during the last five years in the north, south, and other parts of the Metropolis to establish local museums, my Lords have arrived at the conviction that museums in the Metropolis of an educational character have little chance at present of being founded if they are to depend on local support.

5. My Lords consider Mr. Brady's offer a liberal one, and well worthy of being entertained. The site appears admirably suited to its object; a museum there would be within reach of a dense population which is now obliged to go considerable distances to visit any public collection of interest; and my Lords therefore suggest that it is expedient to create in the east of London a museum as a national institution for the reception and exhibition of objects of science or art, being national property, which are insufficiently provided for elsewhere. Their Lordships have caused plans to be prepared showing how the interior materials of portions of the iron museum might be erected in a substantial, economical, permanent, and convenient form for such museum.

6. There are one or more classes of objects in the South Kensington Museum which would appropriately constitute the foundation of such a museum, such as the collections of animal products useful in manufactures; but if the idea of national museums placed in districts of the

Appendix A — Minutes and Correspondence.

Metropolis be entertained, the ethnographical collection at the British Museum would appear to be specially eligible. The separation of this collection from the British Museum would meet with unanimous approval, as appears from the following extract from the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the British Museum made in 1860:—

"Your Committee have received evidence from every witness examined on this subject in favour of the removal of the ethnographical collections. Great additional space would be required, if it be intended that the British Museum should be the depository of a complete ethnographical collection, and it is probable that a more suitable receptacle might be found for it elsewhere."

7. My Lords are in communication with the trustees of the British Museum on this subject.

8. Transmit a copy of this Minute to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

HENRY COLE,
Secretary.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

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(Copy.)

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 27th March 1866.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 17th inst., submitting for the consideration of this Board a Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, on the subject of the formation of a district museum in the north-east of London.

I am to request that you will observe to their Lordships that in March 1865 this Board signified its consent to the appropriation of a part of the iron building of the South Kensington Museum at a nominal sum, in order to assist in the formation of a district museum in the north-east of London, security being required for the completion of the district museum in a suitable manner, and for its permanent appropriation to public uses.

My Lords understood that in consideration of this contribution of materials, it was expected that means would be found from private or local funds for the establishment of the local museum.

Before proceeding further with the consideration of the question, my Lords request that they may be informed whether it is the view of the Committee of Privy Council, in recommending the acceptance of Mr. Brady's offer to raise the purchase-money for the proposed site for the district museum in the north-east of London, that Her Majesty's Government should undertake the cost of erecting and maintaining the building.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. A. HAMILTON.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.

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(Copy.)

SIR, 16th April 1866.

YOUR letter of the 27th ult., requesting that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury might be informed whether it is the view of the Committee of Council on Education that Her Majesty's Government should undertake the cost of erecting and maintaining the proposed district museum in the north-east of London, has been laid before the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, and their Lordships are of opinion that as respects the east of London, it is very desirable that Mr. Brady's offer of a site, free of cost, should be accepted, in order that a museum should be erected and maintained there at the public cost, to hold certain collections, being national property, which occupy space now urgently required for more pressing purposes, and they consider that the removal of the iron building affords a favourable opportunity of effecting this object at an economical rate.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

The Secretary, the Treasury.

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(Copy.)

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 21st April 1866.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 16th inst. further on the subject of the formation of a district museum in the north-east of London, and I am directed to state in reply, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, that my Lords are unable to express any opinion on the proposal now made (viz., to establish and maintain a museum at the public expense), which would appear to contemplate expenditure on a much larger scale than formerly, until they are in possession of more precise data as to the arrangements which their Lordships of the Privy Council may have in view.

My Lords request accordingly that an estimate may be carefully prepared, showing the cost of the building proposed, and the time in which they will be erected, and their nature, whether temporary or permanent. They also request information of the salaried and other establishment, both at the first opening of the institution and when it has attained the full dimensions contemplated by their Lordships.

My Lords would also be glad to know how many other institutions of a similar character may be expected to be established in other parts of London.

I am to add that my Lords are of opinion that when new institutions of this kind are proposed, the estimate should be so full and complete as to be capable of being referred to in future years, when the extent of the expenditure becomes the subject of more than usual criticism in the House of Commons.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEO. A. HAMILTON.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

*At South Kensington, the 17th day of March* 1866.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Rates of hourly Payments.*

1. The following is the scale of rates for clerks, skilled workmen, and other persons employed and paid by the hour.

2. It is to be understood, 1st, that all payments are for the full value of the services performed, and that no officer has any future claim on the Department; 2nd, that the number of working hours during the day are subject to being increased or diminished, and that there is no claim for any fixed time for being employed; and, 3rd, the payments being according to the nature of the service, if the service be changed to a higher or lower grade the payment will be changed accordingly, and no claim will be admitted to the higher rate of payment whilst performing the lower grade of service.

3. The classes of persons employed are as follows:—

*a.* Writing and book-keeping *clerks,* from 6*d.* to 1*s.* an hour, to be raised upon report of proficiency.

*b. Skilled workmen* at hourly rates regulated according to their proficiency and with reference to the ordinary market value of labour.

*c. Attendants, Messengers, &c.*

i. *First-class attendants,* from 8*d.* to 10*d.* by ½*d.* an hour yearly increase.

ii. *Second-class attendants,* from 6*d.* to 7½*d.* by ½*d.* an hour yearly increase. Promotion to vacancies in the first class will be made with respect to individual qualifications.

*d. Supernumerary class* will be employed on probation at rates varying from 2*d.* to 6*d.* an hour, according to proficiency and report of the same.

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*At South Kensington, the 17th day of March* 1866.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

The Minute of the 24th February 1863, which is applicable to all persons in receipt of hourly payments, has been revised as follows:—

1. The custody of the Museum and the security of all the objects exhibited are under the charge of the police.

2. The attendants are employed primarily in the general duties of the Museum, especially in the cleaning and arrangement of objects; but they must report any accidents or breaches of discipline to the officers in charge.

3. The attendants are allotted by the Director to the several divisions in which they are employed. They are liable to be changed from one division to another.

4. The working hours in future will be those appointed by the Director.

5. All officers are liable to be called upon for extra work when the service of the Department renders their presence necessary.

6. Officers, attendants, and others are, on arriving, to enter their names in the General Attendance Book. At the appointed hour for commencing work a line will be drawn in this book, after which and until 15 minutes past the hour, when a second line will be drawn, half an hour will be deducted. From 15 minutes past the hour till 30 minutes past the hour, one hour will be deducted. Any attendant arriving

after that time is to report himself in person at the office of the assistant director.

7. The sanction of the Director must be previously obtained for any officer receiving hourly payment to work beyond his appointed hour, the time of departure is to be noted in the attendance book.

8. All applications for absence to be sent through the heads of divisions and submitted by the assistant director for the approval of the Director.

9. Officers are never to leave the Museum except with permission, and in all such cases are to enter their names, with the hour of departure and return, in a book for that purpose.

10. Half an hour will be allowed for dinner without deduction. Officers, attendants, and others, called upon to work regularly 9 or 10 hours, allowed one hour for dinner without deduction.

11. Officers, attendants, and others employed from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. must take two hours for meals and rest in the mid-day, for which payment will not be allowed.

12. For the holidays officers will be paid for their regular working hours, not exceeding 8 hours a day. Payment will not be allowed for other absences, except in case of sickness, for which see further regulations.

13. On Saturdays, application may be made through the heads of divisions for absence after three o'clock, for such absence payment will be deducted. These applications must be submitted to the Director for approval.

*Sickness.*

14. A letter must be sent on the first day of absence before noon, addressed to the Director.

15. A medical certificate specifying the nature of the illness and probable duration of absence from duty must be sent on the following day, and on Thursdays of every succeeding week.

16. At such times as the Director may think fit, the surgeon of the Department will report upon the case.

17. The following regulations apply to all persons in the Department in receipt of hourly payment.

*a*. No claim for allowance of payment on account of sickness can be entertained under 12 months' service in the Department, except with the special permission of the Director.

*b*. For every year's service in the Department, one week will be allowed on full pay, not exceeding 8 hours per day.

*c*. One week will be allowed on half pay (4 hours per day).

*d*. One week will be allowed, when the name will be kept on the books of the Department. After this period the case will be reported to the Board.

Thus an officer, or other, with five years' service, upon proper medical certificates, renewed weekly, would be allowed:—Five weeks on full pay, not exceeding 8 hours per day; five weeks on half pay; five weeks when the name will be retained on the books of the Department, but without payment.

18. A sickness book will be kept, showing the length of service and the absences from sickness for each year; and when the whole time of allowance has been absorbed, the case will be reported to the Board.

19. The Director is authorized to grant these concessions unless he sees any reason for bringing a particular case before the Board, and the privilege is not at any time to be considered as a right.

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

*Holidays.*

20. The following holidays for officers holding Board appointments are allowed as a general rule, but are not to be considered as a right; and are liable to be disallowed in cases of misconduct, unpunctuality, &c. Without the sanction of the Director, no claim for holidays can be entertained under twelve months' work.

*a.* SUMMER. First-class attendants, officers, and others, paid at rates from 8*d.* per hour and upwards—four weeks.
*b.* Others paid at rates below 8*d.* per hour—three weeks.
*c.* CHRISTMAS. Including Christmas Day—three days.
*d.* EASTER. Including Good Friday—three days.
*e.* WHITSUNTIDE. One day.
*f.* THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,—or the day appointed to be kept as such.

21. The pay allowed will, in all cases, be full pay for the appointed working hours, when not exceeding 8 hours per day.

22. The holidays must be taken within the year, and as near the periods specified as the requirements of the service will admit.

23. The above rules, as far as they relate to payment, hours of attendance, and absences, apply to the secretarial clerks in receipt of hourly pay. But their applications must go through the chief clerk to the secretary.

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## SCIENCE.

*At South Kensington, the 2nd day of February* 1866.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Summary of the Nature and Amount of Assistance afforded by the Science and Art Department to the Industrial Classes in procuring Instruction in Science.*

I. A sum of money is voted annually by Parliament for scientific instruction in the United Kingdom.

II. This sum is administered by the Science and Art Department.

III. The head of the Education Department of which the Science and Art Department is a branch is the Lord President of the Council, assisted by a member of the Privy Council, who is called the Vice-President of the Committee on Education, and who acts under the direction of the Lord President, and for him in his absence. (Order in Council, 25th February 1856, Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 116.)

IV. The object of the grant is to promote instruction in Science, especially among the industrial classes,* by affording a limited and partial aid or stimulus towards the founding and maintenance of Science schools and classes.†

Payment of Fees by Students.

V. The payment of fees by the students can be looked upon as the only solid and sufficient basis on which a self-supporting system can be established and supported. Though my Lords do not consider it necessary at present to lay down any rules making the payment of fees an absolute condition of the grants

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* Direct payments are made to teachers only on behalf of adult *artizans*, or the children of artizans, or the children of persons who are not assessed to the income tax, that is, who do not possess an income of 100*l.* a year. (See § xviii.)

† The amount is liable to be decreased and eventually withdrawn. Payments to teachers therefore must not be looked upon as perpetual, or in any way conferring on the teacher a claim to any payments beyond those offered for each current year.

on account of Science instruction, yet as the payments from the State must be expected to diminish, and as aid on account of those persons who do nothing for themselves cannot be justified, committees of schools and classes, and teachers, are strongly urged (should it at present not be the practice) at once to impose as high a scale of fees as they consider can be raised, not only on middle class students, but also on artizans.

VI. The following are the Sciences towards instruction in which ai is given:—

Subject 1. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.
„ 2. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.
„ 3. Building Construction *or* Naval Architecture.
„ 4. Elementary Mathematics.
„ 5. Higher Mathematics.
„ 6. Theoretical Mechanics.
„ 7. Applied Mechanics.
„ 8. Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
„ 9. Magnetism and Electricity.
„ 10. Inorganic Chemistry.
„ 11. Organic Chemistry.
„ 12. Geology.
„ 13. Mineralogy.
„ 14. Animal Physiology.
„ 15. Zoology.
„ 16. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.
„ 17. Systematic Botany.
„ 18. Mining.
„ 19. Metallurgy.
„ 20. Navigation.
„ 21. Nautical Astronomy.
„ 22. Steam.
„ 23. Physical Geography.

VII. The assistance granted by the Science and Art Department is in the form of—

1. Payments on results to certificated teachers. (See §§ xv., xviii., and xix.)
2. Grants towards the purchase of apparatus, &c. (See § xxi.)
3. Public examinations in which Queen's Medals, Honorary Certificates, and Prizes are awarded, held at all places complying with certain conditions. (See §§ xi., xii., xiii., xiv., xv., xvi., and xvii.) On the results of these examinations the payments are made to the teachers. (See §§ xv. and xviii.)

Examinations for Teacher's Certificates.

VIII. Examinations for certificates to teach any of the before-mentioned sciences are held annually, commencing in the first week in November, at South Kensington. Examinations will also be held in Dublin, Edinburgh, and Manchester, if five candidates register themselves for examination in Ireland and in Scotland, and in the north of England. Any person whatever may attend this examination by sending in his or her name to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, before the 15th October, stating the subject or subjects in which he or she wishes to be examined. Certificates of three grades are given in each subject. These certificates are only considered as simple records of the results of examination in the various sciences before mentioned, entitling the teacher to earn payments by successful teaching in the subjects for which he or she is certificated.*

* Such examination may be dispensed with in cases where the candidate has taken a degree, the examination for which satisfactorily meets the requirements of the case. Full particulars must be furnished by the applicant.

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

No payments can be made to a teacher on account of instruction in subjects in which he is not certificated.

School Premises.

IX. Suitable premises, with firing, lighting, &c., must be found and maintained at the cost of the locality where the school or class is held. If at any time the funds do not cover these requisite local expenses, it must be inferred that there is no such demand as the Government is justified in aiding, for instruction in the locality; and the assistance of the Department will be withdrawn.

Local Committee.

X. A Local Committee of not less than five well-known responsible persons must be formed in connexion with every Science Class, who will carry out the instructions contained in Appendix. (See pages 14 and 18 to 22.)

Examination of Classes under Certificated Teachers.

XI. The Science and Art Department holds annually in May (see Science Form, No. 232, page 59), through the agency of the Local Committees, a public examination of all Science schools and classes in any locality throughout the United Kingdom which complies with the requisite conditions. (See §§ x., xiii., and xiv.) On the results of this examination the payments are made to certificated teachers. (See §§ xv. and xviii.) Application for it must be made before the end of March in each year, stating the number of persons and the subject or subjects in which they are to be examined. The form of application, Science Form No. 119 (see page 22), will be sent on application to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

In addition to the above, examinations in mathematics, navigation, nautical astronomy, steam, and physical geography, are held for the benefit of sea-faring men, and for them only, three times a year in all sea-ports where Local Committees are formed, and are willing to undertake them. These examinations take place in the beginning of March, September, and December. The application for these examinations must be made on Science Form No. 119 before the 10th day of the previous month.

Examination of other Classes.

XII. A school or class taught by a teacher not holding a certificate, may, by applying to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, be examined at the same time and in the same manner as the classes under certificated teachers; provided that a Local Committee be formed which complies with the requisite conditions. (See Appendix, page 21, Science Form, No. 88 *a*.)

If the class be for artizans, the pupils are eligible to receive Queen's Prizes and Queen's Medals under the same condition as the pupils of certificated teachers. Should it however be for the middle classes, the pupils are not eligible for prizes and medals, but receive certificates of merit instead.

Places of Examination.

XIII. If two or more classes in the same town, or within a reasonable distance of one another, apply for the examination of the Science and Art Department, a general examination committee must be formed by the amalgamation of the several committees to carry out the examinations at some common centre, such as the town hall or other public building. It is only when the classes consist of 100 or more candidates that such amalgamation of the committees will not at present be insisted on.

Examination of other Students.

XIV. Any persons whatever, whether taught by the certificated teacher or not, may present themselves at the Local Committee's examination on registering their names in time for the Local Committee to comply with the instructions, and paying a registration fee of not more than 2*s*. 6*d*. each. Arrangements must therefore be made by the Local Committee, or the general examination committee, as the case may be, to enable other candidates, besides the students in the class for which the Committee act, to present them-

selves at this examination. The registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*, which such candidates may be required to pay, is to reimburse the Committee for any extra expenses incurred by such attendance, and may at their option be remitted.

Classification of Results.

XV. The successful candidates at the May examination and the quarterly examinations of seamen are classified under the heads of first, second, third, fourth, and *fifth* class. The standard of attainment required may be raised from year to year. For the *fifth* class it is only such as will justify the Examiner in reporting that the instruction has been sound, and that the students have benefited by it. Those who have attained a higher degree of proficiency are classed as 4th, 3rd, 2nd, or 1st class, according to their merit.

Queen's Prizes.

XVI. To the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class are given Queen's prizes, consisting of books or instruments chosen by the candidates from lists furnished for that purpose. These are unlimited in number, and are open to all candidates who come within either of the following categories, except as below. (See *a* and *b*.) (1) Students in Science Classes under certificated teachers; (2) registered students in Artizan Classes taught by non-certificated teachers; or (3) bonâ fide artizans.

Other candidates, if successful, receive instead certificates of merit recording their success.

The following are exceptions to the above rule:—

*a*. Science certificated teachers; and

*b*. Students who have previously received the same, or a higher class prize, in the same subject.

The names of such candidates will simply be recorded in the published lists.

Queen's Medals.

XVII. To the four best in each subject are awarded Queen's medals. These consist of one gold, one silver, and two bronze in each subject for competition throughout the United Kingdom. They are only awarded if there are a sufficient number of qualified candidates, and the gold medal will only be given in cases of high merit specially recommended by the examiner. The same candidate cannot obtain the same medal in the same subject more than once.

Only registered students of schools and classes under Local Committees (see §§ x. and xii.) are eligible for medals. They cannot be taken by middle class students who are more than 17 years of age. Students who but for this restriction would have taken a medal, will receive an honorary certificate instead. Should a student take more than one gold, silver, or bronze medal, he will receive books instead of a second medal.

Payments to Teachers.

XVIII. Payments are made to the certificated teacher on account of the instruction of students of the artizan classes (for definition of artizan class see Science Form No. 51, page 24) in the following manner:—

1*l.*, 2*l.*, 3*l.*, 4*l.*, 5*l.*, are claimable payments for each student in each subject, according to the class in which he passes; but these amounts may be reduced in the following ways:

1st. If the student has been successful in the same subject before such payments are reduced by the normal payment which was claimable on such previous success; for instance, the 4*l.* payment for a second class would, if the student had previously taken a fourth class, be reduced by 2*l.**

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* Deductions will be made in payments on account of Subject I. to the amount of any payments that have been made on Second Grade examinations in art, in practical geometry, perspective or mechanical drawing.

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

2nd. If a student be successful in more than one subject at an examination, the payments on account of such further subjects are reduced by one half.

3rd. When on this scale they would amount to more than 60*l.*, the excess up to 40*l.* is diminished by one quarter, the excess above 40*l.* by one half. Thus, payments which on the above scale would be 100*l.* and 150*l.* will be reduced to 90*l.* and 115*l.* respectively; * provided that the student has received 25 lessons † at least from the teacher in each subject in which he claims payment since the last examination, each lesson being an attendance at a meeting of the school of at least three-quarters of an hour's duration on a separate evening. The 25 lessons need not necessarily be all given in one year, but may extend over a longer period.

Form of Claim for Payment.

XIX. The claim of a master for the payments under these several heads is made on Science Form No. 51, which will be sent on application. The voucher must be signed by the secretary and two members of the committee of the science class or school; or by at least three of the committee. (See Appendix, page 24.)

School Register.

XX. A school register must be kept in each subject on a form, which will be supplied on application. This must be made up from day to day, and will be examined and approved by the Inspector on his visit. It must be sent to the Department with the teacher's claim for payment, and no payment can be made unless it is properly kept.

Grants for Apparatus.

XXI. A grant towards the purchase of apparatus, diagrams, &c., of 50 per cent. on the cost of them, is made to science schools and classes in mechanics' and similar institutions where the teacher is certificated, and to the extent of 5*l.* to other poor schools and classes. A requisition must in these cases be made on Science Form, No. 49. (See page 30.)

Travelling Expenses of Teachers.

XXII. The travelling expenses (second-class railway fare, and 10*s.* per diem personal allowance) of a candidate in attending the November examination are paid if he be successful in taking a certificate or in improving the grade of one he has already taken, provided the candidate is bonâ fide engaged in tuition, or is preparing for tuition.

Instruction in an Elementary School.

XXIII. All payments to certificated teachers on account of Science teaching are made by the Science and Art Department, and are only made in respect of a school in connexion with the Science and Art Department. No such payments are made in respect of any instruction in Science that may be given during the three attendances of an Elementary School receiving aid from the Education Department, Whitehall.

Use of Elementary School Premises.

XXIV. These grants are only made while the teacher is giving instruction in a day or evening school or class for the industrial classes (adults or boys), approved by the Science and Art Department, and open at any time to the visit and inspection of its officers. The Managers of an elementary school under the inspection of the Education Department can permit their premises to be used for Science teaching provided that no interference be allowed

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* Thus, 100, that is 60 + 40, is reduced to 60 + 40 − ½ of 40 = 60 + 30 = 90. 150, that is, 60 + 40 + 50 is reduced to 60 + 30 + 25 = 115.

† It must be clearly understood that the number (25) of lessons which the teacher is required to give is the minimum fixed as a criterion that the pupil has received his instruction from the teacher. It is not meant in any way to specify that that amount of instruction is sufficient, or to guarantee the teacher's receiving payment, if that amount of instruction alone is given.

with the primary purposes of such elementary school, or in any way with the three attendances of the elementary school.

*N.B.—On the next page will be found a table of memoranda for the use of Secretaries and Members of Science Committees* (*Science Form, No.* 170), *which it is expected will be carefully attended to.* This, as well as the other forms given in the Directory, can be had on application to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

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SCIENCE FORM, No. 170.

*Memoranda for the use of Secretaries and Members of Science Committees.*

| Dates. | |
|---|---|
| Before 30th November. | Formation of Committee, Form No. 88. Or continuation of Committee, Form No. 168. |
| Constantly - - - | To visit the School and see that the Register is kept from day to day, and that everything is regular. |
| Before 1st January | To carefully fill in and send to the Department Form No. 120. |
| Before 31st March - | To send Form No. 119 applying for examination in May. |
| Before 24th April - | To see that Form No. 91 is hung up in the School-room. |
| On the 27th April - | If a parcel containing (1) the papers for the candidates to work upon, (2) copies of Form No. 91, one for each day's examination, and (3) envelopes in which to return the worked papers, should not have been received, or if there should be any mistake in the numbers sent for each subject as applied for, or in the covering letter, to communicate *at once* to the Department. |
| During the May examinations. | The examination papers for each evening will leave London by the night mail two evenings before, *i.e.*, Thursday evening papers will leave on Tuesday evening, Friday's on Wednesday evening, &c. Should they not arrive accordingly, a telegram to be sent *at once* to the Department. |
| On the evening of examination. | The candidates, being all seated at 6.50, to read out the rules on Form No. 91, then give out the papers to be worked on. Then at 6.55 to break the seal of the examination papers, and distribute to the candidates. To adhere rigidly to the rules on Form No. 91. To sign Form No. 91. To seal up the papers in one of the envelopes provided, and at once post them. |
| After the May examinations. | On receiving lists of the results to give one copy to each candidate whose name appears in it as being successful; to inform the others they have failed. |
| | To return Form No. 161 filled up as soon as possible in strict accordance with the rules on Form No. 110 (Prize List). To return Form No. 123. To examine and certify Teacher's claims for payment, Form No. 51, and the School Register, which must be sent up at the same time. To return Form No. 108. |
| | To keep a record of, and inform the Department of the number of individuals examined. |

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

## EXHIBITIONS AND FREE ADMISSIONS AT THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, LONDON.

### *Royal Exhibitions.*

1. There are eight Royal Exhibitions to the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, of the value of 50*l.* per annum, entitling the holders to free admissions to all the lectures, and to the chemical and metallurgical laboratories at the Royal School of Mines, to be held from year to year for three years, on the condition that the holder attends the lectures regularly during those years, and passes the examinations required for the associateship of the school.

At the May 1866 examination two of the above Royal Exhibitions will be open for competition, independently of the prizes, &c. offered by the Science and Art Department.

All persons over 21 years of age, excepting artizans, and such as come within the category of persons paid upon under the Science Directory, will be excluded from competing for the Royal Exhibitions. Special cases, however, must be determined according to the spirit of the rules, and the object of the endowment.

The competition for the Royal Exhibitions will be determined by affixing the following values to the several results of the May examinations (see Science Directory), viz.:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To a 1st grade Queen's Prize, in any subject | - | 9 | marks. |
| To a 2nd | „ | „ | „ | - | 7 | „ |
| To a 3rd | „ | „ | „ | - | 5 | „ |
| To a 4th | „ | - | - | „ | - | 3 | „ |
| To a 5th | „ | - | - | „ | - | 1 | „ |

and in addition—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For a gold medal | - | - | „ | - | 10 | „ |
| For a silver medal | - | - | „ | - | 7 | „ |
| For a bronze medal | - | - | „ | - | 5 | „ |

N.B.—Science Certificated Teachers may compete for the Royal Exhibitions. When coming up simply with this object, they should inform the Science and Art Department, so that their names may not appear in the published list with the students.

### *Free Admissions.*

2. Free admissions to the lectures at the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, are granted to any person who takes a gold medal in the May examination.

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## EXHIBITIONS AND FREE ADMISSIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.

### *Royal Exhibitions.*

1. There are ten Royal Exhibitions to the Government School of Science, Dublin, of the value of 50*l.* per annum, entitling the holders to free admission to all the lectures and the chemical and metallurgical laboratories at the Government School of Science, Dublin, to be held from year to year for three years, on the condition that the holder attends the lectures regularly during those years, and passes the examinations required for the associateship of the school.

At the May 1866 examination three of the above Royal Exhibitions will be open for competition, independently of the prizes, &c. offered by the Science and Art Department.

All persons over 21 years of age, excepting artizans, and such as come within the category of persons paid upon under the Science Directory, will be excluded from competing for the Royal Exhibitions. Special cases, however,

must be determined according to the spirit of the rules, and the object of the endowment. Appendix A.

The competition for the Royal Exhibitions will be determined by affixing the following values to the several results of the May examination (see Science Directory), viz.:— Minutes and Correspondence.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To a 1st grade Queen's Prize, in any subject | - | 9 | marks. |
| To a 2nd „ „ „ | - | 7 | „ |
| To a 3rd „ „ „ | - | 5 | „ |
| To a 4th „ - - - „ | - | 3 | „ |
| To a 5th „ - - „ | - | 1 | „ |

and in addition—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For a gold medal - - „ | - | 10 | „ |
| For a silver medal - - „ | - | 7 | „ |
| For a bronze medal - - „ | - | 5 | „ |

N.B.—Science Certificated Teachers may compete for the Royal Exhibitions. When coming up simply with this object they should inform the Science and Art Department, so that their names may not appear in the published list with the students.

*Free Admissions.*

2. Free admissions to the lectures at the Government School of Science, Dublin, are granted to any person who takes a gold medal in the May examination.

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## Science Form, No. 232.

*Circular Memorandum to Science Schools and Classes.*

By the advice of the examiners in Science, the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have sanctioned the following rules for the examination of Science Schools and Classes in May:—

1. That there shall be two examination papers in each subject; one of which (the first) will be an easy paper, the other (the second) more difficult.

2. That the candidate shall be allowed to select questions out of either the first or the second paper, but not out of both.

3. That the candidate shall be restricted to a certain number of questions in each paper, the number which he may fairly answer in the time allowed, and that the paper shall consist of about half as many more questions. Thus, if eight questions in a paper can fairly be answered in the three hours, the paper will consist of about twelve questions, and the candidate will be allowed to attempt any eight of those, but no more.

4. That the 5th and 4th class shall be obtained from the first paper only, and the 1st and 2nd class from the second paper only, whilst the 3rd class may be obtained from either the first or the second paper.

Thus, for instance, if the candidate is restricted to eight questions in the first paper, and to ten in the second paper in a subject, then the number of marks attached to some eight and some ten of those questions respectively will be 100, and 40, 60, and 80* marks in the first paper will give a 5th, 4th, or 3rd class respectively, while 40, 60, and 80 marks in the second or difficult paper will give a 3rd, 2nd, or 1st class. The 3rd class will thus be obtained either by very good answering in the easy paper, or by fair answering in the difficult.

5. Teachers are recommended to explain the system fully to their pupils before they come up to examination, and, if possible, from their knowledge of the students' attainments to advise them which paper to attempt.

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* These per-centages are only given as examples. The scale may vary from time to time.

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

*At South Kensington, the 21st day of September* 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.
The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.

*Scientific Institutions and Instruction in Dublin.*

1. My Lords take into consideration the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on scientific institutions in Dublin, 1864; the report of the Treasury Commission of 1862, and the correspondence and various documents, &c., on the subject.

2. The vice-president stated the result of the investigations on the spot he had recently made into the several institutions in Dublin.

3. The report of the Treasury Commission of 1862 recommended the abolition of the Museum of Irish Industry, and the concentration of all its collections under the charge of the Royal Dublin Society, except that of the Geological Survey, which was to remain under its own officers. The Society was also to be intrusted with direct scientific instruction in certain subjects, by means of public lectures, which the Commission considered it advisable should be continued in Ireland as supplementary to the ordinary instruction in science provided for by the science schools and classes of the Science and Art Department, and applicable as well to Ireland as to other parts of the United Kingdom.

4. The Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1864, on the other hand, recommended the retention of the Museum of Irish Industry as a separate institution, and a redistribution of duties between it and the Royal Dublin Society, and stated it as their opinion that the technical and scientific instruction given in Dublin at the expense of the State should not be entrusted to a body of private gentlemen like the Royal Dublin Society, but rather to a public scientific institution as in London, under a proper system of responsibility, with examinations and prizes or certificates of competency. They recommended that the Royal Dublin Society should be confined to the arrangement proposed in 1854, and altogether relieved of its educational functions so called, pointing out that "much of the substance of their resolutions may be found "represented" in a memorandum submitted by Mr. Cole to the Science and Art Department in January 1854. This memorandum suggested that the promotion of direct instruction should be confided to a college of science proposed to be founded on the Museum of Irish Industry, and that the Royal Dublin Society should take charge of those objects which partook of the nature of public exhibitions, such as the Botanic Gardens, the Zoological Museum, &c.

5. The Select Committee of 1864, however, while thus broadly indicating the division which should exist between the functions of these two departments, modified in several respects the application of the general principle, and proposed that the Royal Dublin Society should still remain charged with educational functions in respect of agriculture. Their report also recommended the establishment of a veterinary school, on the grounds that "a veterinary school and an agricultural chemist are "legitimate adjuncts to a society originally formed for the encouragement of agriculture and the improvement of land, and containing so "large a body of country gentlemen perfectly capable of forming a "judgment in veterinary matters and the application of agricultural "chemistry."

6. My Lords are prepared to adopt the general principle of the recommendations of the Select Committee, subject to the approval by Parliament and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the increased expenditure which will be necessary for efficiently carrying out the same. They are of opinion that it is unadvisable to make any modification of the broad principle laid down by the Select Committee, and that a clear line of demarcation between the functions of the Museum of Irish Industry and the Royal Dublin Society should be strictly maintained so as to avoid future complications. They therefore determine that the grant of public funds shall in future be afforded in Dublin—(I.), to instruction in science applied to industry as one public object administered wholly by one authority; and (II.), to the exhibition of scientific collections as a second public object to be administered by another distinct authority.

7. The other several objects, such as a veterinary college, although they may be fit objects for a private society, such as the Royal Dublin Society, do not appear to be of a character which ought to be maintained out of the general taxation, and are not such as my Lords are prepared to recommend for Parliamentary aid. They see that this contingency has been met by the Select Committee, who suggest in their report, "That "a portion of the private contributions of the Society may be applied to "the maintenance of this department," namely, the Veterinary School.

*Royal Dublin Society.*

8. My Lords propose that the following departments of the Royal Dublin Society shall be wholly supported by public funds, like the corresponding public institutions in London, the Society acting as trustees, and being responsible for their administration:—

The Museum of Natural History, including mineralogy.
The Botanic Gardens and Museum at Glasnevin.
The Library of the Royal Dublin Society.
Leinster Lawn, which should be made a public ornamental garden, instead of remaining, as at present, a waste space between the National Gallery and the Museum of Natural History.
The whole of the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, and the necessary staff of the Society for conducting the business involved in the above-mentioned objects.

9. The theoretical limitation of the amount of public funds to 5,500*l.* annually should be abolished, and the annual grants necessary for keeping the above departments in efficiency considered on merits and submitted to Parliament every year.

10. The Royal Dublin Society would thus be relieved of all restrictions on its action in the application—in accordance with the charter and objects of the Society—of the subscriptions of its members and any other private funds, and not be subject to the Audit Office in respect of such private funds. The Society would be thus free to encourage any objects it has at heart—even those of direct instruction—without asking for the sanction of the Science and Art Department, as is necessary under the present arrangement.

*Museum of Irish Industry.*

11. Turning now to the Museum of Irish Industry, my Lords find that the Select Committee recommended one of two courses, either that the Museum of Irish Industry should have at least the same scope

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

given to it as the Museum in Jermyn Street, and be placed on the same footing as a School of Mines as regards its collections, professors, and lectures, or that those lectures and collections might be extended to the illustration of such other industrial objects as may be sanctioned by the Government. While suggesting, however, that the scope of the Museum should be thus widened, and quoting approvingly the before-mentioned memorandum of Mr. Cole's to that effect, the Committee decline to give any decided opinion on the ground of its being too wide a subject to be dealt with by them, leaving it thus an open question for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

12. It would appear that the one School of Mines already existing in Jermyn Street is not largely attended, and is amply sufficient for the wants of the whole United Kingdom, and there probably would not be sufficient attendance to justify the establishment in Ireland of a second school with a large staff, for this object alone, as the few special mining pupils from that country might easily join the school in London.

13. My Lords consider that for these and other reasons the Museum of Irish Industry should have a wider scope given to it than that of a School of Mines; that it should become a college for affording a complete and thorough course of instruction in those branches of science which are more immediately connected with and applied to all descriptions of industry, including Agriculture, Mining, and Manufactures; that it should in this way supplement the elementary scientific instruction already provided for by the Science Schools of the Department; and that it should assist in the training of teachers for these schools.

14. The Museum of the College of Science should be entirely subordinate to, and contain only such collections as are essential to the instruction in the college, but should still remain the depository for the collections of the Geological Survey. It is advisable, therefore, that the Museum should hand over to the Royal Dublin Society its Portlock collection of birds and fishes, and receive from the Royal Dublin Society its collection of physical instruments and apparatus.

15. This arrangement embodying the spirit of the recommendations of the Select Committee as respects both the Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Irish Industry, my Lords believe to be based upon a broad, clear, and intelligible principle of action. They trust that it will remove the present causes of controversy, and commend itself to the judgment of Parliament.

16. My Lords do not consider it will be necessary that the Zoological Society should receive their grants any longer through the Royal Dublin Society. The question of privileges between the members of the two societies will therefore be a matter of private arrangement between them.

17. Transmit a copy of this Minute to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for their sanction to the arrangements proposed.

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*At South Kensington, the 10th day of March* 1866.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

My Lords consider the Minute of the 21st September 1865, by which Her Majesty's Government have decided to convert the Museum of Irish Industry into a College of Science for Ireland. As the sphere of action of this college on the basis broadly sketched out in this Minute will be somewhat new and beyond the limits hitherto placed on the action of the Science and Art Department in respect of the encouragement of Science, my Lords have appointed a Commission to advise them on the subject

The following noblemen and gentlemen have consented to act on this Commission:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K.P., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.
The Right Hon. the Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S., &c.
Dr. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S.
The Rev. B. M. Cowie. B.D.
John Fowler, Esq., President of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
Professor Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S.
W. H. Gregory, Esq., M.P.
Colonel Harness, C.B., R.E.
Professor Hofmann, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Professor Huxley, F.R.S.
Professor Jukes, F.R.S.
Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S.
Myles O'Reilly, Esq., M.P.
Prof. Lyon Playfair, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.
Lieut.-Gen. Sabine, R.A., D.C.L., President of the Royal Society.
Warrington W. Smith, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
Professor Sullivan, Ph.D.
Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Captain Donnelly, R.E., who will also act as Secretary.

My Lords consider that it is desirable that the college should, on its establishment, commence with a clear and defined object, a well considered course of study, and a proper staff of professors. They therefore request the Commission to consider these subjects and report generally on the scope of the instruction to be given, the examinations for testing it, and the certificates, &c. to be awarded to successful students.

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## ART.

### Art Schools.

*At South Kensington, the 1st day of June* 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

I. My Lords resume the consideration of the memorial presented to them on the 10th of May last by a deputation consisting of Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Chairman of the Select Committee on Schools of Art, and Chairman of the Exeter School of Art; also of the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., Chairman of the Birmingham School of Art; Mr. Bazley, M.P., Chairman of the Manchester School; Mr. E. Egerton, M.P. (Macclesfield School); Mr. A Mills, M.P., Chairman of the Taunton School; Mr. E. Potter, M.P. (Carlisle School); Mr. Trefusis, M.P., all being members of the Select Committee on Schools of Art in 1864; also of the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P. (Durham); Sir J. Ogilvy, M.P. (Dundee); Mr. F. H. Bathurst, M.P. (Salisbury); Mr. Beecroft, M.P., and Mr. Baines, M.P. (Leeds); Mr. H. R. Grenfell, M.P. (Stoke-on-Trent); Mr. J. Hibbert, M.P. (Oldham); Mr. J. Henderson, M.P. (Durham); Mr. G. Hodgkinson, M.P. (Newark); Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P. (Cork); Mr. W. Lawson, M.P. (Carlisle); Mr. W. J. Morritt, M.P. (N. Riding); Mr. F. S. Powell (Cambridge); Mr. Staniland, M.P. (Boston); Mr. Stracey, M.P. (Great Yarmouth); Mr. A. B. Hope; representing various Schools of Art, and of other gentlemen, managers, and teachers of the Schools of Art of Aberdeen, Bridport, Bristol, Cambridge, Carlisle, Coventry, Cork, Clonmel, Dudley, Durham, Dundee, Gloucester, Hanley, Hull, Ipswich, Keighley, Kidderminster, Lambeth, Leeds, Limerick, Macclesfield, Manchester, Marylebone, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Norwich, Oxford, Preston, Salisbury, Sheffield, Spitalfields, Stoke, St. Martin's (London), Taunton, Waterford, and York.

II. Their Lordships also read the observations of Mr. Redgrave, R.A., the Inspector-General of Art, on the statements made in the memorial.

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

III. Looking to the character of the suggestions thus made, not merely by members of the Select Committee, but by the representatives of so many Schools of Art in the United Kingdom, my Lords are prepared to modify the arrangements for affording public aid to Schools of Art proposed by the schedule appended to their Minute of the 9th February 1865, and laid before Parliament, such modifications not being inconsistent with certain leading principles, from which their Lordships would not feel themselves justified in departing. These principles, briefly stated, are that the direct pecuniary assistance to be afforded by the State must be limited to persons and children of the grade of artizans, as hereafter defined, and not extended to the middle and upper classes, who are indirectly encouraged by prizes, the use of examples, &c.; that such direct assistance must be conditional on proofs of the performance of satisfactory work, and that the continuance of the self-supporting system by the instruction of all grades of persons, so successfully established since 1852, must not be imperilled.

IV. My Lords consent to resume the payment of building grants and grants for examples, which they had abolished solely out of deference to the recommendations of the Select Committee. They are unable to revert to the system of payment by certificates, and they do not consider that the art teachers come within the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 22 Vict. cap. 26 (19th April 1859); but they will increase the amount of the payments proposed in the schedule already alluded to, in the hope that certificated art teachers will earn payments equivalent to the value of their certificates.

The schedule appended to the Minute of 9th February 1865 is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted for it:—

*New Schedule.*

The payments on behalf of artizans and children of the labouring poor, proposed to be made by the Department in all cases to managers of schools and classes, may be summed up as under:—

V. AS RESPECTS SCHOOLS OF ART.

*a.* A School of Art is defined to be a room or rooms devoted wholly to instruction in art, where examples of art are always open for inspection, and where the managers employ a teacher who has taken an art teacher's certificate of the third grade.

*b.* A grant of 2*s.* 6*d.* per foot will be made up to a maximum of 4,000 superficial feet, in aid of new buildings or buildings to be adapted for Schools of Art, provided the necessary conditions are complied with.

*c.* Grants of 50 per cent will be made on art examples selected by the managers and approved by the Department.

The following payments will be made:—

*d.* Fifteen shillings for each artizan who submits for examination satisfactory works executed during the year, of grades which are eligible for national competition.

*e.* Ten pounds for an art pupil-teacher will be allowed in respect of 30 artizans, and a second art pupil-teacher when upwards of 100 artizans are satisfactorily taught in night classes of Schools of Art.

*f.* Five pounds for each national scholar, being an artizan or designer, trained in the local schools, who may be admitted to the National Art Training School.

*g.* Ten pounds for every art certificate of the third grade taken by a teacher trained in a local School of Art.

*h.* Ten pounds for the annual report, and holding an annual examination, provided that artizan night classes are held three times a week for forty weeks, and works are sent up to the national competition.

*i.* Ten shillings for every exercise of the second grade satisfactorily worked, in a given time, at an annual examination, by an artizan who pays fees for being taught in night classes, and a further sum of 10*s.* for each artizan who submits elementary works executed by him during the previous year, which are satisfactory.

*k.* A limited number of prizes of books, &c. will be awarded to the best works produced by students in each School of Art who send works to the examination; and medals in gold, silver, and bronze will be awarded for works examined in a national competition.

*Definition of Artizans* :—

1. Artizans or operatives in the receipt of weekly wages, supporting themselves by their own manual labour, or the children of the same not earning their own livelihood.

2. Persons who, though paid at longer intervals than a week, or for piece-work, support themselves by their own manual labour.

3. Persons not supporting themselves by manual labour, but being of the same means and social level as those who do so (such as small shopkeepers having petty stocks, and employing none but members of their own family, and small tradesmen not employing apprentices), village carpenters and the like, policemen, coastguards, &c.

4. Persons not supporting themselves by manual labour, but such as it would be unreasonable to expect to pay the fee of middle class students, as some description of clerks, shopmen, &c.

5. No payments will be made on account of any artizan as above defined who is assessed to the income tax.

VI. As respects Night Classes in Mechanics' Institutions or similar Associations, and National Schools.

*a.* Ten shillings for every exercise of the second grade satisfactorily worked in a given time, at an annual examination, by an artizan who pays fees for being taught in a night class, and a further sum of 10*s.* for each artizan who submits elementary works executed by him during the previous year, which are satisfactory.

*b.* Grants of 50 per cent. will be made in aid of the purchase of art examples, which may be selected by the managers subject to the approval of the Department.

*c.* The teaching in these night classes may be given by persons holding certificates of the second or third grades in connexion with Schools of Art or not. When connected with a School of Art, and instructed by a teacher holding a third grade certificate, works may be sent up through the School of Art to the national competition on which payments of 15*s.* will be made.

*d.* A payment of 2*l.* will be made to the managers of night classes in mechanics' institutes and national schools for conducting an annual examination of 10 persons and upwards.

*e.* A limited number of prizes of books, &c., will be awarded to the best works produced in the year by students under examination.

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

VII. As respects Schools for the Labouring Poor.

*a.* One shilling for every child in a national or similar school taught drawing satisfactorily, with additional payments of 2*s.* and 3*s.* for success, will be paid to the managers of the schools.

*b.* The 10*s.* for every exercise of the second grade satisfactorily worked in a given time, at an annual examination, by a pupil-teacher of a school for the poor, will be made to the managers of the school in which he was taught drawing.

*c.* A payment of 1*l.* will be made to the managers of poor schools for conducting the annual examination, provided a satisfactory number of children pass.

*d.* Managers of schools for the poor are free to have the teaching of drawing given by any teacher certificated in the second grade, in connexion with a School of Art or not.

*e.* Managers of schools for the poor will be aided to the extent of 50 per cent. in the purchase of examples for elementary drawing.

VIII. As respects all awards of payments and prizes to Schools of Art, night classes, and schools for the poor, the Department will be the sole judge, and cannot enter into correspondence respecting its decisions.

IX. A new edition of the Directory on the basis of this Minute will be issued. The Minute will not take effect for a period of six weeks from its date.

HENRY COLE,
Secretary.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

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*At South Kensington, the 6th day of April* 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Miniatures and British Museum.*

Write to the trustees of the British Museum and inquire if, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, they will lend the miniatures in the Museum to the proposed exhibition to which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to contribute, as well as others whose names are stated in the prospectus. In making this request, my Lords desire it to be stated that they do propose to retain possession for any period like that for which the trustees of the National Gallery have held the pictures lent to them.

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*At South Kensington, the 4th day of May* 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Musical Library.*

Read letter of Mr. Ella (No. 9855), offering to present to the Department the collection of music and musical literature of the Musical Union Institute, and proposing, at some time, to make a gift of 1,000*l.* for the promotion of a musical library and institute.

My Lords examine a catalogue of the Educational Library, and find upwards of 600 works have been already deposited in it. My Lords desire that their thanks should be conveyed to Mr. Ella for the liberal gift proposed, and proposed further donation which they will be happy to accept.

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*At South Kensington, the 30th day of November* 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Casts in Italy.*

Write to the Foreign Office and request that the minister at Florence may be instructed to use his exertions with the Italian Government to allow the moulding of various objects in Italy to proceed, and that the Italian Government may be informed that the Department will be prepared to send a collection of casts, electrotypes, and photographs of objects in the Louvre at Paris, and elsewhere, if the Italian minister in London or other person will visit South Kensington to make the necessary selection.

Send a few samples with this letter.

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*At South Kensington, the 14th day of December* 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

My Lords desire to record their sorrow at Captain Fowke's early death, which they feel will be a great loss not only to the works of the South Kensington Museum, but generally to the progress of the arts of construction. It is their Lordships' wish that Captain Fowke's bust with an inscription, should be placed in some appropriate place in the Museum.

My Lords inspect with gratification the numerous and varied plans, drawings, and models which Captain Fowke had caused to be prepared, and especially those made in accordance with their Minutes of 4th May and 12th May 1865.

These drawings, &c. show that the plan is sufficiently matured to enable the necessary working drawings to be prepared in the drawing office, and then passed over to Mr. Godfrey Sykes, whose artistic decoration is necessary.

Looking to the future carrying out of these works, their Lordships are particularly anxious that in all questions of decoration Mr. Syke's views should be adopted, and also that the officer to be charged with the responsibility of this work should call in, whenever he may feel it necessary, the advice of Mr. Redgrave, R.A., who has afforded valuable assistance from the very commencement of the design.

Looking to all the circumstances of the case, and the rare artistic ability of Mr. Sykes, which has hitherto so successfully seconded Captain Fowke's plans, and will continue to be employed on them, my Lords consider that the further successful prosecution of the original design will be best insured by the appointment of an officer of Royal Engineers. They therefore request Lieut.-Col. Scott, R.E., to undertake the duty and responsibility of carrying on the work.

In case of his absence Captain Festing, R.E., will act as his deputy.

Write to the Commissioner for the Exhibition of 1851, and ask their permission for the employment of Colonel Scott's services.

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Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

*At South Kensington, the 18th day of December* 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Distribution of Art Examples.*

My Lords advert to the many and various kinds of difficulties which have attended the distribution of art examples, and the several systems which have been adopted either of direct sale by the Department to Art Schools, &c., or sale by agents.

They also read numerous letters complaining of delay in the delivery of examples by agents, and especially of the impossibility of procuring photographs through the trade since the Department suspended its own sale of them.

After considerable inquiry, their Lordships are led to believe that a system might be tried by which a public society, not looking to large profits, might be found, which would be willing to undertake the undivided responsibility of all commercial transactions connected with the purchase and sale of examples, whilst the Department might promote the success of the work by affording sufficient space in the South Kensington Museum for exhibiting the examples to the public, advertising the works on sale, and contributing in part towards the expenses of the necessary staff and of the distribution.

And they have been informed that it is likely that the Arundel Society might not be unwilling to undertake such an agency.

My Lords consider the Arundel Society as a peculiarly eligible channel for such a work, and will be happy to receive a communication from them on the subject expressive of their views.

Mr. Cole and Mr. Redgrave are authorized to communicate personally with the Society respecting the necessary arrangements, and report the results to my Lords.

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*At South Kensington, the 21st day of September* 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*National Portrait Exhibition in* 1866.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have determined to hold a national portrait exhibition at South Kensington in the arcades overlooking the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, which will be opened in April 1866.

This exhibition is based upon the suggestions made by the Earl of Derby in a letter dated 6th May 1865, from which the following extracts are made.

"I have long thought that a National Portrait Exhibition, chronologically arranged, might not only possess great historical interest by bringing together portraits of all the most eminent contemporaries of their respective eras, but might also serve to illustrate the progress and condition, at various periods, of British Art. My idea, therefore, would be to admit either portraits of eminent men, though by inferior or unknown artists, or portraits by eminent artists, though of obscure or unknown individuals. I have, of course, no means of knowing or estimating the number of such portraits which may exist in the country; but I am persuaded that, exclusive of the large collections in many great houses, there are very many scattered about by ones and twos and threes in private families, the owners of which, though they could not be persuaded to part with them, would willingly spare them for a few months for a public object."

"The question of one, two, or three exhibitions in consecutive years would, I apprehend, be mainly decided by the result of future inquiries as to the probable number of pictures which could be obtained, and the space which could be found for their exhibition. But whether the period over which each exhibition (if more than one) should range be longer or shorter, the point on which I should set the greatest value, in an historical, if not in an artistic point of view, would be the strict maintenance of the chronological series. I shall be very happy if any suggestion of mine should lead the Committee of Council to take up seriously and carry out, with such alteration of detail as experience might suggest, a scheme which I think could hardly fail of being generally interesting; and I should have much pleasure in placing temporarily at their disposal any portraits from my collection at Knowsley which they might think suitable for their purpose."

My Lords have constituted a committee of advice, consisting of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, and other noblemen and gentlemen, as follows:—

COMMITTEE.

The Earl of Derby, K.G. (*President*).

*The Lord President of the Council.
The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
The Duke of Marlborough.
The Duke of Leinster.
The Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Duke of Cleveland.
The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.
The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
The Marquis Camden, K.G.
The Marquis of Hertford, K.G.
The Marquis of Exeter, K.G.
The Earl Percy.
The Earl Cowper, K.G.
*The Earl Stanhope.
The Earl of Darnley.
The Earl of Warwick.
The Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G.
The Earl of Hardwicke.
The Earl Delawarr.
The Earl of Charlemont.
The Earl Spencer, K.G.
The Earl of Clarendon, K.G.
The Earl of Verulam.
The Earl Brownlow.
*The Earl Somers.
*The Earl of Dudley.
The Viscount Sydney, G.C.B.
*The Viscount Cranborne, M.P.
* The Lord Stanley, M.P.
*The Lord Elcho, M.P.
*The Lord Bishop of Oxford.
The Lord Wharncliffe.
The Lord De L'Isle and Dudley.
The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
The Lord Taunton.
The Lord Houghton.
The Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
The Master of the Rolls.
The Hon. R. Curzon.
The Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P.
The Hon. Spencer C. B. Ponsonby.
*The Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P.
*The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Spencer Walpole, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M.P.
The Rt. Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart.
The Rt. Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor.
Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke, Bart.
Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart.
Sir John S. Hippisley, Bart.
Sir Sibbald David Scott, Bart.
Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, Bart., M.P.
*Sir Charles L. Eastlake, P.R.A.
Sir Frederick Madden.
The Vice Chancellor of Oxford for the time being.
The Vice Chancellor of Cambridge for the time being.
The Dean of Westminster.
The Dean of St. Paul's.
The Dean of Windsor.
The Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.
The Provost of Eton.
Mr. W. R. Baker.
Mr. C. Sackville Bale.
Mr. A. Barker.
Rev. J. Beck.
Mr. E. A. Bowring, C.B.
Mr. John Bruce.
Mr. R. Burchett,
*Mr. Thomas Carlyle.

* Are Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

*Mr. W. H. Carpenter.
Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley.
Mr. H. Cole, C.B.
Mr. Dominic Colnaghi.
Mr. J. T. Gibson Craig.
Mr. G. W. Dasent.
Hugh W. Diamond, M.D.
Mr. H. Doyle.
Mr. James E. Doyle.
Mr. H. Farrer.
Mr. Richard Fisher.
Mr. John Forster.
Mr. A. Fountaine.
Mr. A. W. Franks.
Mr. J. A. Froude.
Mr. F. Grant, R.A.
Mr. W. H. Gregory, M.P.
Mr. Edward Hailstone.
The Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt.
Mr. Thos. Duffus Hardy.
Mr. George Harvey, P.R.S.A.
Mr. J. Heywood Hawkins.
Mr. A. Helps.
Mr. M. J. Higgins.
Mr. George Hogge.
Mr. R. S. Holford, M.P.
Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P.
Mr. F. Y. Hurlstone.
Prof. the Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Mr. Charles Knight.
Mr. J. P. Knight, R.A.
Mr. David Laing.
Mr. A. H. Layard, M.P.
Mr. William Longman.
Mr. Norman MacLeod.
Mr. Alfred Morrison.
Mr. John Murray.
Mr. A. Panizzi.
Mr. J. R. Planché.
Mr. J. H. Pollen.
Lieut.-General Rawdon.
Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A.
Mr. S. Redgrave.
Mr. H. Reeve.
Mr. Richmond, A.R.A.
The Very Rev. Canon Rock.
Mr. J. C. Robinson.
Mr. W. Russell.
†Mr. G. Scharf.
Mr. H. D. Seymour, M.P.
Mr. Henry Shaw.
Mr. R. F. Sketchley.
Mr. Catterson Smith, P.R.H.A.
Professor Goldwin Smith,
Mr. R. Soden Smith.
*Mr. W. Smith.
Mr. R. Sneyd.
Mr. James Spedding.
*Mr. W. Stirling, M.P.
Mr. Godfrey Sykes.
Mr. Tom Taylor.
Mr. W. J. Thoms.
Mr. W. Tite, M.P.
Mr. Henry Vaughan.
Mr. Edmund Waterton.
Mr. G. F. Watts.
Mr. J. Webb.
Rev. Dr. Wellesley.
Mr. B. B. Woodward.
Mr. R. N. Wornum.

Mr. Samuel Redgrave, to whose valuable labours the successful formation of the Collection of Portrait Miniatures is chiefly due, has undertaken the special charge of directing the exhibition, and Mr. Sketchley will act as secretary.

By order of the Lords of the
Committee of Council on Education.

*Arrangements approved for the Exhibition.*

1. The exhibition is specially designed to illustrate English history and the progress of art in England. It may be divided into two or three sections representing distinct historic periods exhibited in successive years, depending upon the number of the portraits received, and the space available for their proper exhibition.

2. It will comprise the portraits of persons of every class who have in any way attained eminence or distinction in England, from the date of the earliest authentic portraits to the present time; but will not include the portraits of living persons, or portraits of a miniature character.

3. In regard to art, the works of inferior painters representing distinguished persons will be admitted, while the acknowledged works of eminent artists will be received, though the portrait is unknown or does not represent a distinguished person.

4. The portraits of foreigners who have attained eminence or distinction in England will also be included, with portraits by foreign artists which represent persons so distinguished.

5. The exhibition will be held at South Kensington in the spacious brick building used for the refreshment rooms of the International Exhibition in 1862; and these galleries, which are perfectly dry, will be fitted up especially for the exhibition, and patrolled day and night by the police.

6. All charges for the conveyance of pictures accepted for exhibition by the Committee will be defrayed by the Department of Science and Art.

* Are Trustees and † Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery.

7. The exhibition will be opened early in April 1866. The portraits, for the purpose of proper arranging and cataloguing, will be received not later than the second week in February, and will be returned at the end of August at the latest; but though the exhibition will continue open till that time, any owner who requires the return of his contributions at the end of July will have them forwarded to him at once.

8. In accordance with the usual practice, the Science and Art Department, unless the owner objects, will take photographs of such portraits as may be useful for instruction in the Schools of Art, and allow them to be sold in the Museum; but no permission will be granted to any private person to photograph without the owner's express sanction. Two copies of each photograph taken will be presented to the owner of the picture photographed.

9. As was the case at the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 (and as is usual at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions), the Department cannot be responsible for loss or damage, but every possible care will be taken of works lent; and it may be added that the numerous paintings lent for exhibition in 1862 were collected and returned by the same agency as will be now employed, free from any injury or damage of any kind.

10. All correspondence marked on the cover "National Portrait "Exhibition," should be addressed to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, London, W.

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*At South Kensington, the 19th day of January* 1866.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Building Grants.*

My Lords revert to the memorial presented by managers of Schools of Art and others to the Lord President on the 10th May 1865, referring to grants in aid of buildings for Schools of Art.

My Lords are willing to extend the conditions upon which these grants are made so as to include the purchase of suitable buildings already erected; but no grant for such purchase can be made unless the building is certified by an officer of the Department to be suitable in all respects for the purposes of a School of Art.

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*At South Kensington, the 12th day of October* 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Catalogues of the Art Library.*

1. The South Kensington Museum has been furnished with an Art library, which is always on the increase, and for this library, as far as it has been practicable, every important work has been collected, bearing on the history, literature, illustration of fine art, and art applied to industry.*

2. Several editions of the catalogue of the library have been printed and published from time to time; but these, from the daily increase of the library, have become imperfect almost as soon as they have been issued.

3. With the object of providing against an imperfection of continual

* The library is open to the public every day of the week (except Sunday), and on three evenings, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, till 10 p.m. Facilities are afforded for referring to its contents, and furnishing students with the readiest means of pursuing their researches. There are alphabetical as well as classed catalogues, in which all new books of the library are entered as soon as possible. Besides this, constant attendance is given by officers competent to afford verbal information to readers regarding the contents of the library, and the books in which special information may be found.

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

recurrence such as the foregoing, and for other considerations, my Lords have ordered the compilation of a catalogue on a basis altogether new.

4. It is proposed that the new catalogue shall include not only the books in the library, but all books printed and published at the date of the issue of the catalogue that could be required to make the library perfect; that is, to compile an universal record of printed art books which are known to exist up to that period, wherever they may happen to be at the time.

5. It is obvious that immediate perfection cannot be expected in such a work, and that many deficiencies, errors, and imperfections must constantly be met with. It is therefore proposed by means of occasional supplements to rectify them and to add notices of any books not brought to light at the time of issue, as well as of such further publications as continue to appear.

6. By reference to the proposed catalogue any reader in the Art library of the Museum would thus find a clue, not only to the works he was looking for in the actual collections of the library, but to other works bearing on his course of studies which had not as yet been obtained, but which had been ascertained to form part of other libraries, whether public or not, either in our own or in any foreign country. All rare books would have a reference given to the libraries in which they are to be found. By this means also the deficiencies of the Art library would be demonstrated, and provision made for its ultimate completion.

7. Such a catalogue, it is thought, would prove a valuable acquisition to Art literature throughout the world, and would have such an international interest as to justify Her Majesty's Government in inviting the co-operation of other Governments towards its accomplishment.

8. The nature, however, of such an undertaking entails difficulties partly inherent, as having reference to the proper limits of the special subject-matter of the catalogue itself, and partly from the scattered position of libraries and collections, many of them unfurnished with any trustworthy and attainable account, either printed or manuscript, of their own contents, from which the catalogue, so far as it refers to books not in the South Kensington library, must of necessity be compiled.

9. With a view, therefore, of obtaining suggestions in respect of the second class of these difficulties, and to help to mature their judgment relative to the first, my Lords propose to solicit information on the following points,—

*a.* In forming a complete Art library, to what classes of works should the collection be limited?

*b.* To what extent should works illustrating the Art of the period, such as Holbein's "Dance of Death," Mulready's "Vicar of Wakefield," Gustave Doré's "Dante," and the like, be included?

*c.* Should topographical works be included?

*d.* To what extent should any critical account of a book be admitted with its title?

*e.* What kinds of works, not strictly Art works, are necessary additions to an Art library intended for general use?

*f.* What size and type for such a catalogue would be most generally convenient and useful, with references to instances?

*g.* The following printed catalogues have been collated in the course of the preliminary work for the formation of the proposed catalogue:—

The catalogues of the British Museum.
" " Bodleian Library.
" " Douce Collection.
" " Gough Collection.

The catalogue of the Trinity College, Dublin, Library.
" " London Library.
" " London Institution.
" " Athenæum.
" " The published part of the Imperial Library, Paris.
" " Count Cicognara's Library.
The Bibliographical works of Watt.
" " Ebert.
" " Kayser.
" " Ersch.
" " Graesse.
" " Brunet.
The Bibliographie Universelle.
Besides numerous booksellers' catalogues.

10. Additional references to any printed catalogue not comprised in this list as likely to contain notices of books of the nature indicated in reply to questions *a b c.*

11. Any further remarks on the nature or practical details of this undertaking.

12. Letters, &c. should be addressed to the "Secretary," South Kensington Museum, London, W., marked at corner "International Art Library Catalogue."

*At South Kensington, the day of*

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Universal Catalogue of Art Books.*

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, having decided to produce a universal catalogue of all printed books relating to or aiding the study of the Fine Arts, have requested the following to advise their Lordships what works should be included in it.

*Committee of Advice.*

The Duke D'Aumale.
M. Alfred d'Arcel.
The Marquis d'Azeglio.
Very Rev. Canon Bock.
Signor Cavalcaselle.
M. Duplessis.
Professor Etelberger.
M. Emile Dalichon.
Senor Don Pascual de Gayangos.
Prof. L. Grüner.
M. Anatole Gruyer.
The Marquis de Souza Holstein.
Le Viscomte H. de Laborde.
Le Comte Ferdinand de Lasteyrie.
M. Lempertz.
M. de Longpérier.
M. Merimée.
Signor Molini.
M. Otto Mündler.
M. Le Comte de Nieuwekerke.
M. Emile Piot.
Le Comte Clement de Ris.
Le Baron Alphonse de Rothschild.
Mr. J. C. Ruland.
Prof. Semper.
M. Du Sommerard.
M. Henri Taine.
The Baron de Triqueti.
Dr. Waagen.
M. Rudolph Weigel.
M. Van de Weyer.

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Dr. Acland.
Sir John Acton, Bart., M.P.
Dr. Appell.
Mr. A. Barker.
Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P.
Mr. C. C. Black.
Mr. Henry Bohn.
Mr. Burges.
Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley.
Mr. E. Clibborn.
Mr. Cole, C.B.
Dr. Dasent.
Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, Bart., M.P.
Professor Donaldson.
Professor Eastwood.
Lord Elcho, M.P.
Mr. James Fergusson.
Mr. George Godwin.
Mr. Gregory, M.P.
Mr. George Grove.
Mr. Hart, R.A.
Sir Edmund Head, Bart., K.C.B.
Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P.
Lord Houghton.
Mr. Winter Jones.
Mr. Layard, M.P.
Mr. F. Leighton, A.R.A.
Dr. Liddell, Dean of Christchurch.

Appendix A.

MINUTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart.
Mr. T. Longman.
The Marquis of Lothian.
Baron Marochetti, A.R.A.
Mr. Alfred Morrison.
Mr. Max Müller.
Mr. John Murray.
Mr. C. T. Newton.
Mr. Oldfield.
Mr. F. T. Palgrave.
Mr. Panizzi.
Mr. J. Parker.
Mr. J. H. Parker.
Mr. C. Perkins.
Mr. J. H. Pollen.
Mr. Reg. Stuart Poole.
Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P.
Mr. Quaritch.
Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., M.P.
Mr. S. Redgrave.
Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A.
Mr. Henry Reeve.
Mr. J. C. Robinson.
The Very Rev. Canon Rock.
Mr. Ruskin.
The Rev. Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol.
Mr. H. D. Seymour, M.P.
Mr. Henry Shaw.
Sir John Simeon, Bart., M.P.
Mr. Soden Smith.
Earl Somers.
Mr. Stirling, M.P.
Mr. Street.
Mr. Tite, M.P.
Dr. Todd.
Mr. Watts.
Mr. W. H. J. Weale.
Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson.
Mr. Ch. Wilson.
Mr. Woodward.
Mr. Wornum.
Mr. Digby Wyatt.

Mr. J. H. Pollen to act as Secretary of the Committee.

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*At South Kensington, the 3rd day of March* 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

*Studies for the Decoration of the Museum.*

In consequence of Mr. Sykes' death, his pupils, Mr. Gamble and Mr. Townroe, will take the joint charge of the studio for preparing the decorative designs of the Museum, and each will act in the absence of the other.

It is their Lordships' wish that each of these artists should form under his direction a class of four pupils, selecting promising young students, who will receive an allowance for their services as soon as they are reported to be valuable.

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*At South Kensington, the 10th day of March* 1866.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Present:

The Earl Granville.
The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P.

*Death of Mr. Godfrey Sykes.*

My Lords learn with sorrow of the death of this distinguished officer of the Museum, who passed through the respective stages of student, pupil-teacher, and master of the local School of Art at Sheffield, and was selected to fill the post of decorative artist to the Museum, which he has held for seven years, with great credit to himself and benefit to art generally. Their Lordships view his loss as a great one to the Museum.

It is their Lordships' desire that all the decorative drawings and studies of Mr. Sykes should be collected together to be used not merely for the new buildings of the Museum, but for the Art library, and that an exhibition shall be made of his works.

By order of the Lords of the
Commiteee of Council on Education. HENRY COLE, *Secretary.*

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# APPENDIX B.



## Science Instruction.

### 1. Report on Science Schools and Classes, by Capt. Donnelly, R.E.

In examining lately some old documents connected with Science instruction, I met with one which is, I think, in many respects interesting, and gives important data from which to judge of the results effected by the Science Minute of June 1859. This is a letter from the Association of Lancashire and Cheshire Mechanics' Institutes, of which the late Prince Consort was President, dated 11th November 1859, and signed by Dr. Hudson, to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, thanking them for the aid offered towards Science instruction by that Minute.

This letter, after recapitulating what was being done then in the various mechanics' and literary institutions in connexion with the association in the way of elementary instruction, in arithmetic, grammar, French, history, and so on, proceeds to point out the great deficiencies that existed with respect to instruction in Science.

Dr. Hudson says:—

"The want of practical teachers of chemistry in this district is evident from the circumstance that chemistry is not taught at any of the literary or mechanics' institutions in the large towns of this great manufacturing district, such as Ashton, Bolton, Blackburn, Bury, Chester, Macclesfield, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, and Wigan. Small classes, chiefly for mutual improvement in elementary chemistry, and conducted without the aid of efficient teachers, are in operation at Ballington, Hyde, Staleybridge, Stockport, and Burnley. In Yorkshire, the only night schools affording instruction in chemistry are at Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Selby. York, Sheffield, Wakefield, Hull, Ripon, and Scarbro' have no adult schools or classes in which this important science is taught. Several mechanics' institutions possess small collections of philosophical apparatus, galvanic batteries, air pumps, and optical glasses; but they are placed aside in dusty cabinets or library cupboards, from the want of qualified persons to explain their action, or to keep them in a condition for practical use.

"No instruction whatever is afforded in natural history at any mechanics' institute in Yorkshire, Lancashire, or Cheshire; and mineralogy, as applied to mining, has only been recently added to the programme of class instruction in one single society — the Wigan Mechanics' Institution.

"In the whole district of Lancashire and Yorkshire, extending from sea to sea, there is no adult school or mechanics' institute in which theoretical mechanics is taught. This great populous region, the abode of those who construct our colossal engines and our accurate yet complex machines, is totally devoid of instructors in mechanical or in experimental physics. The three ridings of Yorkshire, with their 150 mechanics and kindred institutions, only possess two societies, and these mere village institutes, in which instruction—Manston in physical science, and Shipley in natural philosophy—is afforded, and this to an infinitesimal amount. With two exceptions, there are no mechanics' institutions or mutual improvement societies in Lancashire in which any elementary

Appendix B.

CAPTAIN DONNELLY'S REPORT.

instruction in physics (natural philosophy or mechanics) is given, and the county of Cheshire does not present one instance in which these matters receive attention in similar societies."

At the present time there are 43 Science schools under certificated teachers in Lancashire, six in Cheshire, and 12 in Yorkshire; in all, 61, with 180 different classes. All the towns mentioned in the first paragraph I have quoted, except Rochdale, Ballington, Bradford, Selby, Sheffield, Wakefield, Ripon, and Scarborough, have schools now established, several of them more than one; Burnley, for instance, has six. In 43 of these schools chemistry is taught.

Some branch of natural history, either zoology or botany, animal or vegetable physiology, is taught in 18 schools in the three counties. The subject of mining, though unfortunately much neglected in this district, to which it is peculiarly applicable, is still taught at the Wigan Mining School, which was established by the Science and Art Department under the old system, and was one of the three or four schools in existence when the new system came into force.

There is, unfortunately, still a great want of classes both in theoretical and applied mechanics. This will, I believe in a few years, be remedied; there are, however, six classes for these subjects and also six for experimental physics in the three counties.

Dr. Hudson proceeds:—

"Not to trouble your Lordships with too much detail, I would observe that the utter absence of not only any systematic instruction in science, but of any instruction whatever, even of a superficial or desultory character, in the large and small towns in England, and even in the great centres of machine-making and manufacture, is one of the most astounding marvels, perhaps, in the whole history of our wonderful progress as a manufacturing and commercial people. That there should not exist any systematic instruction in any public class, or place, or institution, is a fact which the studious and scientific German, or the Government-taught Frenchman, could hardly credit; nor, although we know it, can we hardly credit the reality ourselves. The very fact of our producing the vastest machines, exhibiting the most wonderful combinations of mechanical contrivance, is proof positive of there existing somewhere or other that very knowledge which one would expect to find inculcated in all the great machine-producing and machine-using centres of Britain. The fact is, the great machine-conceiving and building genius which we as a nation possess has enabled us to attain the position we hold in spite of no instruction, or of only such instruction as is obtained in our workshops, where costly, thousand-fold continued, and repeated experiments are the substitute of scientific theoretical knowledge. We can only imagine the vast development of talent that must inevitably result from the adoption of some simple but practical means of providing this instruction in such places where our artizans are willing to meet to receive it. Instruction which would practically cultivate and develop that very genius which is ever contriving new forms and new combinations of mechanical agency, but which is ever blundering on in the dark. What has already been done, and is doing in spite of the strongest difficulties, only convinces us how much might be achieved by a regular, systematic, and scientific training.

"Again, as regards the study of chemistry as a science, it is a lamentable fact, that there does not exist a single adult class in any public institution in Manchester, with its half-million of people whose every-day well doing depends upon the skilful application of chemical knowledge. Calico printers will not admit professional or well-trained chemists into their establishments. The production of colours is delegated to a class

of workmen called colour mixers, who are as jealous of their monopoly of knowledge, picked up anyhow, as the Egyptian priests were of the exclusive possession of their mysteries. The limited knowledge, or rather the ignorance of these persons, is one of the greatest barriers against our applying the chemical discoveries which German and French research place at our command. They systematically oppose any novelty which lies beyond their comprehension; and in any case it requires the powerful influence of 'well understood arguments' to induce them to make trial of the most ordinary improvements. The formation of public classes for the study and practice of chemistry would work a new era in the history of our mercantile progress."

As I have before stated, there is no doubt generally still a great and surprising deficiency of instruction in mechanics, nevertheless it is something that, under the influence of the present system of aid by Government, in little more than six years about 60 schools with three times that number of classes have come into existence in the three counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, teaching almost every branch of science; and that in Manchester, where, as Dr. Hudson says, in 1859 there was not a single adult class in any public institution giving instruction in chemistry, there are now four schools giving such instruction; and that between them, the Mechanics' Institute, the Cathedral School, the Corporation Street Schools, and the Roby Literary and Educational Institute, there are at present 156 persons under instruction in geometrical drawing, 107 in machine drawing, 89 in building construction, 14 in theoretical and 14 in applied mechanics, 56 in acoustics, light and heat, 36 in magnetism and electricity, 160 in inorganic and 26 in organic chemistry, 6 in geology, 140 in animal physiology, 35 in vegetable physiology and economic botany, 30 in metallurgy, and 25 in physical geography.

If any argument were required in favour of Government aid towards the instruction in science of the working classes, I think it would be found in the extraordinary facts stated by Dr. Hudson, and the success with which the Government interference has already been attended—a success which I have no doubt will be greatly increased now that the restriction on teachers with pupil-teachers has been removed.

*Examination for Certificates as Teachers.*—The examination in November 1865 was the seventh examination for teachers' certificates since the passing of the Science Minute in June 1859. There was a large increase in the number of candidates—167 as against 115 the year before. Of these 137 were successful, an increase of 41 in the number of successful candidates as compared with 1864, when 96 were successful. Of the 167 candidates who came up, 120 were not previously certificated, the remainder came up either to improve the grade of the certificate they held or to obtain certificates in new subjects. By the last examination the total number of certificated teachers has been increased to about 470; it is not possible to give the number of teachers holding certificates precisely, as several may have died, of whose deaths the Department has received no intimation. The large increase in the number of candidates for certificates (52) is very satisfactory, especially as between 1864 and 1865 there was only an increase of six candidates, and in 1865 only one more was successful than in 1864. The addition of mathematics to the list of subjects, which was only made late in 1864, may account for a certain part of this increase, but not for the whole, for, as will be seen from the subjoined table, though there was a slight diminution in the number of candidates in some of the subjects there was a large increase in all the rest, probably the greater facilities afforded by an examination at Manchester was the main cause. As this was not to be expected, considering the number of certificated teachers already in the country, though many

Appendix B.

CAPTAIN DONNELLY'S REPORT.

persons take certificates, no doubt, for the honour of the thing, and without any decided intention of teaching, it affords, when taken in conjunction with the increase in the number of schools and classes, unmistakeable evidence of the successful working of the science system.

At page 42 I give a nominal return of the candidates who obtained certificates at the last examination, and the following table gives an abstract of the number of candidates, grades of success, &c., in 1864 and 1865 respectively for comparison :—

RESULTS of NOVEMBER SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS.

| Subjects. | 1864. | | | | | | 1865. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Candidates. | No. Successful. | No. of 1st Grade. | No. of 2nd Grade. | No. of 3rd Grade. | No. of Failures. | No. of Candidates. | No. Successful. | No. of 1st Grade. | No. of 2nd Grade. | No. of 3rd Grade. | No. of Failures. |
| Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry | 19 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Mechanical and Machine Drawing | 9 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | — | 16 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Building Construction | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Elementary Mathematics | 7 | 4 | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | 34 | 24 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 10 |
| Higher Mathematics | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 8 |
| Theoretical Mechanics | 12 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 24 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 6 |
| Applied Mechanics | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 1 | — |
| Acoustics, Light and Heat | 17 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 26 | 26 | 5 | 12 | 9 | — |
| Magnetism and Electricity | 20 | 18 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 26 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| Inorganic Chemistry | 29 | 22 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 41 | 37 | 6 | 15 | 16 | 4 |
| Organic Chemistry | 19 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Geology | 12 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Mineralogy | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Animal Physiology | 13 | 8 | 1 | 7 | — | 5 | 24 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12 |
| Zoology | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany | 12 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Systematic Botany | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 5 | 5 | 3 | — | 2 | — |
| Mining | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Metallurgy | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Navigation | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Nautical Astronomy | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Steam | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Physical Geography | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 8 |

*Examination of Science Schools and Classes in May.*—The number of these and of the students in them continues, I am glad to say, to increase steadily. In 1864, at the time of the May examinations, there were 91 classes under certificated teachers, teaching 4,666 pupils. In 1865, which was the fifth general examination held under the present system, the number of classes had increased to 120, and of pupils to 5,479, being an increase of 29 classes and 813 pupils. In addition to the pupils in schools under certificated teachers, about 250 other students availed themselves of the examinations of the Science and Art Department, which are open to all persons however taught. Some of these were from the Andersonian University of Glasgow, some from the City of London and other schools, some again were self-taught.

The examinations were held last May at 103 centres, 93 provincial, and 10 metropolitan. The previous year there were 84 centres. The examinations were, as in former years, conducted by the local committees very efficiently.

The following table gives the details for 1864 and 1865 compared :—

RESULTS of the SCIENCE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, MAY 1864 and 1865.

| | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of individuals under instruction in Classes under Certificated Teachers | 4,666 | 5,479 |
| Number of the above who came up for examination | 2,003 | 2,383 |
| Number examined in addition to the above who were not in Schools under Certificated Teachers | 67 | 250 |
| Number of Papers worked in :— | | |
| Subject | | |
| I. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry | 312 | 608 |
| II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing | 185 | 293 |
| III. Building Construction | 55 | 74 |
| IV. Elementary Mathematics | 78 | 150 |
| V. Higher Mathematics | — | 32 |
| VI. Theoretical Mechanics | 43 | 94 |
| VII. Applied Mechanics | 26 | 50 |
| VIII. Acoustics, Light and Heat | 253 | 244 |
| IX. Magnetism and Electricity | 269 | 291 |
| X. Inorganic Chemistry | 851 | 946 |
| XI. Organic Chemistry | 142 | 139 |
| XII. Geology | 164 | 170 |
| XIII. Mineralogy | 28 | 19 |
| XIV. Animal Physiology | 479 | 548 |
| XV. Zoology | 174 | 182 |
| XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany | 121 | 229 |
| XVII. Systematic Botany | 70 | 33 |
| XVIII. Mining | 22 | 15 |
| XIX. Metallurgy | 70 | 93 |
| XX. Navigation | 99 | 103 |
| XXI. Nautical Astronomy | 70 | 82 |
| XXII. Steam | 63 | 76 |
| XXIII. Physical Geography | 70 | 121 |
| Total number of papers worked | 3,644 | 4,592 |
| Number of Provincial Centres where Examinations were held | 76 | 93 |
| Number of Metropolitan Centres where Examinations were held (including South Kensington Museum) | 8 | 10 |
| Number of 5th Class | 759 | 969 |
| „ 4th „ | 817 | 920 |
| „ 3rd „ Queen's Prizes | 638 | 800 |
| „ 2nd „ Queen's Prizes | 396 | 472 |
| „ 1st „ Queen's Prizes | 284 | 210 |
| Total number of Successes | 2,894 | 3,371 |
| Failures | 750 | 1,221 |

It will be seen that upwards of 550 more candidates were examined in May 1865 than in May 1864. Besides these 37 candidates were examined at the examinations for seafaring men held in March, September, and December, in the two subjects of navigation and nautical astronomy.

Appendix B.

Captain Donnelly's Report.

This increase in the number of pupils examined is spread over nearly every subject. The only exceptions being in organic chemistry, where the numbers have fallen from 142 in 1864 to 139 in 1865; in mineralogy from 28 to 19; in systematic botany from 70 to 33, and in mining from 22 to 15. The small numbers and continual decrease in this last subject, so important when we consider the vast mining interests of this country, is much to be regretted. The numbers in those very important subjects, theoretical and applied mechanics, are, I am glad to say, though still small, showing a fair amount of increase. This increase will, I have no doubt, be more than maintained in future years, as the instruction in mathematics, which was only added to the list of subjects in 1865, begins to tell.

At page 47 will be found the list of gold medallists. These medals are given in competition among all the schools and classes, and are the highest honours obtainable. That the trade school at Bristol should, with its 120 pupils, carry off four out of the eight gold medals awarded, besides two silver and four bronze medals and 97 prizes, redounds greatly to its credit and places it decidedly at the head of the list of Science schools. The following schools have also done very well, Hull Navigation School, Islington Lower Public School, Manchester Mechanics' Institution, Oldham Parish Church School, and Stroud Institution.

The results of the instruction in the various schools, the number of prizes and medals they have obtained, &c., will be found tabulated at page 50 for 1864 and 1865. In these tables will also be found the relative numbers in the schools for those years.

In addition to the royal exhibitions to the Royal School of Mines are now given exhibitions to the College of Science in Dublin; the list of students who obtained them at the last examination is given at page 49.

After the last May examination several of the examiners objected to the system of examination then employed. They said, and this I think was the strongest objection urged, that it was impossible to carry this rule out fairly and avoid giving higher marks to the perfunctory answer to a question to which high marks were attached than to the good answer of an easy question; and that too strong a temptation was offered to the students (which practically, notwithstanding the caution, it appeared a large proportion could not resist) to attempt questions much beyond their knowledge. There were also one or two other minor objections, such as the difficulty of framing questions fairly proportioned in difficulty to the scale of marks, &c., which it is not necessary to recapitulate here.

The proposal I made having met the views of the examiners, the examination papers will this year be framed according to the following rules, which were approved by their Lordships:—

1. That there shall be two examination papers in each subject; one of which (the first) will be an easy paper, the other (the second) more difficult.

2. That the candidates shall be allowed to select questions out of either the first or the second paper, but not out of both.

3. That the candidate shall be restricted to a certain number of questions in each paper—the number which he may fairly answer in the time allowed—and that the paper shall consist of about half as many more questions. Thus, if eight questions in a paper can fairly be answered in the three hours, the paper will consist of about twelve questions, and the candidate will be allowed to attempt any eight of those, but no more.

4. That the fifth and fourth class shall be obtained from the first paper only, and the first and second class from the second paper only, whilst the third class may be obtained from either the first or the second paper.

Thus, for instance, if the candidate is required to eight questions in the first paper and to ten in the second paper on a subject, then the number of marks attached to some eight and nine ten of those questions respectively will be 100, and 40, 60, and 80 marks in the first paper will give a fifth, fourth, or third class respectively, while 40, 60, and 80 marks in the second or difficult paper will give a third, second, or first class. The third class will thus be obtained either by very good answering in the easy paper or by fair answering in the difficult.

I have no doubt but that this plan will not only meet the objections of the examiners, but greatly facilitate the examination of the papers and render the examination more certain and satisfactory.

*Science Schools and Classes.*—The school reports or returns for the end of the year 1865, that is to say, giving the state of the schools and classes for this winter, are given at page 96. From these returns it appears there are now 158 science schools counting, that is, each separate institution in which science instruction is given as a science school; these have 484 classes with 6,855 students, being an increase on last May of 38 classes and 1,356 students. These numbers are independent of six navigation schools still existing under the old system, which have had a considerable number of students during the year. These students are not examined by this department, and the teachers have received payments on their passing the Board of Trade examination under the minute of 14th May 1864. This minute expires next June.

The report on the inspection of the classes made last year by Dr. Sidney will be found at page 62.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1865.

| Name. | Address. | I. Plane and Descriptive Geometry. | II. Practical and Drawing. | III. Commercial. | IV. Pure and Mixed Mathematics. | V. Mechanics. | VI. Mechanical Philosophy. | VII. Light. | VIII. Heat. | IX. Electricity and Magnetism. | X. Chemistry. | XI. Inorganic Chemistry. | XII. Organic Chemistry. | XIII. Geology. | XIV. Physiology. | XV. Botany. | XVI. Physical Geography. | XVII. Zoology. | XVIII. Animal Physiology. | XIX. Human Anatomy. | XX. Political Economy. | XXI. Astronomy. | XXII. Logic. | XXIII. Education. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Almgill, Thomas | 31, Bexley [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atkins, George | St. Mark's College, Chelsea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baker, Bernard M. | Newport Pratt, co. Mayo | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Barklie, Robert | 37, Ship Street, Belfast | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| Barkus, William | 1, Charing Cross, St. Helier's, Jersey | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Bennett, Alfred M. | Royal School of Naval Architecture | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Bickerdike, W. E. | Dalton Square, Lancaster | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Black, Robert | National School, Ballymena | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Bond, Charles | St. Mark's College, Chelsea | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Bradbury, A. A. | Art Training School, S. Kensington | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Bray, Wm. Chas. | St. Thomas' School, Charterhouse | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Brennan, Robert | Finlas, co. Dublin | . | . | 2 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Burgess, Rev. S. | Stoney Stratford, Bucks | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Busbridge, Walter | 4, Chester Place, Plumstead | . | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Bush, James | 29, Railway Street, Newport, Monmouthshire. | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Byatt, Horace | St. Mark's College, Chelsea | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Collins, Fred. O. | East Street, Bridport | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Collins, John | Cathedral Schools, Manchester | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cooper, William | St. Stephen's School, Stockport Road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cork, Charles S. | St. Mark's College, Chelsea | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Craven, Joseph | Staveley, Chesterfield | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Dorrell, Henry B. | Wellington Street, Slough | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Dowling, James | Model School, Waterford | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Downing, Sampson | National School, Bodmin | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Drew, George C. | Milton House School, Cassland Road, Hackney. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

| | | |

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1865—*continued.*

| Name. | Address. | I. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry. | II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing. | III. Building Construction. | IV. Elementary Mathematics. | V. Higher Mathematics. | VI. Theoretical Mechanics. | VII. Applied Mechanics. | VIII. Acoustics, Light and Heat. | IX. Magnetism and Electricity. | X. Inorganic Chemistry. | XI. Organic Chemistry. | XII. Geology. | XIII. Mineralogy. | XIV. Animal Physiology. | XV. Zoology. | XVI. Vegetable Physiology. | XVII. Systematic Botany. | XVIII. Mining. | XIX. Metallurgy. | XX. Navigation. | XXI. Nautical Astronomy. | XXII. Steam. | XXIII. Physical Geography. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leslie, George J. | 8, Heriot Place, Edinburgh | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 1 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Lightbown, J. H. | Highfield View, Cross Lane, Salford | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Lyons, Michael | Grammar School, Dundalk | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 | 2 | • | • | • | • | 2 | 2 | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Macdonald, W. M. | Cockrane & Co., Ormesby Iron Works, Middlesbro-on-Tees. | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 2 | 2 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 |
| Macgowan, F. M. | Model School, Newtownards | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | 2 | 2 | 2 | • | • | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | 2 | • | • | 1 |
| Mac Millen, R. | District Model School, Sligo | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | 2 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 2 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Mac Millan, W. | Thomas Street School, Portadown | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| McNeill, James | 28, Charles Street, Belfast | • | • | • | 2 | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 |
| Mapp, George | National School, Redditch | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Marriott, John T. | Science School, Andover | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Millard, George | South Kensington Museum | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Mitchell, Thomas | Highfield, Greenhill, Oldham | • | • | 3 | • | • | 3 | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Moyse, John | National School, Niton, Isle of Wight. | • | 2 | • | • | • | • | 2 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Muldoon, Charles | North End National Sch., Larne | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | 2 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 2 | 3 | • | 3 |
| Notcutt, W. L. | 8, Oxford Street, Cheltenham | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Parke, Geo. H. | 10, Mornington Place, Halifax | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Parker, Samuel J. | Trade School, Bristol | • | 2 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Parkhouse, H. | Kingsbridge, South Devon | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 | 2 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Perkins, Frank P. | 21, Magdalen Street, Exeter | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 2 | 2 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 |
| Pike, Robt. W. | Birkbeck School, Bethnal Green | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Plant, Edmund C. | St. Michael Rectory, Bristol | • | 1 | • | 2 | • | • | 1 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Puckett, Joseph | 50, Pancras Square, King's Cross | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Ram, James | 11, Thurlow Villas, West Dulwich, S. | • | • | • | • | • | 3 | 2 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Rich, Sidney W. | Hare Lane, Esher, Surrey | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | 1 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Richardson, H. | 16, Dawson Street, Manchester | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | 3 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Richardson, J. | " | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Rickard, G. J. | 19, Duke Street, Devonport | 1 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |

| | | |

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, November 1865—*continued.*

| Name. | Address. | I. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry. | II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing. | III. Building Construction. | IV. Elementary Mathematics. | V. Higher Mathematics. | VI. Theoretical Mechanics. | VII. Applied Mechanics. | VIII. Acoustics, Light and Heat. | IX. Magnetism and Electricity. | X. Inorganic Chemistry. | XI. Organic Chemistry. | XII. Geology. | XIII. Mineralogy. | XIV. Animal Physiology. | XV. Zoology. | XVI. Vegetable Physiology. | XVII. Systematic Botany. | XVIII. Mining. | XIX. Metallurgy. | XX. Navigation. | XXI. Nautical Astronomy. | XXII. Steam. | XXIII. Physical Geography. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vosper, Thomas | 29, Brewer Street, Pimlico | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Walker, Francis L. | St. Mark's College, Chelsea | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Walton, John S. | Northallerton, Yorkshire | | | | | | | | | | · | | | | · | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Watts, John | 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | · | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Wheatley, Alfred | Science School, Wolverton | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | · | | · | | | | | | | |
| Wheeler, G. H. | National School, Middleton, near Manchester. | | | | | | | | | | · | | | | · | | · | | | | | | | |
| Whitehouse, H. J. | St. Mark's College, Chelsea | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | · | | · | | | | | | | |
| Wilcox, Edward | Eastington, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. | 3 | | | | | | | | | · | | | | · | | · | | | | | | | |
| Willey, Thomas | 30, Albion Grove West, Barnsbury, N. | · | | · | · | · | · | · | · | 1 | · | · | 2 | | · | | · | | | | | | | |
| Wilson, Thomas | 62, Clarendon Street, Nottingham | · | | · | 3 | 3 | 2 | · | 1 | 1 | · | · | · | | · | | · | | | | | | | |
| Wren, Edmond | Model School, Ballymena | · | | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | | · | | · | | | | | | | |
| Wynn, William T. | St. Mark's College, Chelsea | · | | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | 2 | · | · | | · | | · | | | | | | | |

## List of Queen's Medallists.—Science Examination, May 1865.

The Queen's medals which are offered for competition throughout the United Kingdom at the general examination of Science Schools and Classes held each year in May consist of one gold, one silver, and two bronze medals for each subject. Anybody may compete, but the medals cannot be taken by middle class students who are more than 17 years of age, or by persons who are not students of Science Classes. Such persons receive an honorary certificate instead. Their names appear in italics in the following list.

| Name. | Age. | Occupation or Father's Occupation. | School where taught this Subject. | Name of Teacher. | Subject for which the Medal is awarded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gold Medals.** | | | | | |
| Merry, Edwin A. | 20 | Architect's Draughtsman. | Bristol | Plant, E. C. | Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry. |
| Collens, Edward | 22 | Laboratory Assistant. | Bristol | Coomber, T. | Applied Mechanics. |
| Angel, Henry | 20 | Teacher | Islington | Howard, J. | Magnetism and Electricity. |
| Collens, Edward | 22 | Laboratory Assistant. | Bristol | Coomber, T. | Inorganic Chemistry. |
| *Allen, Alfred H.* | 19 | *Analytical Chemist.* | | *Self-taught* | *Organic Chemistry.* |
| Gilford, George | 18 | Laboratory Assistant. | Bristol | Coomber, T. | Organic Chemistry. |
| Fitzpatrick. Michael | 24 | Collector | Liverpool | Birkenhead, E. H. | Geology. |
| Healey, Thomas | 25 | Book-keeper | Burnley | Gunn, W. | Animal Physiology. |
| Scates, Gardener | 21 | Chemist's Assistant. | Stroud | Pullen, M. | Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany. |
| **Silver Medals.** | | | | | |
| Hallsworth, Harry | 20 | Draughtsman | Oldham | Mellor, J. | Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry. |
| Parker, Samuel I. | 19 | Engineer | Bristol | Plant, E. C. | Mechanical and Machine Drawing. |
| Hallsworth, Harry | 20 | Draughtsman | Oldham | Mellor, J. | Building Construction. |
| Chittick, Charles | 18 | Iron Turner | Woolwich | Rowden, W. T. | Theoretical Mechanics. |
| *Clowes, Frank* | 17 | *Student* | | *Self-taught* | *Applied Mechanics.* |
| Griffiths, John A. | 17 | Engineer | Manchester | Collins, J. | Applied Mechanics. |
| Greenwood, Wm. H. | 19 | Assistant Salesman. | Manchester | „ | Acoustics, Light and Heat. |
| Green, German | 13 | *Mathematical Instrument Maker. | Islington | Howard, J. | Magnetism and Electricity. |
| *Whichelo, Matthew A.* | 21 | *Student* | *Roy. Col. of Chemistry.* | *Hofmann, Dr.* | *Inorganic Chemistry* |
| Gillford, George | 18 | Laboratory Assistant. | Bristol | Coomber, T. | Inorganic Chemistry. |
| Connolly, John | 23 | Currier | | Self-taught | Organic Chemistry. |
| Sketchly, Sidney B. | 14 | *Civil Engineer | Kingsland | Tate, R. | Geology. |
| *Allen, Alfred H.* | 19 | *Analytical Chemist.* | | *Morris, Prof.* | *Mineralogy.* |
| Cane, James B. N. | 20 | Medical Student | Dublin | Dowling, J. | Animal Physiology. |
| *Finlay, Alex. W. A.* | 24 | *Teacher* | | *Self-taught* | *Zoology.* |
| Clear Richard | 18 | Tanner | | Self-taught | Zoology. |
| Holl, Joseph | 21 | Reader | Manchester | Hudson, F. | Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany. |
| Williamson, William | 27 | Colliery Overman. | Glasgow | Fryar, M. | Mining. |
| Greenwood, Wm. H. | 19 | Assistant Salesman. | Manchester | Angell, J. | Metallurgy. |
| Sommerscales, A. N. | 13 | *Mariner | Hull | Scaping, Z. | Navigation. |
| | 13 | „ | „ | „ | Nautical Astronomy |
| *Brodrick, Herbert S.* | 20 | *Engineer* | *Hull* | *Scaping, Z.* | *Steam.* |
| *Jones, Thomas* | 32 | *Teacher* | | *Hughes, Prof.* | *Physical Geography* |

* Father's Occupation.

| Name. | Age. | Occupation or Father's Occupation. | School where taught this Subject. | Name of Teacher. | Subject for which the Medal is awarded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | BRONZE MEDALS. | | | |
| Beedham, John | 23 | Surveyor's Clerk | Oldham | Mellor, J. | Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry. |
| Bickerton, Alex. W. | 23 | Cabinet Maker | Painswick | Pullen, M. | " " |
| Merry, Edwin A. | 20 | Draughtsman | Bristol | Plant, E. C. | Mechanical and Machine Drawing. |
| Munro, John | 15 | *Gardener | " | " | " " |
| Bushbridge, Walter | 28 | Draughtsman | Woolwich | Jones, T. | Building Construction. |
| Bennion, John A. | 15 | " | Manchester | Angell, J. | " " |
| Walley, James | 20 | Warehouseman | " | Collins, J. | Theoretical Mechanics. |
| *Allen, Alfred H.* | 19 | *Analytical Chemist.* | | *Self-taught* | *Applied Mechanics.* |
| *Jones, Thomas* | 32 | *Teacher* | | " | " " |
| Stuart, James | 17 | Pupil-teacher | Ballymena | Wren, E. | Acoustics Light and Heat. |
| Collens, Edward | 22 | Assistant in Laboratory. | Bristol | Coomber, T. | " " |
| Mulligan, Thomas | 14 | Monitor | Oldcastle | Beatty, J. | Magnetism and Electricity. |
| Matthews, Robert | 20 | " | " | " | " " |
| *Allen, Alfred H.* | 19 | *Analytical Chemist.* | | *Self-taught* | *Inorganic Chemistry.* |
| *Clowes, Frank* | 17 | *Student* | *City of London* | *Hall, T.* | " " |
| Provand, Dixon | 17 | Manufacturing Chemist. | Glasgow | Penny, Dr. | Inorganic Chemistry. |
| Fiddes, Walter W. | 19 | Apprentice | Bristol | Coomber, T. | " " |
| *Whichelo, Matthew A.* | 21 | *Student* | *Roy. Col. of Chemistry.* | *Hofmann, Dr.* | *Organic Chemistry.* |
| *Clowes, Frank* | 17 | " | | *Self-taught* | " " |
| Moscrop, Robert | 43 | Mechanic | Bolton | Ward, T. | Organic Chemistry. |
| Leonard, Wm. B. | 16 | *Clerk | Drogheda | Dowling, J. | " " |
| Connolly, John | 23 | Currier | | Self-taught | Geology. |
| Gwinnell, Wintour F. | 19 | Pupil-teacher | Stroud | Pullen, M. | " |
| *Craik, James* | 17 | *Student* | | *Self-taught* | *Animal Physiology.* |
| Green, German | 13 | *Mathematical Instrument Maker. | Islington | Howard, J. | Animal Physiology. |
| Bishop, Thomas G | 18 | Clerk | Glasgow | Buchanan, Dr. | " |
| *Jones, Thomas* | 32 | *Teacher* | | *Self-taught* | *Zoology.* |
| Richardson, Henry | 17 | Clerk | Manchester | Hudson, F. | Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany. |
| Cane, James B. | 20 | Medical Student | Dublin | Dowling, John | " |
| *Allen, Alfred, H.* | 19 | *Chemist* | | *Self-taught* | *Mining.* |
| " " | 19 | " | | " | *Metallurgy.* |
| Steele, Joseph A. | 13 | *Mariner | Hull | Scaping, Z. | Navigation. |
| *Philips, Thomas W.* | 19 | *Engineer* | | *Self-taught* | *Steam.* |
| *Norton, Frederic* | 17 | " | *Hull* | *Scaping, Z.* | " |

* Father's occupation

## Royal Exhibitions.

At the Royal School of Mines there are eight Royal exhibitions of the value of 50*l.* per annum, for three years, which entitle the holder to free admission to all the lectures, and the chemical and metallurgical laboratories at the Royal School of Mines. They are open to all persons subject to the conditions of the Science Directory, and are competed for at the May examination of the Science and Art Department.

Three Royal exhibitions were vacant last year, and were awarded to—

| Name. | Age. | School or Residence. | Occupation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jones, Thomas - - | 32 | Plumstead - - - | Teacher. |
| Collens, Edward - - | 23 | Bristol - - - | Laboratory assistant. |
| Griffiths, John E. - - | 17 | Manchester - - - | Engineer. |

At the Government School of Science there are also ten Royal exhibitions of the same value, and held under the same conditions; four were vacant last year and were awarded to—

| Name. | Age. | School or Residence. | Occupation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Howes, Frank - - | 17 | Holloway, N. London - | Student. |
| Craik, James - - | 17 | 150, Southgate Road, London. | „ |
| Connelly, John - - | 23 | Bandon - - - - | Currier. |
| Leonard, Wm B. - - | 16 | Drogheda - - - | Clerk. |

LIST of SCIENCE SCHOOLS and CLASSES, showing the NUMBER of STUDENTS under INSTRUCTION at CHRISTMAS 1864 and CHRISTMAS 1865, and NUMBER of MEDALS and PRIZES obtained in MAY 1864 and MAY 1865.

| Town. | Where held. | Chairman. | Secretary. | Teacher. | Number of Individuals under Instruction. | | Increase. | Decrease. | Number of Prizes. | | Number of Medals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1864. | 1865. | | | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. |
| | | | | ENGLAND. | | | | | | | | |
| Accrington | Mechanics Institution | Ingram, J. | Ratcliffe, Wm. | Gunn, W. | * | 21 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Alderley Edge | Day School Room | Consterdine, Rev. J. W. | Railton, G. W. | Slater, James K.<br>Jones, Thomas | * | 20 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Almondbury | King James' Grammar School. | Dyson, Edward | Jones, Rev. Lewis | Jarmain, George | 12 | 16 | 4 | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Andover | Mechanics' Institution | Bracker, Henry F. | Footner, Richd. | Marriott, J. T. | 16 | 34 | 18 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Ardwick | Chancery Lane Educational Institution. | Mayson, J. S. | Lawton, Thomas | Butterworth, Thos. | * | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Mutual Improvement Society's Rooms. | Smith, H. E. | Dalby, John | Gibson, George H. | * | 34 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | Mechanics' Institution | Mason, Hugh | Howorth, D. F. | Butterworth, Thos. | * | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bacup | Mechanics' Institution | Aitken, Thos. | Newbigging, T. | Shore, Thomas W. | 27 | 38 | 11 | .. | 11 | 9 | .. | .. |
| Banbury | British School | Harlock, John | Cadbury, James | Beale, J. H. | * | 20 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ | Academy | Harlock, John | Cadbury, James | Wilson, Alexander | * | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Birmingham | Midland Institute | Martineau, T. | Smith, Edwin | Woodward, C. J. | 93 | 87 | .. | 6 | 16 | 19 | 1 G., 1 S., 1 B. | .. |
| Blackburn | Mechanics' Institution | Thompson, James | Hand, Thomas<br>Parkinson, Giles | Gunn, William<br>Isherwood, J. | * | 15 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bodmin | Literary Institution | Collins, C. M. E. | Phillipps, Josias | Downing, Sampson | | 20 | 20 | | | 4 | | |
| Bolton | Bridge Street School | Cannon, W. W. | Marsdens, Peter C. | Ward, Thomas | * | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ | Mechanics' Institution | Hick, John | Lowe, Rev. J. | Ward, Thomas<br>Mellor, James<br>Spriggs, C.<br>Collins, J. | 55 | 89 | 34 | .. | 16 | 15 | .. | 1 B. |
| „ | Independent Methodists' School. | Winterburn, Geo. | Vickers, James | Collins, John | * | 34 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ | Holy Trinity Working Men's Institution. | Hick, John | Lowe, Rev. J. | Collins, J. | 54 | 24 | .. | 30 | 12 | 10 | .. | .. |
| Bristol | Diocesan Trade School | The Rev. Canon Mosely. | Wilkson. John | Coomber, Thos.<br>Leipner, A.<br>Plant, E. C.<br>Welsh, J. | 120 | 120 | .. | .. | 31 | 97 | .. | 4 G., 2 S., 4 B. |
| Burnley | Church of England Literary Institute. | Parker, A. Townley | Briggs, Benjamin W. | Shore, T. W.<br>Gunn, W.<br>Pickup, W. | 37 | 70 | 33 | .. | 9 | 13 | .. | 1 G |
| „ | Fulledge Wesleyan School | Butterworth, John | Butterworth, Thomas. | Healey, Thomas | * | 19 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| " | - | - | - | Carlton Road School | - | Maclure, Rev. E. C. | Greenwood, David. | Gunn, William | - | 43 | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | - | - | - | Grammar School | - | Shuttleworth, Sir J. K. | Sutherland, J. | Shore, T. W.<br>Gunn, W.<br>Wilkinson, T. T. | - | 46 | 50 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | - | - | - | Westgate School | - | Massey, L. | Massey, J. | Clement, Leonard | - | 28 | 20 | .. | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | - | - | - | Mechanics' Institution | - | Shuttleworth, Sir J. K. | Sutherland, J. | Shore, T. W.<br>Healey, T. | - | 24 | 60 | 36 | .. | 32 | 11 | 1 S., 1 B. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bury | - | - | - | Athenæum | - | Hildyard, C. F. | Pomfret, Joseph | Spriggs, C.<br>Ward, T. | - | 47 | 48 | 1 | .. | 4 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cardiff | - | - | - | Free Library, St. Mary Street. | - | Watkins, W. B. | Price, Peter | Robotham, W.<br>Bush, James | - | * .. | 53 | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cheltenham | - | - | - | School of Science | - | Downing, James | Moore, H. J. | Nolcutt, W. L. | - | 112 | 112 | .. | .. | 6 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chester | - | - | - | Mechanics' Institution | - | Frost, M. | Harris, Rev. J. | Davidson, Ellis A. | - | 39 | 36 | .. | 3 | 15 | 17 | 1 G. 2 B. | .. | .. | .. |
| Christchurch | - | - | - | Working Men's Institution | - | Holloway, J. E. | Jenkins, Henry | Judd, William | - | 25 | 11 | 14 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Clitheroe | - | - | - | Mechanics' Institution | - | Dewhurst, Robert | Mercer, John, jun. | Gunn, William | - | * .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Crewe | - | - | - | Mechanics' Institution | - | Ramsbotham, James | Stubbs, Thomas | Davidson, Ellis A. | - | 20 | 26 | 6 | .. | 7 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Droylsden | - | - | - | Educational Institution | - | Christy, Richard | Blackburn, James | Spriggs, Christopher.<br>Hartley, Joseph | - | 44 | 73 | 29 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dukinfield | - | - | - | Village Library | - | Woolnough, C. | Kynder, J. B. | Salter, E.<br>Robinson, E. | - | 16 | 17 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Eastington | - | - | - | National Schoolroom | - | Peters, Rev. Thomas | Hooper, C. H. | Pullen, M.<br>Wilcox, E. | - | 42 | 14 | .. | 28 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Exeter | - | - | - | Literary Society | - | Head, R. T. | Tucker, J. T. | D'Urban, W.S.M.<br>Perkins, Frank P. | - | 21 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Falmouth | - | - | - | National Schoolroom | - | | Hodges, S. | Shaw, Henry C. | - | 20 | 12 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Glossop Littlemore | | | | Mechanics' Institution | - | Atkin, Thomas | Wood, Saml. | Gee, W. | - | * .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gloucester | - | - | - | Blue-coat School | - | Waghbourn, Buchanan. | Fowler, Rev. H. | Jeffery, Walter | - | 44 | 45 | 1 | .. | 26 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Greenwich | - | - | - | Literary Institution | - | Purviss, P. | Jordan, Charles H. | Jones, Thomas<br>Busbridge, W. | - | 26 | 25 | .. | 1 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Guisborough | - | - | - | Mechanics' Institution | - | Chaloner, Thomas | Webster, Thomas | Weatherill, Robert | - | * .. | 25 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Halifax | - | - | - | Working Men's Institution | - | Ackroyd, Edward | Gibb, George | Jarmain, George<br>Parke, G. H. | - | 38 | 22 | .. | 16 | 9 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Haslingden | - | - | - | The Institution | - | Thompson, Robt. | Binns, John | Shore, Thomas, W.<br>Binns, J. | - | 19 | 29 | 10 | .. | 23 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Heywood | - | - | - | St. Luke' School | - | Ramsbotham, Rev. T. | Smith, Rev. C. W. | Wheeler, G. H. | - | * .. | 30 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Huddersfield | - | - | - | Mechanics' Institution | - | Smith, Rev. A. | Rhodes, Geo. W. | Jarmain, George | - | 33 | 24 | .. | 9 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hull | - | - | - | Navigation School | - | Reimers, Francis T. | Wilson, Edward J. | Scaping, Zebedee | - | 59 | 71 | 12 | .. | 6 | 63 | .. | .. | 3 S., 2 B. | .. |
| Hulme | - | - | - | Working Men's Institution | - | Aspden, Richard | Birch, William, Jun. | Richardson, Joseph, Jun. | | * .. | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " | - | - | - | Christ Church School | - | Gaskill, J. | Turner, William | Hartley, Joseph | - | 24 | 10 | .. | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hyde | - | - | - | Mechanics Institution' | - | Hibbert, Edward | Lawton, Thomas | Gee, W.<br>Fallows, J. F.<br>Angell, John | - | * .. | 52 | 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* Schools established in 1865.

List of Science Schools and Classes—*continued.*

| Town. | Where held. | Chairman. | Secretary. | Teacher. | Number of Individuals under Instruction. | | Increase. | Decrease. | Number of Prizes. | | Number of Medals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1864. | 1865. | | | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. |
| Kidderminster | School of Art | Brinton, John | Harvey, J. K. | Packer, M. W. | 10 | 34 | 24 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Kinver | National Schoolroom | Wharton, George | Bolton, Thomas | Packer, M. W. | 24 | 22 | .. | 2 | 11 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Leeds | Mechanics' Institution | Oxley, Henry | Blaker, Barnett | Ward, George | 40 | 33 | .. | 7 | 31 | 10 | .. | .. |
| Leicester | St. Martin's School and Ashwell Street School. | Vaughan, Rev. D. J. | Jones, H. S. | Atkins, Edward | .. | 34 | 34 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| Liverpool | Free Library | Samuelson, James | Gregson, S. Leigh | Birkenhead, E. H. | 37 | 28 | .. | 9 | 20 | 13 | 3 B. | 1 G. |
| Llanelly | Copper Works School | Nevill, C. W. | Davies, John | Jones, John | *.. | 31 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| London: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bethnal Green | Birkbeck Schools | | Rüntz, George | Pike, Robert W. | 95 | 109 | 14 | .. | 14 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Bethnal Green | St. Matthew's School | Tidcombe, Rev. Geo. H. | Halliday, J. | Simpson, B. | 30 | 31 | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Camden Town | Camden Hall | | Waterman, O. | Snelus, George J. | .. | 38 | 38 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| Chelsea | St. Mark's Practising School | Badger, Rev. A. | Benham, W. | Atkins, G.<br>Briggs, H. | *.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gt. Ormond Street | Working Men's Institution | Litchfield, R. B. | | | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Homerton | Parochial School | Godding, Rev. J. | Goslin, John | Crowe, William | *.. | 24 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 G. | 1 G., 1 S., 1 B. |
| Islington | Lower Public School | Fleming, Rev. W. | Ross, John | Howard, John | 95 | 112 | 17 | .. | 13 | 15 | | |
| Kingsland | North London School of Science. | Aveling, Thos. | Hoskins, W. H. | Jones, Alfred<br>Tate, Ralph<br>Bithell, Richard<br>Grugeon, A. | 75 | 70 | .. | 5 | 3 | 5 | .. | 1 S. |
| Lambeth | St. Thomas' National School | Seaton, Rev. W. | Ward, W. | Jones, J.<br>Duckett, W.<br>Busbridge, W. | *.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Leadenhall St. | City of London College | Mackenzie, Rev. C. | Maskill, Rev. J. | Gibsone, Rev. B. W. | *.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Polytechnic | Royal Polytechnic Institution | " | Cousens, James | Snelus, G. J.<br>Coles, F. | 14 | 37 | .. | 23 | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| City of London | | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 B. |
| Wells Street | Sailors' Home | Maude, Francis, Captain, R.N. | Webb, W. H. | Newton, J. | 228 | 243 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Loughborough | The Institute | Herrick, W. P. | Marshall, J. M. | Scott, John | 23 | 18 | .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Macclesfield | Mechanics' Institution | Arthy, Rev. W. R. B. | Brooker, John | Wire, Alfred P., &<br>Jackson, John | 26 | 26 | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 1 G. | .. |
| " | Modern Free School | " | Brooker, John | Jackson, John | 36 | 33 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Manchester | Cathedral Schools | Callendar, W. Romain, Jun. | Huntington, Rev. G. | Collins, John | 20 | 25 | 5 | .. | 5 | 4 | 1 S. | .. |
| " | Mechanics' Institution | Bowker, W. (the Mayor.) | Jarrett, Albert | Angell, J.<br>Collins, J.<br>Mellor, J.<br>Spriggs, C. | 281 | 293 | 12 | .. | 87 | 104 | 3 S. 4 B. | 3 S., 2 B. |
| " | Corporation Street | Turner, Wright | Noar, William | Hudson, Fearnside | 52 | 53 | 1 | .. | 23 | 13 | .. | 1 S., 1 B. |
| " | Roby Educational Society's Rooms. | | Ellis, Robt. P. | Schofield, J. | *.. | 12 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Mechanics' Institution | Gilkes, Edgar | Taylor, Wm. | Stock, H. F. K. | 9 | 8 | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middleton | National School | Dumford, Rev. R. | Ward, Rev. C. B. | Wheeler, George H. | *.. | 14 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nelson-in-Marsden | Lomeshaye Mills | Ecroyd, Wm. | Waddington, J. | Clement, Leonard | 28 | 34 | 6 | .. | .. | 10 | . | .. |
| Newport | The Athenæum and Mechanics' Institution. | Lewis, Thos. T. | Richards, Thos., junr. | Bush, James | *.. | 29 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Newton Heath | Mechanics' Institution | Taylor, Joshua | Evans, George | Hartley, J. | 18 | 8 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| North Ormesby | Church Institution | Pennyman, J. S. | Moyle, Rev. V. H. | Weatherill, Robert | .. | 11 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nottingham | Mechanics' Institution | Morse, Francis | Thurlow, Richard | Sissling, W.<br>Wilson, T. | 82 | 74 | .. | 8 | 3 | 32 | .. | .. |
| Oldham | Parish Church School | Bamford, John | Walters, Rev. W. | Mellor, James | 85 | 44 | .. | 41 | 32 | 41 | 2 S. 1 B. | 2 S. 1 B. |
| ,, | Science and Art School | Platt, John | Bailey, Thomas | Mitchell, Thomas<br>Rockert, L. C.<br>Philip, J. | 72 | 100 | 28 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Analytical Institution | | | Taylor, H. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| Painswick | Free School | Gardner, W. | Skinner, J. W. | Butterworth, J. | 10 | 14 | 4 | .. | 2 | 6 | .. | 1 B. |
| Pendleton | Mechanics' Institution | Ashworth, Joseph | Harrop, J. | Pullen, Moses | .. | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Plymouth | St. Andrew's Working Men's School. | Norrington, Chas. (the Mayor.) | Cawse, J. H. M. | Hartley, Joseph<br>Evers, H.<br>Hearder, J. N.<br>Holmes, T.<br>Rickard, G. | *.. | 119 | 119 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Navigation School | Hill, R. | Cumming, W. B. | Merrifield, John | 343 | 379 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pontypridd | School Room, Taff Street | Perkins, Wm. | Spickett, E. C. | Robotham, W. | *.. | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Preston | Institution for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. | Wilson, Thomas | Dunn, James | Birkenhead, E. H.<br>Dunn, W. J. | .. | 23 | 23 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| Purleigh | | Tamplin, Geo. G. F. | Lufkin, C. | Goffin, R. | *.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Redditch | National Schools | Fessey, Rev. Geo. F. | Milward, V. | Mapp, George | 40 | 15 | .. | 25 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Redruth | The Institution | Manley, Rev. W. L. | Grylls, W. M. | Michell, Thomas | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Salford | Working Men's College | Turner, Wright | Noar, Wm. | Hudson, F.<br>Plant, J.<br>Hudson, W. | 41 | 45 | 4 | .. | 11 | 11 | .. | .. |
| Slaithwaite | Mechanics' Institution | Dean, Dr. | Pickles, J. | Parke, G. H. | 14 | 16 | 2 | .. | 2 | 7 | .. | .. |
| , | Meeke and Walker's Educational Institute. | Hulbert, Rev. C. A. | Hulbert, P. W. | | 18 | | | | .. | | .. | .. |
| Slough | Mechanics' Institution | Cree, Rev. J. A. | Chapman, J. | Dorrell, John | 66 | 62 | .. | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Staleybridge | Mecnanics' Institution | Marsland, John | Newton, Edwin B. | Hudson, W. | 30 | 20 | .. | 10 | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| St. Day | Girls' Schoolroom | Rogers, S. | Hawke, E. H. jun. | Foster, C. Le Neve | 12 | 13 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| St. Helen's | St. Thomas's National School | Mocatta, Rev. W. A. | Alcock, Rev. H. J. | Balmain, W. H. | *.. | 22 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Just | The Institute | Hadow, G. | Boyns, Richard | Foster, C. Le Neve | 22 | 14 | .. | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Stockport | Mechanics' Institution | Barr, W. R. (the Mayor) | Robinson, S | Collins, J.<br>Devenport, T.<br>Hudson, W. | 40 | 33 | .. | 7 | .. | 15 | .. | .. |
| Stourbridge | Grammar School | | Welch, J. J.<br>Boden, G. | Packer, M. W.<br>Jones, J. | 25 | 44 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stonehouse | The Institution | White, Rev. W. F. | Boucher, Edwin | Vick, William | *.. | 15 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stroud | The Institution | Dickinson, S. | Foster, Wm. | Pullen, M.<br>Vick, W. | 55 | 53 | .. | 2 | 26 | 18 | 1 S. | 1 G. 1 B. |
| Torquay | British School | Vivian, Edward | Weeks, Caleb | Viccars, Thos.<br>Barter, W. A. | 25 | 50 | 50 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. |

* Schools established in 1865.

List of Science Schools and Classes—*continued.*

| Town. | Where held. | Chairman. | Secretary. | Teacher. | Number of Individuals under Instruction. | | Increase. | Decrease. | Number of Prizes. | | Number of Medals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1864. | 1865. | | | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. |
| Upton, St. Leonard's | School-room | | Betts, Rev. J. | Davis, Uriah J. | 40 | 37 | .. | 3 | 12 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Walsall | | | | | 29 | | | | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| West Bromwich | Christian Institution | Tisson, W. | Ward, Henry | Sutcliffe, Henry | .. | 15 | 15 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Wigan | Mechanics' Institution | Fergie, Rev. T. F. | Peace, M. W. | Birkenhead. E. H. | 93 | 31 | .. | 62 | 12 | 4 | 1 B. | .. |
| Wolverhampton | Mowbray House School | Iles, Rev. J. H. | Langley, J. N. | Jones, John | 35 | 25 | .. | 10 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Wolverton | Science and Art Institution | Mumford, A. L. | Meadley, J. | Stone, Wm.<br>Burgess, Rev. S.<br>Wheatley, A. | 40 | 43 | 3 | .. | 7 | 10 | .. | .. |
| Woolwich | Mechanics' Institution, Royal Arsenal. | Anderson, James | Keeble, W. D. | Jones, Thomas | 60 | 56 | .. | 4 | 18 | 25 | 2 S. | 1 B. |
| „ | National School | Brown, Rev. H. | Wilson, James | Snelus, G. J. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 S. |
| Yarmouth, Great | Navigation School | | Butcher, M. | Stockton, W. | 163 | 139 | .. | 24 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| York | Popular Institution | Palmer, Rev. H. V. | Hall, R. | Brown, J. S.<br>Crawley, S. | *.. | 90 | 90 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **SCOTLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen | Mechanics' Institution | Matthews, James | Sinclair, J. | Braizer, J. S.<br>Maver, D.<br>Beveridge, Dr. | 34 | 92 | 58 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 S. | .. |
| „ | Navigation School | | Kellas, Jas. F. | Jones, J. R. | 251 | 285 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Corsock | Girls' School | Sturrock, George | Hourston, S. | Macomish, Margaret | 24 | 12 | .. | 12 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Dundee | High School | Sturrock, John | Cumming, A. W. | Kennedy, John | 45 | 52 | 7 | .. | 5 | 8 | 1 S. | .. |
| Glasgow | Secular School | | Cunliffe, Rich. S. | Mayer, J.<br>Mayer, Mrs.<br>McRae, J, | 130 | 150 | 20 | .. | 33 | 27 | 1 S. | .. |
| „ | Athenæum | The Lord Provost | | Machattie, Alex. T. | 21 | 31 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ | Andersonian | | | | 692 | | | | 25 | 15 | 1 G. | 1 S., 2 B. |
| Kilmarnock | New Public School | Aitken, Rev. James | Crawford, Robt. | Stevenson, James<br>Dunn, H. S. | 11 | 20 | 9 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Leith | Navigation School | Lindsay, Wm. | Thomson, Rev. J. | Bolam, James | 237 | 219 | .. | 18 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| **IRELAND.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armagh | | Brown, Samuel, LL.D. | Mills, L. G. | Erving, S. | *.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ballymena | National School | Rowan, Rev. R. W. | Lynch, Rev. John | Black, Robert | *.. | 18 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Banbridge | Literary and Mutual Improvement Society | Reilly, James A. | Black, Alexander | | | | | | | 1 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast | Royal Academical Institute | Lyth, John | | | 35 | | | | 12 | 8 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Rosemary Street National School. | Lyth, John | Nesbitt. R. | McNeill, James | *.. | 11 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Great George Street | Lyth, John | Nesbitt, R. | Barklie, Robert | *.. | 30 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Model School | ,, | Shepherd, Wm. | Smeeth, Rowland | 64 | 43 | .. | 21 | .. | 11 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Model School | Patten, James LL.D. | Moore, G. L. | Wren, Edmond | | 23 | 23 | | | | | |
| ,, | Navigation School | ,, | Nesbitt, R. | Doran, George | 83 | 73 | .. | 10 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| ,, | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carrickfergus | Model School | Birnie, T. M. | Nesbitt, R. | Stevenson, J. McN. | 35 | 50 | 15 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Castlebar | The Presbyterian School House. | Smith, A. R. | Cairns, Rev. J. | Baker, B. M. | *.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Comber | Smyth's National School | Rogers, Rev. John | Withers, Robt. | Greer. W. H.<br>Erwin, M. | 21 | 38 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Drogheda | | | | | 24 | | | | 11 | 13 | 1 S., 2 B. | 1 B. |
| Dublin | Athenæum | Manning, Joseph | Crory, W. Glenny | Dowling, John | 28 | 26 | .. | 2 | .. | 20 | .. | 1 S., 1 B. |
| ,, | Christian Brothers' School | | | | 29 | | | | .. | | .. | |
| ,, | Christian Schools | | Woodhouse, John | Mayne, Arthur J. | 190 | 20 | .. | 170 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dundalk | Free Library | Neville, John | Price, Newton | Lyons, M.<br>Graham, M. M. | *.. | 22 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Holywood | Sullivan's Nat. Model School | Patterson, R. | Shepherd, Wm. | Speers, Adam | 55 | | | | 11 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Larne | North End National School | McKay, Rev. C. E. | Eccles, Wm. | Stevenson, J. McN.<br>Hay, W. | *.. | 12 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Model School | | Eccles, Wm. | Hay, Wm. | *.. | 23 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Newtownards | Model School | Moore, Rev. H. | Osborne, A. T. | Harbison, M. | 31 | 87 | 56 | .. | 16 | 39 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Model School | Pooler, Rev. J. C. | Osborne, A. T. | Greer, W. H. | | | | | | | | |
| Oldcastle | Endowed School | Durdin, J. G. | O'Neill, Richard | Beatty, J.<br>Smyth, A. | 115 | 140 | 25 | .. | 9 | 21 | .. | 2 B. |
| Portadown | Thomas Street Endowed School. | Sherrington, T. A. | Appelbe, Rev. W. P. | MacMillan, Wm. | *.. | 36 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Portaferry | National School | Filson, Alex. B. | Orr, John | Begley, Geo. R. | *.. | 28 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Santry | | West, The Very Rev. J. | Hackett, Rev. J. W. | Mayne, A. J. | 87 | 64 | .. | 23 | .. | 37 | .. | .. |
| Trim | The Model School | Lightburne, H. | Connell, E. A. | Freehill, M. | *.. | 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tullamore | Church Street National School. | Gunning, Robert | Bradley, J. A. | Macgowan, F. M. | *.. | 23 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Waterford | Model School | Hoare, The Very Rev. E. N., Dean of Waterford. | Cewet, James | Dowling, James | 90 | 37 | .. | 53 | 4 | 7 | .. | .. |

* Schools established in 1865.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES. SUBJECTS TAUGHT, &c.

TABLE showing the SUBJECTS taught at each SCIENCE SCHOOL, and also the NUMBER of STUDENTS in each Subject at Christmas 1865.

| Town. | Where held. | I. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry. | II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing. | III. Building Construction. | IV. Elementary Mathematics. | V. Higher Mathematics. | VI. Theoretical Mechanics. | VII. Applied Mechanics. | VIII. Acoustics, Light, and Heat. | IX. Magnetism and Electricity. | X. Inorganic Chemistry. | XI. Organic Chemistry. | XII. Geology. | XIII. Mineralogy. | XIV. Animal Physiology. | XV. Zoology. | XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany. | XVII. Systematic Botany. | XVIII. Mining. | XIX. Metallurgy. | XX. General Navigation. | XXI. Nautical Astronomy. | XXII. Steam. | XXIII. Physical Geography. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accrington | Mechanics' Institution | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 19 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Alderley Edge | Day School-room | 14 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Almondbury | King James's Grammar School. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Andover | Mechanics' Institution | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Mutual Improvement Society's Rooms. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | Mechanics' Institution | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| Bacup | Mechanics' Institution | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Banbury | British School | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Academy | .. | .. | .. | 85 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Birmingham | Midland Institution | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 23 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Blackburn | Mechanics' Institution | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Wesleyan School | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 20 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bodmin | Literary Institution | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bolton | Bridge Street School | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Mechanics' Institution | 56 | 50 | 20 | .. | .. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Independent Methodist's School. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Holy Trinity Working Men's Institute. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 16 | .. | 16 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Bristol | Diocesan Trade School | 70 | 64 | 49 | .. | .. | 44 | 34 | .. | 34 | 66 | 66 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Burnley | Church of England Literary Institution. | .. | 15 | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 18 | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| ,, | Fulledge Wesleyan School | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Carlton Road School | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Grammar School | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 20 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | |

Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES, SUBJECTS TAUGHT, &c.

Table showing the Subjects taught at each Science School, &c.—*continued.*

| Town. | Where held. | I. Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry. | II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing. | III. Building Construction. | IV. Elementary Mathematics. | V. Higher Mathematics. | VI. Theoretical Mechanics. | VII. Applied Mechanics. | VIII. Acoustics, Light, and Heat. | IX. Magnetism and Electricity. | X. Inorganic Chemistry. | XI. Organic Chemistry. | XII. Geology. | XIII. Mineralogy. | XIV. Animal Physiology. | XV. Zoology. | XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany. | XVII. Systematic Botany. | XVIII. Mining. | XIX. Metallurgy. | XX. General Navigation. | XXI. Nautical Astronomy. | XXII. Steam. | XXIII. Physical Geography. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bethnal Green | Birkbeck Schools | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 64 | : | : | : | : | 109 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 78 |
| " | St. Matthew's School | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 27 | : | : | : | 26 | 7 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 31 |
| Camden Town | Camden Hall | : | : | : | : | : | 50 | : | : | : | 37 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 18 | : | : | : | : |
| Chelsea | St. Mark's College | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 55 | : | : | : | : | : | 7 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Great Ormond St. | Working Men's Institution | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 24 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Homerton | Parochial School | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 90 | : | 36 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 50 |
| Islington | Lower Public School | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 100 | 68 | : | : | 7 | 25 | 25 | : | 12 | : | : | : | : | : | 12 |
| Kingsland | North London School of Science. | 31 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 12 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Lambeth | St. Thomas' School | 24 | 24 | 24 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 13 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Leadenhall Street | City of London College | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 22 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Polytechnic | Royal Institution | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 9 | 19 | : | 9 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Chancery Lane | London Mechanics' Institute | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 17 | : | : | : | 20 | : | 10 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 25 |
| Loughborough | The Institute | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 10 | 11 | : | 6 | : | 120 | : | 10 | : | : | 30 | : | : | : | : |
| Macclesfield | Mechanics' Institution | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 7 | 25 | : | : | : | : | : | 25 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Manchester | Modern Free School | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 33 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| " | Cathedral Schools | : | : | : | : | : | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 10 | : | 6 | : | 20 | : | 10 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 25 |
| " | Mechanics' Institution | 144 | 100 | 79 | : | : | 10 | 10 | 50 | 30 | 120 | 26 | : | : | 120 | : | 25 | : | : | 30 | : | : | : | : |
| " | Corporation Street School | : | 7 | 8 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 30 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| " | Roby Educational Institution. | 12 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 8 | : | : | 6 | : | 12 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Middlesborough | Mechanics' Institution | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Middleton | National School | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Nelson-in-Marsden | Lomeshaye Mills | : | : | : | 6 | : | : | : | : | 19 | : | : | 33 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Newport | The Athenæum and Mechanics' Institution. | 10 | 10 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

| | | |

Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES. SUBJECTS TAUGHT, &c.

Table showing the Subjects taught at each Science School, &c.—*continued.*

| Town. | Where held. | I. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry. | II. Mechanical and Machine Drawing. | III. Building Construction. | IV. Elementary Mathematics. | V. Higher Mathematics. | VI. Theoretical Mechanics. | VII. Applied Mechanics. | VIII. Acoustics, Light and Heat. | IX. Magnetism and Electricity. | X. Inorganic Chemistry. | XI. Organic Chemistry. | XII. Geology. | XIII. Mineralogy. | XIV. Animal Physiology. | XV. Zoology. | XVI. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany. | XVII. Systematic Botany. | XVIII. Mining. | XIX. Metallurgy. | XX. General Navigation. | XXI. Nautical Astronomy. | XXII. Steam. | XXIII. Physical Geography. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SCOTLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen | Mechanics' Institution | : | : | : | 46 | : | 38 | : | : | : | 33 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 14 | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| " | Navigation School | : | : | : | 20 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 280 | 243 | : | : |
| Corsock | Girls' School | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 12 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Dundee | High School | 52 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Glasgow | Secular School | : | 44 | : | : | : | 12 | : | : | : | 10 | 10 | : | : | 93 | 64 | 16 | 16 | : | 64 | : | : | 30 | : |
| " | Athenæum | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 31 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Kilmarnock | New Public School | 3 | 12 | : | 5 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 177 | 161 | : | : |
| Leith | Navigation School | : | : | : | 46 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | | IRELAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armagh | " " " | : | : | : | : | : | : | 19 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Ballymena | National School | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 18 | 18 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Banbridge | Literary and Mutual Improvement Society's Rooms. | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Belfast | Royal Academical Institution | : | : | : | 11 | : | : | : | : | : | 64 | 60 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| " | Rosemary Street | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 30 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| " | Gt. George St. National Sch. | : | : | : | 41 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| " | Model School | 41 | 34 | 33 | : | : | 23 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 53 | 53 | : | : |
| " | Model School | : | : | : | 20 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| " | Navigation School | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

| | | |

Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES. DR. SIDNEY'S REPORT.

## 2. Dr. SIDNEY'S REPORT on the INSPECTION of SCIENCE SCHOOLS and CLASSES.

SIR, January 1866.

IN accordance with my instructions I visited, during the month of April last, the Science Schools at the following places in England, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| *Manchester* | Mechanics' Institute. |
| „ | Cathedral Schools. |
| „ | 68, Corporation St. |
| „ | Phœnix Mills, Piercy St., Ancoats. |
| „ | Christ Church Institution, Hulme. |
| *Salford* | Working Men's College. |
| *Oldham* | Lyceum. |
| „ | Church School. |
| „ | Analytical Institution, Back Church St. |
| *Bury* | Athenæum. |
| *Bolton* | Mechanics' Institute. |
| „ | Holy Trinity Working Men's Institute. |
| *Droylsden* | Educational Institute. |
| *Huddersfield* | Mechanics' Institute. |
| *Marsden* | Mechanics' Institute. |
| *Slaithwaite* | Ditto. |
| „ | Meek and Walker Institute. |
| *Liverpool* | Free Library and Museum. |
| *Leeds* | Mechanics' Institute. |
| *Christ Church, Hants.* | |
| *Andover* | British School. |
| *Exeter* | Literary Society. |
| *Torquay* | British School. |
| *Truro* | Royal Institution. |
| *Falmouth* | National School. |
| *St. Just, Cornwall.* | |
| *St. Day, Cornwall.* | |
| *Wells* | Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society. |
| *Bristol* | Trade School. |
| *Birmingham* | Midland Institute. |
| *Newcastle-on-Tyne* | Mechanics' Institute. |

I refrain from giving any details as to the numbers on the roll, average attendance, &c., as these matters will appear elsewhere in their proper place; I will merely add a few general remarks, noticing such points as appear deserving of attention.

I found that, as a general rule, the members of the committees did not take much trouble about the classes, further than attending the annual examination. A duty indeed in itself sometimes sufficiently onerous when the number of subjects, and therefore of days of examination, happens to be numerous, as at Leeds. In such cases especially, the recent regulation of the Department, allowing members of committee to relieve one another in attendance during the same evening, has been found a great convenience. In a few cases, however, some members of the committee, or the secretary, appear to take considerable interest in the progress of the classes, and to attend frequently. This is especially the case where the clergyman of the parish or district happens to have the general superintendence of the school in which the classes are held. As a general rule, however, the matter is left wholly in the hands of the teacher.

Another late regulation of the Department seems to have given much satisfaction, and to be likely to be attended with good results. I mean that by which pure mathematics have been made an independent subject of examination, and payments made to the teachers accordingly. Prior to this change the classes in mechanics and the kindred subjects had dwindled away in consequence of the want of the necessary elementary mathematical knowledge on the part of the students. In order to teach these subjects at all, the teachers were obliged to superadd instructions in mathematics for which they received no remuneration; besides which the time scarcely sufficed for making mathematics and mechanics parts of one course. Several of the teachers expressed to me their satisfaction at the new minute. I should add that, from the importance to the practical mechanic of this class of subjects, applied mechanics, hydraulics, &c., a wish was strongly expressed for a greater develop-

ment being given to them, especially in their practical applications, and more time allowed for the examination. These views were strongly pressed by the Rev. Canon Mosely at a meeting of the committee of the Trade school, Bristol.

By far the majority of those under instruction are of the operative classes. In other cases a higher fee is generally charged. The attendance in general is very irregular, especially, it seems, in the large towns. The general average being, perhaps, scarcely more than half of the numbers on the roll. Hence, the teachers frequently find a difficulty in giving the prescribed number of lessons (25) to each student. They are obliged to give a much greater number of lessons in each subject, even as high as 50 or 60, in order to ensure that *each* student shall receive 25, so as to entitle the teacher to claim payment on the results of the examination.

The apparatus and models are generally carefully kept.

The school at Liverpool, which has the advantage of being located in a fine building, and in a large and populous town, does not seem, nevertheless, to be in a very flourishing condition. Various causes were assigned for this by members of the committee. The fees charged seem rather high for the working classes. Several of the teachers too appear to be gentlemen whose time is much occupied in professional or other avocations, and who consequently have not time at their command to give the requisite number of lectures, and to whom the pecuniary rewards attendant even on successful results at the examination can hardly be of much consequence.

The Leeds classes, on the contrary, are very promising, although the fees charged there are much higher even than at Liverpool. Their present accommodation in the Mechanics' Institute is wholly inadequate, but a fine building for the purposes of the institute is, I understand, about being erected at a large outlay.

Most of the classes in Cornwall are in connexion with the Mining Association of Cornwall and Devon, which, I was informed, grew out of the Mining school at Truro; this latter not having been found to answer its purpose in consequence of its not being in the immediate neighbourhood of the mines, and, therefore, not accessible to the miners. This mining school was not taught by a certificated teacher, and had no connexion with the Department, further than obtaining a small grant of apparatus. The Miners' Association was accordingly formed. It was brought almost immediately into connexion with the Department, and appointed two certificated teachers. A supply of apparatus was also obtained from the Department, the greater portion of which is kept at Truro, as headquarters; the rest is distributed in the different places at which classes are held; being transferred from time to time as circumstances require. It is, however, mostly of the perishable class not now supplied by the Department. The duty of the two lecturers appointed by the association (who received a small salary and travelling expenses) was to give lectures at as many places in the mining district as they might find practicable. Thus classes were formed at St. Just, St. Day, St. Ives, St. Agnes, Camborne, Helston, Breage, and Gulworthy. They were not all worked simultaneously. Some of them ceased after a time, and others were taken up. The fee paid by operative miners is 5*s.* a year, or 2*s.* 6*d.* if under 16 years of age. These classes were brought into connexion with the Department by the formation of a distinct local committee for each place. The teachers had thus a double duty to perform, to make their instructions conform to the regulations of the Department, as well as to the special requirements of the Miners' Association, and these were not found to

Appendix B. Science Schools and Classes. Dr. Sidney's Report.

harmonize very well together. The instructions which the teachers were obliged to give in order to fulfil their duty to the Miners' Association were not exactly such as they would have given if their immediate object had been to qualify the student for the examinations of the Department. Moreover, in consequence of the same teachers having charge of classes in different localities, they found great difficulty in giving the required number of lessons in each place, and this difficulty was increased by the resignation of one of the teachers, thus throwing the whole work on the other. Accordingly the only classes in operation at the time of my visit to Cornwall were those at St. Just and St. Day. However, one or two others are in progress of formation. I was informed that owing to want of funds it is not the intention of the Miners' Association to employ more than one teacher for the future. Their present teacher is not, I believe, certificated by the Department.

The only classes in Cornwall not in connexion with the Miners' Association are those at Truro and Falmouth. That at Truro is held at the Royal Institution, established for the cultivation of scientific and antiquarian subjects. That at Falmouth is in connexion with the Royal Polytechnic Society of Cornwall. In both of these institutions annual meetings of much interest are held composed of gentlemen from all parts of the county, who take an interest in such matters.

In conclusion I will observe that my inspection was far more hurried than I could have wished, or than I consider desirable in general. In very few cases was I able to be present at an actual class lesson. If I had only attended on the evenings when lectures were given, I could not have visited more than one-third of the number I actually inspected. But by having meetings of the committees convened on other evenings also, and sometimes even in the day-time, so as to visit two classes in the same day, I was able to get through a considerable number. I found the teachers in general anxious that an inspector should visit them, as they thought it would have a stimulating effect on the class, and on the committee; and it appeared desirable to make even this rapid inspection, and to leave to another occasion the task of making a more lengthened and thorough revision of the Science classes.

I have, &c.

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

Fred. J. Sidney, LL.D.,
Occasional Inspector for Science.

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Report by Dr. Woolley.

## 3. Report on the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering for the year 1865.

My Lords, London, February 1866.

In my report for last year I took occasion to show the divisions which it had been found necessary to make of the students, with a view to the best disposal of their time, and the methods of instruction adopted.

The number of hours spent by each student in the school per week was 45½, which were distributed as follows:—Mathematical and scientific instruction and private study 29 hours, professional drawing and practical instruction 4, lectures 5, instruction in the French language 4, practical instruction in chemistry 3½. Of the 29 hours devoted to scientific instruction and private study, 21 (those of the morning attendances) were employed upon subjects under the immediate control of the Prin-

cipal, Mr. C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S., and the Vice-Principal, the late Mr. H. J. Purkiss, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. The students were permitted to employ the remaining 8 hours very much at their own discretion, so long as they applied them to subjects *bonâ fide* belonging to their course.

Messrs. Baskcombe and Maxton had charge of the professional drawing, and Mr. Davidson of the chemistry. The instruction in French was given by M. Penon. The morning attendances were from 9 a.m. to 12½ p.m.; the afternoon attendances (four afternoons in the week) from 2 to 4. The lecture hour was from 4 to 5 p.m. each day, except Saturday. The evening attendances were from 6 to 9½ one day for chemistry, 6 to 9 two days for French, and from 7 to 9 the other day.

The great relief afforded by the diversity of the subjects prevented any undue pressure on the energy of the students, whose health and vigour remained intact to the end of the session.

The conduct of the students was all that could be desired; no serious complaint was ever made with regard to any one of them, and there was abundant evidence that all were sincerely anxious to derive the utmost profit from the instructions of the place. It is very gratifying to be able to make so good a report on the discipline which, however, I must acknowledge to be no more than the previous excellent character of the Admiralty students had led me to anticipate.

The programme of studies for the first year, which was from its nature to some extent tentative, the conditions being new, was found rather too extensive to be carried out in its integrity. The instruction in hydrostatics, mechanics, and special calculations was less complete than was set down. There is every reason, however, to anticipate that the progress in the two succeeding years will be much more rapid, and the longer time spent on the fundamental subjects will turn out to have been well bestowed.

A general examination took place in the last week of April, which occupied the greater part of the week. The examiners were, in practical shipbuilding, laying off, and drawing, Mr. E. J. Reed, the chief constructor of the navy; in engineering and engine drawing, Mr. J. Trickett, chief engineer of the factory at Woolwich; in chemistry, Dr. Hofmann; in iron, Dr. Percy; in French, M. de Belime; and in mathematics and subjects of lectures, myself. The result of that examination is appended.

The students of class A, consisting entirely of the naval architecture pupils sent by the Admiralty, displayed considerable powers, not only of acquiring knowledge, but of applying the principles of mathematical science to the solution of original problems.

Class B, consisting of 7 out of the 8 engineer students, starting as they did from a lower level, were less advanced than class A, but on the whole did fairly.

The progress of class C, consisting of the four private students and one of the Admiralty engineer students, whose attainments were low when they joined the school, was necessarily limited.

They all showed that they had derived considerable profit from the very valuable lectures which they had the privilege of attending during the session.

As the greater part had no previous acquaintance with the French language, their knowledge of which was entirely derived from the instructions of M. Penon during four hours a week for less than six months, a very considerable advance in their knowledge could not be expected. I have reason to think that their knowledge, so far as it went, was sound, and that it has formed a good foundation for the instruction during the session which commenced on the 1st November.

Appendix B. — Report by Dr. Woolley.

Your Lordships authorized the allotment of prizes to those students who most distinguished themselves; they were allotted as under:—

*Class* A.

1. To W. H. White, senior: 1st in mathematics; 1st in lectures; 3rd in practical shipbuilding; 1st in chemistry; 6th in iron; and 1st in French.
   Books to the amount of 7*l.*
2. John: 2nd in mathematics; 5th in lectures; 2nd in practical shipbuilding; 5th in chemistry; 4th in iron; and 17th in French.
   Books to the amount of 2*l.*
3. Elgar: 3rd in mathematics; 2nd in lectures; 1st in practical shipbuilding; 2nd in chemistry; 15th in iron; and 15th in French.
   Books to the amount of 4*l.*

*Class* B.

1. Pratten: 2nd in mathematics; 11th in lectures; 2nd in marine engineering; 3rd in chemistry; 3rd in iron; and 8th in French.
   Books to the amount of 4*l.*
2. Grainger: 1st in mathematics; 7th in lectures; 1st in marine engineering; 18th in chemistry; 12th in iron; and 19th in French.
   Books to the amount of 3*l.*

In addition I had proposed a prize to the Admiralty student who should pass the best examination in Paley's Evidences of Christianity. Eight students competed for it, all of whom acquitted themselves well. The prize was awarded to White, senior. An additional prize was given to Fitze, who was in merit little below White.

At the end of the session Mr. Merrifield's services, which had been lent for one year from the educational department, ceased, and new arrangements for the ensuing session were made. Mr. Merrifield's official experience and special knowledge of pure mathematics rendered his services valuable at the inauguration of the school, and it was arranged that his peculiar knowledge in calculations was to be available during the next session.

Mr. H. J. Purkiss, the Vice-Principal, was appointed by your Lordships to succeed Mr. Merrifield, as Principal, and Mr. H. M. Taylor, B.A., scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 3rd wrangler, and 2nd Smith's prizeman in 1865, was appointed his successor in the vice-principalship.

These arrangements were unfortunately not destined to be carried out. Mr. Purkiss, who had proceeded to Cambridge to compete for a fellowship at Trinity College, to the great regret and sorrow of all who knew him, was accidentally drowned while bathing in the Cam. By this lamentable event your Lordships sustained an irreparable loss. Mr. Purkiss having, together with a conciliatory and winning manner and singularly unaffected deportment, exhibited the possession of the highest scientific powers, and devoted himself to those departments of science to which the School of Naval Architecture is allied with a completeness and energy that promised the most brilliant results. Mr. Purkiss, in the judgment of those who had the privilege of his acquaintance, had a genius for scientific investigations of the highest order, and seemed destined, had Providence not otherwise ordered it, to become eminent among those by whose labours the borders of scientific knowledge are enlarged.

By this sudden and painful event occurring so soon before the commencement of the session, it became necessary to take immediate steps

to appoint a successor, and your Lordships again enlisted Mr. Merrifield's official experience and large mathematical attainments in the service of the school for another year.

Mr. Taylor retained his office as Vice-Principal.

Before detailing the arrangements made for the second session, it is necessary here to mention the measures which were taken to carry out the programme of the school as regards the employment of the students during the summer six months. The Admiralty students were all ordered back to their respective dockyards and factories; of the four private students two applied for and obtained permission to be employed at Chatham dockyard, on the same conditions as the Admiralty students. Of the remaining two one went back to the Thames Ironworks, with which he was previously connected, and the other entered the building yard of an eminent firm at Glasgow. Neither of these two has rejoined the school during the present session.

The students thus sent to the Royal dockyards were all employed upon such works as were considered best calculated to improve their knowledge and add to their experience. An admirable system was laid down by the officers in the department of the Controller of the Navy, and its successful and efficient working was secured by the diaries which the students were required to keep, in which a full account of the work on which they were employed was detailed, accompanied by sketches. These diaries were regularly forwarded to the Admiralty, where they underwent a careful scrutiny in the Controller's office, and comments were made on them, pointing out merits or deficiencies, which were sent down to the several yards to be communicated to the students. Nothing, apparently, could be more complete and efficient than this system so admirably arranged and carried into effect.

Before completing the arrangements for the session, it became necessary to consider what alterations should be made in the plan of lectures. It had been anticipated that these would be attended by naval officers and gentlemen engaged in the profession of naval architects and marine engineers. An extensive course was laid down for the first year, in order to give due development to this part of the programme. The success was, however, not such as had been hoped. About eight gentlemen, chiefly naval officers, took tickets for the whole course of lectures, but no persons practically engaged in the shipbuilding or marine engineering profession were among the holders of season tickets. In addition to these, many took occasional tickets for the lectures of the Astronomer-Royal on the magnetism of ships' compasses, a subject of great general interest. The special practical subjects, which possess little interest except to professional persons, were not well attended, although to the students themselves they were among the most valuable. On the whole, therefore, it seemed that the interest of the public was very slightly awakened, and it was thought more desirable for the students themselves to diminish the number of lectures on which their attention was to be bestowed. At the same time, in consequence of representations that the hour of the lecture, viz. 4 o'clock p.m., was such as to preclude the attendance of practical men, the hour was changed to 8 p.m.

The course for the present session was calculated for two evenings a week instead of five, and a corresponding reduction was made in the amount of the fee for the course.

Mr. Reed, who had promised a course of lectures on iron shipbuilding and forms of vessels, found the demands on his time so great that he was unable to carry his promise into effect, with due regard to health. The course which it was proposed to assign to him was abandoned, and his place supplied by Messrs. Scott Russell, Barnaby, Barnes, Morgan, and Baskcombe, all these lectures being on practical important points in naval architecture; this course consisted of eight

Appendix B.

REPORT BY DR. WOOLLEY.

lectures. In addition Mr. Scott Russell had already promised a course of ten lectures on Waves and Marine Engineering, which will commence on Friday, February 23rd.

The services of Mr. Cowie for a course of four lectures on Theoretical Mechanism; of Mr. Anderson, of the Government factory, Woolwich, for a course of eight lectures on Practical Mechanism; of Dr. Percy, for a course of six lectures on Copper and other metals used in naval architecture; of Professor Rankine, for four lectures on Marine Propulsion; and of Mr. Merrifield for a course of three lectures on Principles of Calculation, were secured. These seemed to afford an attractive programme, but unfortunately experience has shown that the interest of those whom it was desired to attract cannot be awakened, and that the public are not to be taken into consideration in future arrangements.

The second session opened in November with 36 students, viz. 24 Admiralty and 12 private students; another has joined since Christmas, which has raised the whole number to 37. These are divided, for the purpose of instruction in the mathematics, &c., into four classes. It was found that the energies of the Principal and Vice-Principal were overtaxed, and that it was desirable to associate with them a gentleman who had made the mechanics of naval architecture his special study, for the partial instruction of the highest class. The Admiralty kindly sanctioned the employment of Mr. Crossland, one of the assistant constructors of the navy, during two days of each week for this purpose, from the 1st January to the end of the session. The system pursued in the first session, which was found to answer very well, has been adopted so far as circumstances admit during the present. The morning of each day is still devoted exclusively to theoretical studies. The hours devoted to ship and engine drawing have been enlarged from four to six per week, the additional two hours being subtracted from private study; while on the other hand two hours for study have been gained from the curtailment of the number of lectures; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours are still devoted to chemical manipulation, and 4 hours to French; the total number of hours per week in which each student is required to be present is now $44\frac{1}{2}$, in place of $45\frac{1}{2}$; this is a gain of 1 hour for recreation and exercise on the Wednesday, the attendance being entirely intermitted between $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 p.m.

The expectation which I ventured to express that the studies of the students would suffer little, if any, loss by the summer intermission of six months has been fully verified. The progress of class A since November has been very satisfactory both to the instructors and to myself, and two of the private students, Vizetelly and Turnbull, have made so much progress as to warrant their being recommended to your Lordships for free studentships. The eight Admiralty students admitted in November are found to work well together, and consist of a very promising set of young men. The new private students, as before, are found to be on a much lower level, as regards their attainments, than the rest, and are obliged to be taught separately. This is an evil which time alone, and an interest in mathematical science, as an introduction to the professional study of naval architecture and marine engineering, which it is in the province of this school to create, can alone remove. That interest is evidently becoming excited, but its fruits will not be borne at once. I think, however, that the experiment of combining the private and public profession in one common course of education has hitherto met with a degree of success which is very gratifying and promises great results for the future.

I have, &c.

JOSEPH WOOLLEY,
Inspector-General and
Director of Studies.

To the Lords of the Committee
of Council on Education.

ORDER of STUDENTS in ROYAL SCHOOL of NAVAL ARCHITECTURE and MARINE ENGINEERING, ascertained at the GENERAL EXAMINATION, APRIL, 1865.

| — | General. | Mathematics. | Subjects of Lectures. | Practical Shipbuilding and Drawing. | Marine Engineering and Drawing. | Chemistry. | Properties of Iron. | French. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLASS A. | | | | | | | | |
| White, Senior - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| John - - | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | — | 5 | 11 | 17 |
| Elgar - - | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 15 | 15 |
| Deadman - - | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | — | 4 | 3 | 19 |
| Bone - - | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | — | 8 | 22 | 10 |
| Gowing - - | 6 | 4 | 8 | 7 | — | 12 | 17 | 2 |
| Raigge - - | 7 | 8 | 4 | 6 | — | 17 | 8 | 2 |
| Fitze - - | 8 | 6 | 9 | 8 | — | 9 | 18 | 16 |
| CLASS B. | | | | | | | | |
| Pratten - - | 1 | 2 | 11 | — | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| Grainger - - | 2 | 1 | 7 | — | 1 | 18 | 12 | 19 |
| Bedbrook - - | 3 | 6 | 14 | — | 3 | 6 | 10 | 13 |
| Littlejohns - | 4 | 7 | 17 | — | 5 | 15 | 7 | 4 |
| Canter - - | 5 | 3 | 13 | — | 6 | 14 | 19 | 14 |
| Warren - - | 6 | 5 | 11 | — | 4 | 10 | 16 | 5 |
| Spence - - | 7 | 4 | 10 | — | 8 | 11 | 13 | 11 |
| CLASS C. | | | | | | | | |
| White, Junior - | 1 | 5 | 15 | — | 7 | 12 | 1 | 18 |
| Turnbull - - | 2 | 4 | 20 | 12 | — | 16 | 9 | 7 |
| Vizetelly - - | 3 | 1 | 19 | 10 | — | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| Ewens - - | 4 | 3 | 18 | 11 | — | 10 | 14 | 11 |
| Margetson - | 5 | 2 | 16 | 9 | — | 20 | 20 | 5 |

Appendix C.

Schools of Art.

# APPENDIX C.

## Art Instruction.

### 1. Report of Official Inspector for Art on Schools of Art and Art Examinations.

The action of Schools of Art in London and the provinces is shown in the papers appended, which are arranged in the same order as in previous years.

1st. The report of the head master of the National Art Training School.

2nd. A list of those candidates who, at the examinations in February and July, obtained certificates of qualification as teachers of Art schools. The examination in July was confined to the first of the six groups of subjects in which certificates are granted Of these 10 were students in the training school and eight candidates who had been instructed in local schools of Art.

3rd. The report of Mr. Lane, A.E.R.A., on the etching class established in connexion with the Training School.

4th. Abstracts from returns made by the secretaries of schools of Art alphabetically arranged.

5th. A list of schools of Art, showing, with the population of each town, the numbers under instruction and the numbers of medals and medallions awarded to successful students.

In comparison with last year, a decrease of 5,000 is shown in the number under instruction; the diminution is wholly in the elementary schools for the poor, and is probably only apparent, since, under the minutes of 9th February and the 1st June 1865, the correspondence relating to the instruction in drawing in these schools is in future to be carried on directly with their managers, and not through the secretaries of local schools of Art as heretofore. The numbers instructed in schools of Art have not declined. The increase from 16,144 to 21,152 in the number of students successful in the examinations is due to the fact that in the transition from the former system to that now in force, under the minutes above referred to, many schools were twice examined in the 1st and 2nd grades during the year.

The difference between the numbers of medals and medallions is affected by this transition in the other direction, a double award having been reported last year.

6th. A list giving in detail the results of the examinations of 1st and 2nd grade in free-hand drawing, practical geometry, perspective, and model drawing. The increase in the number of exercises examined is due to the cause above mentioned.

7th. A table showing the number of persons receiving instruction in drawing through the agency of schools of Art during the past and previous years.

8th. A table of the amount of fees paid by schools and students in schools of Art.

9th. A return showing the grants made by this Department to schools of Art and managers of schools for the poor.

There is a large increase in these payments, due in part to sums paid on building grants and in part to the circumstances referred to in relation to table No. 5. The sums paid this year will therefore not be a good standard for comparison either with past or future years. The

increase of payments direct to managers of schools for the poor was expected as the result of the minutes in force last year. In future all the payments to schools of this class will be separated from those to schools of Art under the action of the minutes of 9th January and 1st June.

10th. The report of the examiners on the works sent to the National Competition is accompanied by a list of the students successful, a comparative table of the success of the schools in these competitions since 1857, and a table showing the distribution of the awards among the various stages of instruction.

11th. A list of the results of the examinations in drawing at training schools for teachers under the inspection of the Education Department.

12th. Building grants of the amounts noted in the table of grants to schools of Art have been paid to the school at Lincoln, an addition to a building, to Nottingham for a new building to be used entirely as a school of Art, and to Wolverton for a new building of which part is to be used as a school of Art. Plans of the Nottingham and Wolverton school are shown at pages 153–156.

(Signed) H. A. Bowler.

16th March 1866.

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## 2. Report of the Training School for 1865.



Art Training School,

Sir, January 1866.

In accordance with the arrangement made in last year, I have now the honour of reporting upon the National Art Training School, and those schools taught from it, for the year ending 31st July 1865; thus representing the work of the scholastic year, consisting of two sessions, commencing 1st October 1864, and ending 31st July 1865.

During this period there has been one examination for third grade certificates, thus making the *certificate* examination the same in arrangement as those for medals and the lower grades of instruction. 31 students in training and 8 national scholars were in receipt of allowances; 10 were appointed to schools, of whom 1 was a female; one is now employed in the museum for the reproduction of objects, and 1 was dismissed on account of unsatisfactory progress; 3 national scholars have obtained employment.

The average time in the training school of the students in receipt of allowances has been three years and nine months, showing a decrease of three months as compared with the preceding year.

Twelve certificates of the third or highest grade were taken by students of the training school at the examination.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st or Elementary - - | 7 |
| 2nd or Painting - - | 3 |
| 3rd or Figure - - | 2 |

Forty-nine students have attended the schools without payment of fees; of these 20 won the right by passing examinations or the obtainment of medals; 12 were sappers belonging to the detachment at the department, the remaining 17 being students previously in training (principally females), and persons employed by the department.

The number of students of all classes who paid fees in the half-year ending 28th February 1865, was 224 males and 212 females; total, 436.

Appendix C. Training School, South Kensington.

The amount of fees received, 950*l.* 5*s.*; of this sum 173*l.* 15*s.* was paid by "evening" students only; *498*l.* 10*s.* by "whole-day" students, who have a right to attend in the evening; and *278*l.* by "morning" or "afternoon" students. In the half-year ending 31st July 1865, 237 males and 228 females; total 465. The amount of fees, 1,057*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, 204*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* being received from "evening," *575*l.* 16*s.* by "whole-day," and *277*l.* 4*s.* by "morning" or "afternoon" students; making a total amount for the year of 2,007*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, being an increase over the fees of the preceding year of 183*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The whole number of students taught in the schools, including students in training, national scholars, free students, and those who paid fees, in the session ending 28th February 1865, was 503, of these 262 were males and 241 females. This number includes 65 artizans and 12 schoolmasters, mistresses, and pupil-teachers.

In the session ending 31st July 1865, the whole number of students taught was 533, of these 282 were males and 251 females; this number includes 60 artizans and 9 schoolmasters, mistresses, and pupil-teachers.

The number of *individual* students during the year has been 406 males and 337 females, being a total of 743 students, including 14 schoolmasters, mistresses, and pupil-teachers in the year.

The schools have been open 203 days during the year, and the attendance of every student has been recorded during 197 of these days. The smallest attendance has been 105, the largest 357; the total number 53,141, and the average daily attendance 270.

At the annual medal competition for 1864–65, 27 bronze medals and 10 honourable mentions were awarded to male students, and 34 bronze medals and 15 honourable mentions to female students.

In the national competition 5 national medallions and 3 honourable mentions were obtained by male students, and 5 national medallions and 4 honourable mentions by female students.

Gradually the district schools have been established on an independent foundation, although all, excepting St. Martin's, continue to receive assistance in teaching from the training school. Thus Lambeth, Spitalfields, Charterhouse, Westminster, and West London schools still furnish the opportunity of practice to students in training, and at the same time are assisted by their employment.

The district schools of St. George's-in-the-east, Rotherhithe, and Hampstead were, during the period of this report, taught directly from the training school. At the close of the last summer session the male classes at Hampstead were discontinued from the very small attendance of students. The female morning class, however, still continues to be fairly attended. The summary of the three schools, showing the number of students, the medals obtained, and amount of fees paid by them, is below:—

| | Students. | Bronze Medals. | National Medallions. | Fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ *s.* *d.* |
| St. George's - - - | 45 | 2 | 1 | 20 13 0 |
| Hampstead - - - | 63 | 3 | — | 50 12 0 |
| Rotherhithe - - - | 27 | — | — | 14 18 0 |

* Day classes.

In the second grade examination the students of the South Kensington schools obtained 38 certificate cards, 13 full certificates, and 33 awards.

The St. George's, Hampstead, and Rotherhithe district schools obtained 1 award each.

At the end of the last year arrangements were made by which the parochial schools hitherto taught from the training school were, with the exception of four, which were retained as practising schools, enabled to carry on the instruction without the employment of students in training. The number of children under instruction in these four schools is 553.

I have great pleasure in reporting the very satisfactory working of the system of national scholarships. During the period over which this report extends three national scholars have obtained employment of a very satisfactory character, which their education in the school has enabled them to undertake, and since that time one other has received an appointment as a designer and draughtsman in an iron-factory.

Besides those mentioned above, several other students have obtained employment in various branches of design and manufacture, and I believe that the school is steadily increasing in its direct action upon art-workmanship.

It is much to be regretted that so inadequate a response is made by students of the provincial schools to the advantages offered to them by the establishment of national scholarships; and I can hardly imagine that if these were explained to, or understood by, the students in the various local schools, so few would be found competent or desirous of taking advantage of them.

During the year an additional branch of study has been opened to students in training by the establishment of a class for instruction in etching, under the superintendence of R. J. Lane, Esq., A.E.R.A. Although the attendance at this class takes away from the time previously devoted to other art studies two days in each week, I believe the course of study to be so useful, both as a means of acquiring a knowledge of another art process, and also inducing a close study of the objects in the museum, and an intimate knowledge of the most beautiful of its contents, that I consider it a most valuable adjunct to the other studies of the training school. Mr. Lane will himself report upon his class, and I have great pleasure in referring to his report for particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Secretary, (Signed) R. BURCHETT.
Science and Art Department.

Appendix C.

List of Certificates.

3. Alphabetical List of Persons who obtained Art Certificates (3rd Grade) at the Examinations held at South Kensington in February and July 1865.

| Name. | Address. |
|---|---|
| Group I.—*Elementary Drawing and Colouring.* | |
| Bain, R. L. | Dundee. |
| Craister, Walter | York. |
| Eavestaff, Anna | Training Class. |
| Gibbons, Albert | Cirencester. |
| Harrison, J. C. | Leeds. |
| Keyworth, Annie R. | Reading. |
| Laing, Isabella | Training Class. |
| Manly, Alice | Bloomsbury. |
| Schutze, Elizabeth A. | Training Class. |
| Spragge, Catherine | Ditto. |
| Tucker, William | Taunton. |
| Walker, Susie | Training Class. |
| Webb, Ellen A. | Bloomsbury. |
| Group II.—*Painting.* | |
| Horncastle, Jane | Training Class. |
| Menzies, John | Ditto. |
| Sawkins, Isabella | Ditto. |
| Group III.—*The Figure Drawn and Painted.* | |
| Pilsbury, Wilmot | Training Class. |
| Randall, John | Ditto. |

## 4. Report on the Establishment of an Etching Class, by Mr. Lane, A.E.R.A.

Appendix C.

Establishment of Etching Class.

Sir, 20th January 1866.

I have the honour to report that, my Lords having, by Minute of the Board, dated 21st June 1864, sanctioned the purchase of materials for the use of a class for etching objects in the Museum, and, by minute dated 29th October 1864, sanctioned my engagement to conduct a class formed from the national scholars and the students in training, I attended at the museum during the month of November, preliminary to the commencement of my *regular* attendance on two days in each week (dating from 13th December 1864) to discuss the fittings of the printing room which had been furnished in connexion with the etching room, and to assist at a demonstration to the students of all the processes of press work.

On 14th November a selection of 12 art students was made by the Head-master and the Inspector General for art, and introduced to me.

By the selection, for etching, of such objects in the Art collections of the Museum as were deemed acceptable to the Department if satisfactorily represented, a spirit of emulation has been excited and a steady progress has been made; and of 59 etchings 41 have been deemed deserving a premium of from 1*l.* to 3*l.* to the respective students.

Two of the more advanced of the members of this class have been, at the close of the term in July last, promoted to the superintendence of country schools of art in connexion with the Department; and qualified to combine with their other duties the direction of students in etching.

In addition to the gratuitous use of all materials and the supply of the choicest examples for study, and the encouragement offered to the students by a premium on successful works, a further impulse has been given by the resolution that the etchings which have been passed by the Board will be printed in a collected form, to be distributed as prizes, and eventually published through the usual trade channels.

I have to add that some of the students under my direction have formed a private club, and received from the Department a mark of consideration that has given to them much gratification; and that the condition which is appended to the minute which I copy is received as a graceful addition to the favour that was readily granted.

Copy of minute passed at South Kensington 14th December 1865.

"Mr. Lane reports that the students from the training class who are at work under his superintendance, etching objects in the Museum, have in their spare time formed a Club for miscellaneous etching; and they request (under proper restrictions) to have permission to *prove* their plates at the Department press.

"My Lords are desirous of encouraging such efforts for self improvement. They direct that Mr. Lane should arrange a suitable day and time when the students can prove such plates; and that they be allowed to have six impressions from each; provided that two others are taken from the completed plates, and deposited in the library of the Department."

I remain, &c.

Richard J. Lane

The Secretary, Science and Art Department.

Appendix C.
SCHOOLS OF ART.

## 5. ABSTRACT of RETURNS from SCHOOLS OF ART for the Year 1865.

ABERDEEN.—(Population in 1861—73,794.)

Established in 1853. Situate at the Mechanics' Institution, Market Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
James Matthews, Chairman.
James Sinclair, Secretary.
Peter Cleland, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Henry Peterkin, local scholar; afterwards appointed with Samuel Pope, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,074, showing a decrease of 37 since last year. This total includes 623 children of public schools, who paid 35*l.* 10*s*; 200 students of private schools, who paid 150*l.*; 19 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 5*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; and 232 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 65*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 256*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, showing a decrease of 21*l.* 9*s.* 0½*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—5 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 4*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—246 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 71*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 10 medals, 5 second grade prizes, and 47 first grade prizes, were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 92*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 8*l.* 13*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

ANDOVER.—(Population in 1861—5,221.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Bridge Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, Chairman.
Henry Thompson, Secretary.
J. Thurlow Short, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Sarah Bignell and Martha Poore, Art pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 394, showing an increase of 81 since last year. This total includes 320 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 5*l.* 10*s.*; and 62 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 38*l.* 4*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 53*l.* 14*s.*, showing an increase of 11*l.* 13*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—21 students, who have paid 12*s.* 6*d.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 17*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—53 students, who have paid 2*s.* or 1*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 26*l.* 4*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 8 medals, 2 second grade prizes, and 23 first grade prizes, were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March and was attended by 750 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 64*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 2*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BATH.—(Population in 1861—52,528.)

Established in 1854. Situate at 33, The Paragon.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Rev. Prebendary Rhodes, Chairman.
Charles E. Davis, Secretary.
R. Campbell Puckett, Head-Master; 6 certificates.
William Tovey, local-scholar; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 2,340, showing an increase of 142 since last year. This total includes 2,152 children of public schools; 25 students of private schools, who paid 10*l.*; and 163 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 124*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 134*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 29*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—71 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 92*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—92 students who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total 32*l.*

Two medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 71 first grade prizes, were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 126*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 9*l.* 6*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BIRKENHEAD.—(Population in 1861—52,587.)

Established in 1861. Situate at Birkenhead.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

John Laird, M.P., or Halsall Segar, Chairman.
James Alross, Secretary.
John Bentley, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Robert Dobson and Albert Bentley, local scholars; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teachers.

Appendix C. Schools of Art.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,464, showing an increase of 188 since last year. This total includes 1,320 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; and 144 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 204*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 214*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.*, showing an increase of 29*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—26 students, who have paid 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, 2*l.* 2*s.*, and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 118*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—118 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 85*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.*

Nineteen medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 30 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 143*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 7*l.* 3*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Birmingham.—(Population in 1861—295,955.)
### With branch at Spon Lane.

Established in 1842. Situate in Paradise Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Charles Rogers Cope, Chairman.
Edwin Laundy, Secretary.
David Wilkie Raimbach, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
W. Wallis, E. Blizard (3 certificates), C. H. Whitaker (3 certificates), Assistant-Masters.
H. Marle, Mary Preston, and W. H. Trickett, local scholars; and afterwards appointed with Thomas Harrison and Clement Hemming, Art pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,764, showing an increase of 36 since last year. This total includes 755 children of public schools, who paid 6*0l.*; 25 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and 984 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 739*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 814*l.* 19*s.*, showing an increase of 64*l.* 4*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—398 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 253*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—611 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 501*l.* 4*s.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 31 medals, 66 second grade prizes, and 390 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in July, and was attended by 453 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 52*7l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examinations,

the payments on account of local scholars, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 74*l.* 13*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BOLTON.—(Population in 1861—70,396.)

Established in 1857. Situate at the Church Institution, Silverwell Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. H. Powell, Chairman.
Rev. J. Lowe, Secretary.
James W. Walker, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 658, showing a decrease of 80 since last year. This total includes 600 children of public schools, who paid 2*l.* 10*s.*; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 14*s.*; and 51 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 44*l.* 12*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 49*l.* 16*s.*, showing a decrease of 57*l.* 12*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—27 students, who have paid 21*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 33*l.* 12*s.* Evening classes—31 students, who have paid 5*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 13*l.* 14*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*) with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 7 medals, 10 second grade prizes, and 66 first grade prizes, were awarded at the examinations.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 75*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 13*l.* 14*s.* on the results of the examinations of the children.

BOSTON.—(Population in 1861—15,038.)

Established in 1860. Situate at Market Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. G. B. Blenkin, M.A., Chairman.
William Gane, Secretary.
Vernon Howard, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
William Catley, local scholar, afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 630, showing a decrease of 102 since last year. This total includes 512 children of public schools, who paid 20*l.*; 7 students of private schools, who paid 5*l.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 16*s.*; and 99 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 104*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 133*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, showing a decrease of 52*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—60 students, who have paid 8*s.*, and 5*s.* per month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per session, also entrance fees of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 75*l.* 19*s.* Evening classes—

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62 students, who have paid 4*s.* and 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 32*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Eleven medals, 2 second grade prizes, and 40 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place on 28th February and 1st March, and was attended by 999 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 64*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 5*l.* 6*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Bridgewater.—(Population in 1861—13,000.)

Established in 1860. Situate in George Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
S. A. Bailey and John Gale, Secretaries.
James A. Davis, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 46, showing a decrease of 2 since last year. This total includes 15 students of private schools who paid 12*l.*; and 31 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 52*l.* 13*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 64*l.* 13*s.*, showing a decrease of 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—26 students, who have paid from 5*s.* to 21*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.*; total, 46*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—20 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 18*l.*

Six medals and 4 second grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 28*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment, on the results of the examination of the children, to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood in which drawing is taught.

Brighton.—(Population in 1861—77,693.)

Established in 1859. Situate at the Royal Pavilion.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. John Griffith, M.A., Chairman.
F. Merrifield, and H. N. Goulty, Secretaries.
John White, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Henry S. Farncombe, local scholar, afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,814, showing a decrease of 17 since last year. This total includes 1,000 children of public schools, who paid 20*l.*; about 700 students of private schools, who paid about

230*l.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 10*s.*; and 102 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 84*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 338*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 24*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—28 students, who have paid 3*l.* 3*s.* and 2*l.* 2*s.* per session, and entrance fees of 15*s.* and 10*s.*; total, 56*l.* 14*s.* Evening classes—96 students, who have paid 28*s.*, 8*s.* 6*d.*, and 6*s.* per session, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 88*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

One medal was awarded to the work sent to South Kensington, but no local examination was held during the year. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in the school every Saturday during the sessions, and was attended by some 100 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 81*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master, the payments on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of the medal, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 10*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

BRISTOL.—(Population in 1861—154,093.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Queen's Road, Clifton.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Phillip W. S. Miles, Chairman.
Rev. James Heyworth, Secretary.
John N. Smith, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Alfred Nichols, Assistant-Master; 5 certificates.
F. T. Read, local scholar, afterwards appointed with W. H. Cowlin, Art pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 2,666, showing a decrease of 332 since last year. This total includes 2,250 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 120 students of private schools, who paid 86*l.* 6*s.*; 22 school teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 3*l.* 2*s.*; and 274 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 278*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 373*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—128 students, who have paid 6*s.*, 9*s.*, 12*s.*, and 18*s.*, per month, and 5*s.* entrance fee; total, 214*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—168 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 4*s.*, per month, and 1*s.*, and 2*s.* entrance fees; total, 64*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

Fifteen medals, 39 second grade prizes, and 139 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 10*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 171*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 15*l.* 16*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

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Schools of Art.

Bromsgrove.—(Population in 1861—10,822.)

Established in 1860. Situate at High Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
The Rev. J. D. Collis, D.D., Chairman.
G. W. Gibson, Secretary.
William P. Bowen, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 262, showing an increase of 11 since last year. This total includes 176 children of public schools, who paid 2*l.* 10*s.*; 2 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*s.* 6*d.*; and 84 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 54*l.* 5*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 56*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 6*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—35 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 41*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—51 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 12*l.* 10*s.*

Seven medals, 4 second grade prizes, and 10 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by 627 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 22*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Burnley.—(Population in 1861—37,975.)

Established in 1858. Situate at Market Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Sir James K. Shuttleworth, Bart., Chairman.
John Sutherland, Secretary.
Robert Hale, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 424, showing a decrease of 17 since last year. This total includes 320 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 19 students of private schools, who paid 15*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; 5 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 10*s.*; and 80 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 56*l.* 5*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 84*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 13*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—37 students, who have paid 10*s.*, 20*s.*, and 30*s.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 40*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—43 students, who have paid 3*s.* and 5*s.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Three medals, 16 second grade prizes, and 86 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 41*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the

medals awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 2*l.* 14*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CAMBRIDGE, with Branches at ELY, HUNTINGDON, and ROYSTON.—(Population in 1861—26,361.)

Established in 1858. Situate at the Town Hall.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Ven. Archdeacon Emery, B.D., Chairman.
Rev. W. J. Beamont, M.A., Secretary.
W. M. Fawcett, Esq, M.A., Assistant Secretary.
Daniel Wood, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
William Henry Genn, local scholar, afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 781, showing a decrease of 287 since last year. This total includes 530 children of public schools, who paid 59*l.*; 53 students of Ely, Huntingdon and Royston schools, who paid 7*l.* 7*s.*; and 198 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 226*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 356*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 23*l.* 6*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—129 students, who have paid 21*s.*, 12*s.*, and 9*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 183*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—69 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 12*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fees; total, 42*l.* 13*s.*

Twenty-one medals, 29 second grade prizes, and 106 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations. The school has expended from its own funds 28*l.* 7*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

Public examinations of the school took place in March and May.

Exhibition of the students' works took place on February 28th and March 1st, also with other works from November 7th till November 18th, and was attended by 1st, 670; 2nd, 562. Total, 1232 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 13l. 15*s.* 8*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded and on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood the sum of 18*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CARLISLE.—(Population in 1861—29,436.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Finkle Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
John Huthart, Mayor, Chairman.
Thomas Hannah, B.A., Secretary.
Herbert Lees, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Edward Parker, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 362, showing a decrease of 18 since last year. This total includes 100 children of public

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schools, who paid 5*l.*; 150 students of private schools, who paid 80*l.*; 4 school-teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 14*s.*; and 108 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 43*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 129*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 2*l.* 18*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—10 students, who have paid 6*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 7*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—102 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 36*l.* 12*s.*

Twelve medals, 3 second grade prizes, and 1 first grade prize were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 1*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and was attended by 600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 54*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded and on the results of the examination, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 1*l.* 3*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CARMARTHEN.—(Population in 1861—9,702.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Parade Road.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

William Morris, M.P., Chairman.
Wearn Rickard, Secretary.
F. F. Hosford, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
William Jones, local scholar, afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,284, showing a decrease of 45 since last year. This total includes 1,180 children of public schools, who paid Government grant; 45 students of private schools, who paid 50*l.*; 4 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 6*s.* 3*d.*; and 55 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 39*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 89*l.* 17*s.*, showing a decrease of 4*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—25 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 12*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 29*l.* 6*s.* Evening classes—34 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 6*s.*, and 9*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 10*l.* 11*s.*

The school received one Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 8 medals, 35 second grade prizes, and 65 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 152*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 28*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CARNARVON.—(Population in 1861—8,530.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Llanberis Road.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Rev. J. C. Vincent, Chairman.
H. P. Manley, Secretary.
J. C. Rowland, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Richard D. Thomas, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,226, showing an increase of 8 since last year. This total includes 939 children of public schools, who paid 40*l.*; 142 students of private schools, who paid 86*l.* 10*s.*; 46 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 22*l.*; and 101 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 39*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 188*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, showing an increaseof 3*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been: Evening classes—101 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 6*s.*, and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 39*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 4 medals, 48 second grade prizes, and 86 first grade prizes, were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 131*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 20*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CHELTENHAM.—(Population in 1861—39,590.)

Established in 1853. Situate at No. 45, Winchcomb Street, Cheltenham.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. A. Barry, D.D., Chairman.
John Middleton, Secretary.
James P. Knight, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Edwin Winters and Percival R. Lyford, local scholars; the former afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 2,495, showing a decrease of 250 since last year. This total includes 2,085 children of public schools; 284 students of the training school and proprietary school who paid 110*l.*; 11 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 115 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 123*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 234*l.* 4*s.*, showing an increase of 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—50 students, who have paid 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 92*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—65 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 30*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

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The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 2 medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 95 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 115*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 14*l.* 16*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Chester, with Branches at Crewe and Wrexham.—(Population in 1861—31,101.)

Established in Chester, 1853, Wrexham, 1855, Crewe, 1858.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

(Vacant), Chairman.
Rev. A. Rigg, Hon. Secretary.
Ellis A. Davidson, Head-Master; 3 Art certificates; 5 Science certificates.
Thomas Griffith and William Smith, local scholars; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 2,463, showing a decrease of 104 since last year. This total includes 2,291 children of public schools, who paid 105*l.*; 21 students of private schools, who paid 77*l.* 10*s.*; and 151 students who have attended the Central School and branches, from whom 59*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 242*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 40*l.* 9*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—14 students, who have paid 30*s.*, 15*s.* and 9*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 19*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—103 (and 34 free) students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 40*l.* 5*s.*

Nine medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 205 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 149*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 25*l.* 7*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Cirencester.—(Population in 1861—6,334.)

Established in 1860. Situate at Corn Hall Buildings, Dyer Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. Canon Powell, Chairman.
Henry Zachary, Secretary.
James Miller, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Albert Gibbons, in the former part of the year, local scholar.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,115, showing a decrease

of 84 since last year. This total includes 935 children of public schools, who paid 25*l.*; 60 students of private schools, who paid 60*l.*; 9 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 111 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 81*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 167*l.* 18*s.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—51 students, who have paid 20*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 53*l.* 18*s.* Evening classes—69 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee: total, 29*l.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions (3 awards) at the national competition; in addition to which 17 medals, 14 second grade prizes, and 81 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 9*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by about 650 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 141*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 7*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Clonmel.—(Population in 1861—11,190.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Mechanics' Institute, Anglesea Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Alderman Hackett, J.P., Chairman.
P. J. Purcell, Secretary.
Edward A. Fraser, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 281, showing an increase of 145 since last year. This total includes 238 children of public schools, who paid 50*l.*; 19 school teachers and pupil-teachers; and 24 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 66*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 3*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—5 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 7*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—19 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 8*l.* 19*s.*

Four second grade prizes and 16 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 19*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the cost of prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 1*l.* 10*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

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COALBROOKDALE and WENLOCK.—(Population in 1861—15,662.)

Established in 1856.

Situate at Coalbrookdale, with branches at Wenlock, Dawley, and Broseley.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Henry Dickinson, Chairman.
William Gregory Norris, Secretary.
Henry Woolner, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Arthur Bowdler, local scholar, afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,094, showing a decrease of 57 since last year. This total includes 1,040 children of public schools, who paid 35*l.*; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 10*s.*; and 47 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 29*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 66*l.* 12*s.*, 2*d.* showing a decrease of 19*l.* 17*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—17 students, who have paid 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 17*l.* 19*s.*2*d.* Evening classes—37 students, who have paid 3*s.* to 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 13*l.* 13*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 7 medals, 3 second grade prizes, and 43 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 69*l.* 10*s.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 10*l.* 7*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

CORK.—(Population in 1861—101,434.)

Established in 1850. Situate at Nelson Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
Thos. S. Dunscombe, Secretary.
James Brenan, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
William W. M'Carthy, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 349, showing a decrease of 5 since last year. This total includes 172 children of public schools, who paid 34*l.*; and 177 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 156*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 190*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—91 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 15*s.* per term, and no entrance fee; total, 113*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—86 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 43*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 16 medals, 6

second grade prizes, and 17 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October and was attended by 1,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 100*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 1*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Coventry.—(Population in 1861—41,647.)

Established in 1844. Situate at Ford Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Chairman.
John Gulson, Secretary.
John Anderson, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
James B. Frost, local scholar, and Edwin Brown, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 838, showing an increase of 40 since last year. This total includes 647 children of public schools, who paid 65*l.*; 14 school teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 5*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; and 177 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 95*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 165*l.* 3*s.*, showing an increase of 12*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—74 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 51*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—117 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 48*l.* 10*s.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 24 medals, 15 second grade prizes, and 82 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by about 2,500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 203*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 18*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Darlington.—(Population in 1861—26,109.)

Established in 1857. Situate at Mechanics' Institute, Skinnergate.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Henry Pease, Chairman.
J. C. I'Anson, Secretary.
Saml. Elton, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
George Newcomb and Graham Ferry, Art pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the

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agency of the school during 1865 has been 540, showing a decrease of 215 since last year. This total includes 345 children of public schools; 55 students of private schools, who paid 80*l.*; 8 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.*; and 132 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 96*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 179*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 19*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—23 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 26*l.* 14*s.* Evening classes—117 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 3*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 72*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Nine medals, 22 second grade prizes, and 44 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October and was attended by about 482 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 65*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 5*l.* 12*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Devizes.—(Population in 1861—6,638.)

Established in 1864. Situate at the Council House (Assize Courts).

The officers of the committee of management are:—

George Waylen (Mayor), Chairman.
Samuel Wittey, Secretary.
George Ryles, Head-Master, 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 66, showing an increase of 5 since last year. This total includes 30 students of private schools who paid 52*l.* 17*s.*; 1 school-teacher who paid 3*s.*; and 35 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 31*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 84*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 20*l.* 14*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—12 students, who have paid 31*s.* 6*d.* per session, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—23 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 7*l.* 18*s.*

One medal, and 9 second grade prizes were awarded at the examinations.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and was attended by 600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 8*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medal awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medal, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment, on the results of the examination of the children, to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood in which drawing is taught.

Devonport and Plymouth.—(Population in 1861—50,504.)

Established in 1859. Situate at Mechanics' Institute, Duke Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
A member of the Local Committee, Chairman.
U. H. King and I. C. Radford, Secretaries.
Thomas Holmes, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Theophilus Creber, Henry Babb, and George Rickard, local scholars; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the schools during 1865 has been 3,604, showing an increase of 2,906 since last year. This total includes 3,390 children of public schools, who paid 27*l.*; 20 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 1*s.*; and 194 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 126*l.* 9*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 156*l.* 10*s.*, showing an increase of 36*l.* 6*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—31 students, who have paid 22*s.* 6*d.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 3*s.*; total, 57*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—163 students, who have paid 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 66*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition, in addition to which 13 medals, 26 second grade prizes, and 187 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the schools took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the schools by the Department has been 246*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 20*l.* 11*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Dublin.—(Population in 1861—254,808.)

Established in 1849. Situate at Kildare Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Lieut.-Colonel Adamson, Chairman.
William Edw. Steele, M.D., Secretary.
Edwin Lyne, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
James Healy (1 certificate), and Mary Julyan (3 certificates), Assistant-Master and Mistress.
William H. Murray, Francis Walker, Edmond C. R. Byrne, and Robert Walsh, local scholars; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 2,969, showing an increase of 685 since last year. This total includes 2,485 children of public schools, who paid 114*l.*; and 484 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 416*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 530*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 41*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* over the sum received last year.

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The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—302 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 7*s.*, and 15*s.*, per month, or 12*s.*, 1*l.* 10*s.*, and 3*l.* per session, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; and 1*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* per month, or 7*s.* and 1*l.* 15*s.* per session, without an entrance fee; total, 351*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—182 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 3*s.* per month, or 9*s.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* per session, and no entrance fee; total, 64*l.* 17*s.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 31 medals, 74 second grade prizes, and 112 first grade prizes, were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' work took place in October, and was attended by 1,333 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 385*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 33*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Dudley.—(Population in 1861—44,975.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Upper King Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. J. C. Browne, D.C.L., Chairman.
Chas. H. Westley, Secretary.
Archibald Gunn, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Thomas Parkin, local scholar, and W. Stacey, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 330, showing a decrease of 991 since last year. This total includes 283 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; and 47 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 37*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 47*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 20*l.* 5*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—12 students, who have paid 21*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 19*l.* 16*s.* Evening classes—35 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 17*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 1 medal, 3 second grade prizes, and 74 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 107*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medal and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medal, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 27*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

DUNDEE.—(Population in 1861—90,425.)

Established in 1856. Situate at the High School, Euclid Crescent.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

John Sturrock, Chairman.
Andw. W. Cumming, Secretary.
John Kennedy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
William Sang, local scholar, afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher with William Grubb.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,922, showing a decrease of 393 since last year. This total includes 1,477 children of public schools, who paid 27*l.* 5*s.*; 6 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 7*s.*; and 439 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 465*l.* 3*s.*, has been received. The total amount of fees has been 493*l.* 15*s.*, showing an increase of 30*l.* 6*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—279 students, who have paid 11*s.* or 13*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 397*l.* 9*s.* Evening classes—160 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 67*l.* 14*s.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 14 medals, 14 second grade prizes, and 206 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in July, and was attended by 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 203*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 16*l.* 14*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

DURHAM.—(Population in 1861—13,743.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Saddler Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

J. Bramwell, Chairman.
Rev. W. Greenwell, Secretary.
George H. Newton, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 171, showing a decrease of 345 since last year. This total includes 44 students of private schools, who paid 40*l.*; and 127 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 133*l.* 6*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 173*l.* 6*s.*, showing an increase of 15*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—44 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 88*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—83 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, 2*s.* per month, 6*d.* per week, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 45*l.* 1*s.*

Six second grade prizes, and 36 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination.

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A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 27*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, the cost of prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 7*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Edinburgh, Male.—(Population in 1861—170,444.)

Established in 1760. Affiliated with the Science and Art Department in 1858. Situate at the Royal Institution, Princes Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Board of Manufactures, any Member of, Chairman.
The Hon. B. F. Primrose, Secretary.
Charles D. Hodder, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
William A. Morley, Assistant Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 895, showing an increase of 6 since last year. This total includes 512 children of public schools, who paid 84*l.*; 34 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 349 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 265*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 356*l.* 5*s.*, showing an increase of 24*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes 47 students, who have paid 1*l.* 10*s.* and 1*l.* per session, and 5*s.* per month; total 75*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—302 students, who have paid 10*s.* per session and 2*s.* 6*d.* per month; total 190*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 9 medallions at the national competition, in addition to which 29 medals, 27 second grade prizes, and 109 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in the National Gallery, and was attended by 318 visitors during the only day they were shown.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 23*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. The Department has made no payment, on the results of the examination of the children, to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood in which drawing is taught.

### Edinburgh, Female.—(Population in 1861—170,444.)

Established in 1760. Affiliated with the Science and Art Department in 1858. Situate at the Royal Institution, Princes Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Board of Manufactures, any Member of, Chairman.
The Hon. B. F. Primrose, Secretary.
Susan A. Ashworth, Mistress; 2 certificates.
Isabella Byles, Assistant Mistress.
Margaret Taylor, local scholar, afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,148, showing a decrease of 20 since last year. This total includes 950 children of public schools, who paid 69*l.*; 42 school-teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 156 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 247*l.* 10*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 325*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 30*l.* 15*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—88 students, who have paid 30*s.* and 20*s.* per session, and 5*s.* per month; total, 203*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—68 students, who have paid 10*s.* per session, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per month; total, 43*l.* 15*s.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 19 medals, 26 second grade prizes, and 83 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January, and was attended by 318 visitors during the only day they were shown.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 202*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 9*l.* 11*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

EXETER.—(Population in 1861—40,000.)

Established in 1853. Situate in Fore Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P., Chairman.
W. Miles and C. Wescomb, Secretaries.
James B. Birkmyer, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
John C. Nevett, local scholar, afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,201, showing a decrease of 47 since last year. This total includes 952 children of public schools, who paid 75*l.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and 237 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 348*l.* 1*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 425*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 119*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—84 students, who have paid 21*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 222*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—165 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, 4*s.* and 2*s.* per month, and 4*s.* and 2*s.* entrance fees; total, 128*l.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 9 medals, 27 second grade prizes, and 162 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 6*l.* 6*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

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An exhibition of the students' works took place in January, and was attended by 1,500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 169*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 13*l.* 1*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

GLASGOW.—(Population in 1861—395,503.)

Established in 1845. Situate at 16, Ingram Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

James Hannan, Chairman.
James Alex. Campbell, Secretary.
(Vacant), Head-Master.
Robert Greenlees, Alex. Banner (3 certificates), Assistant-Masters.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 2,036, showing a decrease of 138 since last year. This total includes 1,040 children of public schools, who paid 41*l.* 10*s.*; 225 students of private schools, who paid 100*l.*; 30 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 8*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and 741 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 511*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 661*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 43*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—262 students, who have paid 15*s.*, 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.*, 5*s.*, 4*s.*, and 2*s.* per month, and entrance fees of 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, and 1*s.*; total, 294*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes —509 students, who have paid 7*s.*, 5*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*, and 2*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* entrance fees; total, 225*l.* 5*s.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 20 medals, 23 second grade prizes, and 166 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 8*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works open till the end of January, 1866. The average daily number of visitors is 1,000.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 175*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 22*l.* 16*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

GLOUCESTER.—(Population in 1861—16,320.)

Established in 1859. Situate in Longsmith Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

T. Gambier Parry, Chairman.
J. D. T. Niblett, Secretary.
John Kemp, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Thomas Charles Simmonds, local scholar, and James Clarke, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 454, showing a decrease of 3 since last year. This total includes 300 children of public schools; 20 students of private schools, who paid 30*l.*; 1 pupil-teacher, who paid 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 133 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 135*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 166*l.* 1*s.*, showing an increase of 20*l.* 17*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—47 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 86*l.* 17*s.* Evening classes—87 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 49*l.* 4*s.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 14 medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 13 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 800 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 104*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, also the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 1*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Greenock.—(Population in 1861—42,098.)

Established in 1857. Situate at Old Town Hall, Hamilton Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

T. O. Hunter, Chairman.
A. Mackenzie, Secretary.
(Vacant), Head-Master.
Walter Yuill, Assistant-Master.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 682, showing an increase of 20 since last year. This total includes 290 children of public schools, who paid 9*l.*; 270 students of private schools who paid 42*l.* 10*s.*; 6 school-teachers and pupil-teachers; and 116 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 34*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 85*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 9*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—122 students, who have paid 4*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 34*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Five medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 85 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 11*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment, on the results of the examination of the children, to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood in which drawing is taught.

Appendix C.

Schools of Art.

HALIFAX.—(Population in 1861—37,015.)

Established in 1859. Situate at the Mechanics' Institution, Crossley Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

James Dennison, Chairman.
Charles J. Fox, Secretary.
Charles Ryan, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Herbert W. Cockroft, local scholar, and George N. Rushworth, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,162, showing an increase of 57 since last year. This total includes 726 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 291 students of private schools, who paid 115*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; 28 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 9*l.* 5*s.*; and 117 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 105*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 235*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, showing an increase of 73*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—40 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 66*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—77 students, who have paid 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 38*l.* 9*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 22 medals, 22 second grade prizes, and 34 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 125*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 5*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

HANLEY.—(Population in 1861—25,369.)

Established in 1847. Situate in Pall Mall.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Francis Wedgwood, Chairman.
Edwin Powell, Secretary.
James Carter, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Reuben Lees, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 509, showing a decrease of 88 since last year. This total includes 340 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 1 pupil-teacher who paid 3*s.*; and 168 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 98*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 108*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—4 students, who have paid 6*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 9*l.* Evening classes—165 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 89*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 23 medals, 17 second grade prizes, and 50 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in February, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 138*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the payments on account of local scholars, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 9*l.* 9*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Henley-on-Thames.—(Population in 1861, including Greys—5,437.)

Established in 1864. Situate at Water Side.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Charles Lane, Chairman.
John Cooper, Secretary.
Charles Richard Havell, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Isaac Berry Basten, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 177, showing an increase of 8 since last year. This total includes 124 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 12 students of private schools, who paid 24*l.*; 6 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 10*s.* and 35 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 57*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 87*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 24*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—21 students, who have paid 21*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total 52*l.* 2*s.* Evening classes—20 students who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Three medals, 3 second grade prizes, and 20 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by numerous visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 28*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 3*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Hull.—(Population in 1861—98,994.)

Established in 1861. Situate at Kingston Square.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Bethel Jacobs, Chairman.
G. H. Lovell, Secretary.
Edwin Chandler, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
John R. Davies, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 719, showing an in-

Appendix C. — Schools of Art.

crease of 62 since last year. This total includes 465 children of public schools, who paid 15*l.*; 50 students of private schools, who paid 27*l.* 10*s.*; 2 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 15*s.*; and 202 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 112*l.* 13*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 155*l.* 18*s.*, showing an increase of 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—30 students, who have paid 31*s.* 6*d.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 10*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*; total, 56*l.* 12*s.* Evening classes:—174 students, who have paid 12*s.* and 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* entrance fees; total 56*l.* 16*s.*

Seven medals, 19 second grade prizes, and 80 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 69*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 14*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Ipswich.—(Population in 1861—37,949.)

Established in 1858. Situate at Northgate Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. C. H. Gaye, M.A., Chairman.
G. C. E. Bacon, Secretary.
W. T. Griffiths, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 867, showing a decrease of 49 since last year. This total includes 667 children of public schools, who paid 23*l.* 19*s.*; 10 students of private schools, who paid 30*l.*; 16 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 16*s.* 1*d.*; and 174 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 141*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 196*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, showing a decrease of 40*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* from the sum received last year

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—55 students, who have paid 2*l.* 2*s.* and 1*l.* 5*s.* per session, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 3*s.*; total, 70*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—135 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* per session, and 2*s.* entrance fee, total 72*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 11 medals, 22 second grade prizes, and 128 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 15*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in March.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, but no account was kept of the number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 111*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also

paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 18*l.* 17*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

KIDDERMINSTER.—(Population in 1861—15,398.)

Established in 1862. Situate at the Public Rooms, Vicar Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

John Brinton, Chairman.
J. K. Harvey, Secretary.
Joseph Kennedy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Benjamin Perks, local scholar; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,166, showing an increase of 14 since last year. This total includes 1,068 children of public schools, who paid 45*l.*; 14 students of private schools, who paid 24*l.*; 8 school-teachers and pupil-teachers; and 76 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 48*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 117*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 11*l.* 18*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes, 16 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 14*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—68 students, who have paid 5*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee, total 33*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 9 medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 39 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January, and was attended by about 3,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 122*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 7*l.* 11*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

LANCASTER.—(Population in 1861—14,487.)

Established in 1856. Situate at Castle Hill.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor, R. Fawcett, Chairman.
Wm. Storey, Secretary.
Herbert Gilbert, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Thomas Shaw, local scholar; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,007, showing a decrease of 168 since last year. This total includes 820 children of public schools, who paid 13*l.*; 15 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 15*s.*; and 172 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 189*l.* 7*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 206*l.* 2*s.*, showing an increase of 22*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

Appendix C. Schools of Art.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—102 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 153*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—85 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*, and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 36*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Three medals, 7 second grade prizes, and 110 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 83*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 15*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

LEEDS.—(Population in 1861—207,153.)

Established in 1847. Situate at East Parade.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Thos Dawson, Chairman.
Henry Wardman, Secretary.
Walter Smith, Head-Master, 4 certificates.
Andrew Stevenson, Assistant Master, 2 certificates.
D. Smith, T. W. H. Robinson, H. Rawson, and C. C. Hall, local scholars; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 7,299, showing a decrease of 131 since last year. This total includes 6,165 children of public schools, who paid 40*l.*; 544 students of private schools, who paid 384*l.*; 91 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 29*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; and 499 students who have attended the Central and Branch schools, from whom 278*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 731*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 14*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—82 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 122*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—508 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, 6*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 184*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 5 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 30 medals, 107 second grade prizes, and 841 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 10*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 684*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 77*l.* 17*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

LIMERICK.—(Population in 1861—46,320.)

Established in 1852. Situate at the Athenæum, Upper Cecil Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., Chairman.
Jeremiah Connihan, Secretary.
N. A. Brophy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 268, showing a decrease of 64 since last year. This total includes 125 children of public schools, who paid 20*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; 30 students of private schools, who paid 28*l.*; and 113 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 125*l.* 12*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 174*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, showing a decrease of 14*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—42 students, who have paid 1*l.* 5*s.* and 1*l.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 79*l.* 3*s.* Evening classes—71 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* entrance fees; total, 48*l.* 9*s.*

Three medals, 4 second grade prizes, and 13 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 9*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 30*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment, on the results of the examination of the children, to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood in which drawing is taught.

LINCOLN.—(Population in 1861—20,995.)

Established in 1863. Situate at Silver Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Charles Doughty, Chairman.
Rev. J. Somerville Gibney, Secretary.
Edward R. Taylor, Head-Master, 4 certificates.
James Grason, local scholar; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 943, showing an increase of 241 since last year. This total includes 693 children of public schools, who paid 20*l.*; 40 students of the Training school, who paid 20*l.*; 34 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 6*l.* 5*s.*; and 176 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 180*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 226*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, showing an increase of 42*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—72 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* and 21*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 4*s.* and 6*s.*; total, 104*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Evening classes—104 students, who have paid 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fees; total, 75*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Twenty-six medals, 43 second grade prizes, and 35 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

Appendix C. Schools of Art.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and was attended by 800 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the School by the Department has been 402*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 6*l.* 12*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

LIVERPOOL (North District).—(Population in 1861—443,874.)

Established in 1855. Situate in Shaw Street, Everton.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. Dr. Howson, Chairman.
J. Gregory Jones, Secretary.
W. J. Bishop, Head-Master.
S. Burkinshaw, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.
Mary Josephine Relph, local scholar until May.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 2,404, showing a decrease of 29 since last year. This total includes 1,620 children of public schools, who paid 40*l.*; 165 students of private schools who paid 143*l.* 10*s.*; 72 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 15*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; and 547 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 302*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 501*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, showing an increase of 38*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—618 students, who have paid from 7*s.* to 12*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 340*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—166 students who have paid from 2*s.* 2*d.* to 7*d.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 50*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

Six medals, 38 second grade prizes, and 128 first grade prizes, were awarded at the local examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 1,124 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 113*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 11*l.* 1*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

LIVERPOOL (South District).—(Population in 1861—443,874.)

Established in 1855. Situate at the Liverpool Institute, Mount Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Henry A. Bright, Chairman.
Astrup Cariss, Secretary.
John Finnie, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Emma Gammage, local scholar, and William Jolley, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the

agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,481, showing an increase of 19 since last year. This total includes 1,184 children of public schools, who paid 190*l.*; and 297 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 221*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 411*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, showing a decrease of 11*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—54 students, who have paid 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 100*l.* 19*s.* Evening classes—243 students, who have paid 3*s.* 3*d.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*, and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 120*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 11 medals, 14 second grade prizes, and 128 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, alterations, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 146*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 6*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Llanelly.—(Population in 1861—27,973.)

Established in 1854; re-opened 1858. Situate at the Athenæum.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

C. W. Nevill, Chairman.
S. Bevan, J. W. Buckley, Secretaries.
F. F. Hosford, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Thomas Morgan, local scholar, afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 985, showing an increase of 6 since last year. This total includes 920 children of public schools; 13 students of private schools, who paid 10*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; 4 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 6*s.* 6*d.*; and 48 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 24*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 35*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, showing a decrease of 10*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—8 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 7*l.* Evening classes—44 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 3*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 18*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

Two medals, 22 second grade prizes, and 39 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 91*l.* 3*s.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 18*l.* 11*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Appendix C.

Schools of Art.

Macclesfield.—(Population in 1861—36,095.)

Established in 1851. Situate at Mechanics' Institution, Park Green.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Samuel Higginbotham (Mayor), Chairman.
William Jeffery, Secretary.
James Ford, Head-Master; 5 certificates.
Abram S. Taylor, local scholar; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 809, showing a decrease of 20 since last year. This total includes 669 children of public schools, who paid 17*l.* 10*s.*; 47 students of private schools, who paid 53*l.* 10*s.*; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 86 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 33*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 106*l.* 15*s.*, showing a decrease of 36*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—14 students, who have paid 4*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 13*l.* 16*s.* Evening classes—72 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 20*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 9 medals, 22 second grade prizes, and 155 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and was attended by about 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 112*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 27*l.* 6*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Manchester.—(Population in 1861—338,346.)

Established in 1842. Situate at the Royal Institution, Bond Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Thomas Bazley, M.P., Chairman.
Richard Aspden, Secretary.
W. J. Muckley, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
John Evans and Thomas Mahir, Assistant-Masters.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 2,834, showing an increase of 128 since last year. This total includes 2,132 children of public schools, who paid 67*l.* 4*s.*; 317 students of private schools, who paid 153*l.*; 38 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 16*l.* 10*s.*; and 347 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 562*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 798*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 98*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—157* students, who have paid from 5*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 2*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*; total, 404*l.* 19*s.* Evening classes—252* students, who have

* Some of the students attend both morning and evening classes.

paid from 3*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 1*s.* to 3*s.* entrance fees; total, 173*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 6 medallions (8 awards), at the national competition; in addition to which 35 medals, were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 20*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

No local examination of the school took place during the year.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December and January.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 190*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* This sum includes the payment to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 32*l.* 7*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

## METROPOLIS.—(Population in 1861—2,803,034.)

An account of the District Schools which receive instruction in drawing under the superintendence of the Head-Master of the National Art Training School, and are practising schools for the masters and mistresses, will be found in the Head-Master's report, page 71. In addition to these, the following Schools of Art are established in London.

### FEMALE SCHOOL.—BLOOMSBURY.

Established 1842-3. Held at 43, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, Chairman
G. J. Mair, Secretary.
Louisa Gann, Head-Mistress; 1 certificate.
Helena Wilson, 3 certificates; Laura de la Belinaye, 1 certificate, Assistant Mistresses.
M. A. Williams, teacher of the wood engraving class.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 123, showing an increase of 19 since last year. This total includes 3 pupil-teachers of National Schools, who paid 1*l.* 8*s.*; and 120 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 372*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 374*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 24*l.* 3*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day-classes—88 students, who have paid from 2*s.* to 16*s.* 10*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 350*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—35 students, who have paid from 1*s.* to 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 23*l.* 5*s.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions, at the national competition; in addition to which 25 medals and 16 second grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 157*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* This sum includes the payments to the mistress on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c.

Appendix C.

Schools of Art.

LAMBETH.

Established in 1854. Situate at Millers Lane, Upper Kennington Lane, S.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. R. Gregory, Chairman.
Rev. W. G. Herbert, Secretary.
John Sparkes, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Edwin Bale, Assistant-Master; 4 certificates.
Henry J. Dennis, Edward T. Haynes, and John Jennings local scholars; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 4,819, showing a decrease of 357 since last year. This total includes 4,447 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; and 372 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 254*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 264*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 17*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—36 students, who have paid 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee: total, 89*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—336 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 164*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 5 medallions, at the national competition; in addition to which 26 medals, 30 second grade prizes, and 380 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in March.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 364*l.* 1*s.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 46*l.* 6*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

ST. MARTIN'S.

Established in 1854. Situate at Castle Street, Long Acre.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. W. G. Humphry, Chairman.
Rev. R. G. Maul, Secretary.
W. L. Casey, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
W. H. Stopford, Assistant-Master, 3 certificates.
W. Trego, local scholar, afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,570, showing an increase of 58 since last year. This total includes 1,289 children of public schools who paid 40*l.*; 3 pupil-teachers, who paid 15*s.*; and 278 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 121*l.* 14*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 162*l.* 9*s.*, showing a decrease of 14*l.* 10*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—281 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 122*l.* 9*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion, at the national competition; in addition to which 17 medals, 23 second grade prizes, and 263 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in March.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in November, and was attended by 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 183*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 8*l.* 17*s.*on the results of the examination of the children.

### St. Thomas', Charter House.

Established in 1853. Situate at 40–42, Goswell Road.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. John Rogers, Chairman.
E. Parkinson, Secretary.
T. Clack, Head-Master; 5 certificates.
Alex. Fisher, Assistant-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 214, showing a decrease of 442 since last year. This total includes 9 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 3*l.* 4*s.*; and 205 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 82*l.* 3*s.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 85*l.* 7*s.*, showing a derease of 87*l.* 5*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—214 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 85*l.* 7*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 7 medals, 12 second grade prizes, and 46 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 110*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 4*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Spitalfields.

Established in 1842. Situate at 12, White Lion Street, Norton Folgate.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

John Vanner, Chairman.
W. J. Tyler, Secretary.
S. F. Mills, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
James S. Goepel, Assistant-Master; 2 certificates.

Appendix C. Schools of Art.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 183, showing a decrease of 6 since last year. This total represents 183 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 81*l.* 4*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 81*l.* 4*s.*, showing a decrease of 11*l.* 15*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—183 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 81*l.* 4*s.*

Sixteen medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 172 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 76*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment, on the results of the examination of the children, to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood in which drawing is taught.

### West London.

Established in 1862. Situate at 204, Great Portland Street, W.

The officers of the committee of management are—

A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P., Chairman.
M. J. Lomax, Secretary (during 1865).
C. Macdonald Clarke, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Wilmot Pilsbury, Assistant-Master, 5 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 928, showing an increase of 9 since last year. This total includes 400 children of public schools, and 528 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 265*l.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 265*l.*, showing an increase of 7*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes, 30 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 29*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes, 498 students, who have paid 5*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fees; total, 235*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 23 medals, 33 second grade prizes, and 17 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 167*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Westminster.

Established in 1861 as a Drawing Class, and in December 1863 as a District School of Art. Situate at Hide Place, Vincent Square, Westminster.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. Abraham Borradaile, Chairman.
Vincent Borradaile, Secretary.
E. S. Burchett, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,641, showing an increase of 77 since last year. This total includes 1,478 children of public schools, who paid 45*l.*; 46 students of private schools, who paid 79*l.* 10*s.*; and 117 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 66*l.* 19*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 191*l.* 9*s.*, showing a decrease of 3*l.* 17*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—117 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 66*l.* 19*s.*

Eight medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 89 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 73*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 7*l.* 5*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—(Population in 1861—12,938.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Brunswick Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Rev. J. S. Broad, Chairman.
Emanuel Earl, Secretary.
J. P. Bacon, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
John Willshaw, local scholar; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 644, showing an increase of 157 since last year. This total includes 573 children of public schools, 26 students of private schools, who paid 39*l.*; and 45 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 17*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 56*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 3*l.* 16*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes, 45 students, who have paid 5*s.* 3*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 17*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 13 medals, 7 second grade prizes, and 134 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 1,500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 93*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 12*l.* 15*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

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Schools of Art.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—(Population in 1861—109,291.)

Established in 1844. Situate at Museum Place, Westgate Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Joseph Watson, Chairman.
James Leathart, Secretary.
William Cosens Way, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Henry D. Dickinson, local scholar, and J. W. Brown, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 2,239, showing an increase of 215 since last year. This total includes 1,761 children of public schools, who paid 31*l.* 5*s.*; 30 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 7*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; and 448 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 234*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 273*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 44*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—136 students who have paid 7*s.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 116*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—342 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 126*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Eighteen medals, 30 second grade prizes, and 70 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in January, and was attended by about 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 201*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 15*l.* 13*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Norwich.—(Population in 1861—75,000.)

Established in 1846. Situate at St. Andrew's, Broad Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

John Barwell, Chairman.
Fredk. Thos. Keith, Secretary.
Robert Cochrane, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Jane Bunting, local scholar; afterwards appointed, with William Gunn, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 3,297, showing a decrease of 162 since last year. This total includes 3,108 children of public schools, who paid 2*l.* 10*s.*; 35 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 15*s.*; and 154 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 102*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 106*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 16*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—35 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 30*s.* or 15*s.* per session, and an entrance fee of 5*s.* or 3*s.*; total, 55*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—119 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month or 7*s.* 6*d.* per session, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 48*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and 35 Saturdays or teachers' class, from 12 till 2, who paid 1*l.* 15*s.*

Eleven medals, 18 second grade prizes, and 143 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 195*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 11*l.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Paisley.—(Population in 1861—47,406.)

Established in 1848. Situate at Gilmour Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

David Murray, Chairman.
William Hodge, Secretary.
William Stewart, Head-Master.
Charles Hays, local scholar; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,063, showing a decrease of 148 since last year. This total includes 950 children of public schools, who paid 35*l.*; and 113 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 67*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 102*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 8*l.* 7*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—14 students, who have paid 12*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 2*s.*; total, 14*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—99 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 8*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 53*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Six medals, 14 second grade prizes, and 68 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 127*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 4*l.* 1*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Penzance.—(Population in 1861—9,414.)

Established in 1853. Situate at Regent House, Voundervour Lane.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

John R. Branwell, the Mayor, Chairman.
Wm. Hy. Rodd, Secretary.
Henry M. Geoffroi, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
John Trounson, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 987, showing an increase of 121 since last year. This total includes 866 children of public schools, who paid 29*l.*; 30 students of private schools, who paid 60*l.*; and 91 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 76*l.* 6*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 165*l.* 6*s.*, showing an increase of 21*l.* 6*s.* over the sum received last year.

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The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—18 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 31*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—73 students, who have paid 9*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 44*l.* 16*s.*

Six medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 136 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 116*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 18*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

PERTH.—(Population in 1861—25,250.)

Established in 1863. Situate at North William Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Dr. Hugh Barclay, LL.D., Chairman.
John McNeill, Secretary.
David C. Hutton, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,547, showing an increase of 281 since last year. This total includes 1,452 children of public schools, who paid 17*l.* 10*s.*; 4 school-teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 18*s.*; and 91 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 65*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 83*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*, showing an increase of 4*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—37 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* or 14*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 39*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.* Evening classes—58 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 26*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

Six second grade prizes and 59 first grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 4*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, firing, cleaning, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in July, and was attended by 250 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 76*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* This sum includes the payment to the master on the results of the examination, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 17*l.* 7*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

PRESTON.—(Population in 1861—82,985.)

Established in 1860. Situate at Avenham.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Major Wilson, Chairman.
John Burton, Secretary.
Herbert Gilbert, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
George Arthur Wade, and Winifred Duckett, local scholars; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 2,281, showing an increase of 43 since last year. This total includes 2,076 children of public schools, who paid 8*l.*; 45 students of private schools who paid 48*l.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 2*l.* 10*s.*; and 148 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 116*l.* 17*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 175*l.* 7*s.*, showing an increase of 5*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—77 students, who have paid 5*s.*, 10*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 87*l.* 13*s.* Evening classes—83 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* and 11*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 31*l.* 14*s.*

Nine medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 130 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 138*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payments on account of local scholars, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 12*l.* 9*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

READING.—(Population in 1861—25,876.)

Established in 1860. Re-opened in 1863. Situate at 123, Castle Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

John Okey Taylor, Chairman.
William Brown, Secretary.
Chas R. Havell, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Isaac Berry Basten, local scholar; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 934, showing an increase of 156 since last year. This total includes 714 children of public schools, who paid 9*l.* 16*s.*; 124 students of private schools who paid 120*l.*; and 96 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 84*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 214*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 17*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—20 students, who have paid 21*s.*, 15*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 32*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—76 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 51*l.* 18*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which, 9 medals, 10 second grade prizes, and 72 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in August, and was attended by numerous visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 113*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neigh-

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bourhood, the sum of 12*l.* 14*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Salisbury.—(Population in 1861—12,000.)

Established in 1865. Situate at Endless Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chairman.
Wm. Jonas Witton, Esq., and The Rev. R. G. Swayne, Secretaries.
J. Thurlow Short, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
William Alexander, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 167. This total includes 120 children of public schools; and 47 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 33*l.* 6*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 33*l.* 6*s.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—10 students, who have paid at the rate of 3*l.* 3*s.* or 2*l.* per annum, and no entrance fee; total 19*l.* 9*s.* Evening classes—37 students who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total 13*l.* 17*s.*

The school has expended from its own funds 40*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 34*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

Sheffield.—(Population in 1861—185,157.)

Established in 1843. Situate at Arundel Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
William Fisher, Chairman.
Benjamin Wightman, Secretary.
William H. Sounes, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
George Theaker, local scholar, and George Illston, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,763, showing an increase of 148 since last year. This total includes 1,500 children of public schools; 3 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 15*s.*; and 260 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 240*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 241*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 3*l.* 4*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—37 students, who have paid 25*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 88*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—226 students, who have paid 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 152*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 35 medals, 47 second grade prizes, and 91 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations.

Public examinations of the schools took place in February and June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 275*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 12*l.* 11*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Southampton.—(Population in 1861—46,970.)

Established in 1855. Situate at the Victoria Rooms, Portland Terrace.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor (ex officio), Chairman.
Robert B. Critchlow, Secretary.
William John Baker, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
William Thomas Roberts, local scholar; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,220, showing a decrease of 80 since last year. This total includes 293 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 743 students of private schools, who paid 197*l.* 16*s.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 4*l.* 6*s.*; and 172 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 135*l.* 14*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 347*l.* 16*s.*, showing an increase of 38*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—90 students, who have paid 1*l.* 4*s.* and 12*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 101*l.* 1*s.* Evening classes—82 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 34*l.* 13*s.*

Nine medals, 15 second grade prizes, and 53 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 66*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Stirling.—(Population in 1861—13,846.)

Established in 1857. Situate at High School, Spittal Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Provost Murrie, Chairman.
J. Baxter, Secretary.
Leonard Baker, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 296, showing a decrease of 6 since last year. This total includes 200 children of public schools, and 96 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 118*l.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 118*l.*, showing a decrease of 9*l.* 10*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—69 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 108*l.* Evening classes—27 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 10*l.*

Five medals, 12 second grade prizes, and 63 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 10*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

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The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 32*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 1*l.* 5*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—(Population in 1861—13,727.)

Established in 1847. Situate at the Minton Memorial Building, Eldon Place.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
The Rev. Sir L. T. Stamer, Bart., Chairman.
William Keary, Secretary.
J. P. Bacon, 2 certificates, and H. Green, Masters.
Alfred Evans, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 400, showing an increase of 162 since last year. This total includes 280 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 23 students of private schools, who paid 14*l.*; and 97 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 62*l.* 13*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 81*l.* 13*s.*, showing an increase of 31*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—7 students, who have paid 30*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 9*l.* Evening classes—90 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee; total, 53*l.* 13*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 5 medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 39 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in February, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 47*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 1*l.* 19*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

STOURBRIDGE.—(Population in 1861—22,958.)

Established in 1852. Situate at Talbot Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
The Right Hon. the Lord Lyttelton, Chairman.
William Henry King, Secretary.
William P. Bowen, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
John A. Rose, local scholar, afterwards appointed art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 914, showing an increase of 181 since last year. This total includes 754 children of public schools,

who paid 30*l.*; 20 students of private schools, who paid 20*l.*; and 140 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 105*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 155*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 1*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—32 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 34*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—108 students, who have paid 6*s.*, 5*s.*, and 3*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 70*l.* 15*s.*

Four medals, 5 second grade prizes, and 33 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 1,576 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 60*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 4*l.* 5*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Stroud.—(Population in 1861—9,000.)

Established in 1860. Situate at High Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

J. W. Hallewell, Chairman.
S. S. Dickinson, Secretary.
John Kemp, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 479, showing an increase of 2 since last year. This total includes 375 children of public schools; 2 pupil-teachers, who paid 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 102 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 103*l.* 9*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 103*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 4*l.* 18*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—74 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 90*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—30 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and 8*s.* per half year, and no entrance fee; total, 13*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 15 medals, 12 second grade prizes, and 37 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 300 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 72*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 5*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

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Taunton.—(Population in 1861—15,538.)

Established in 1856. Situate in Bath Row.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Henry Badcock, Chairman.
Rev. W. A. Jones, Secretary.
Chas. T. Sturtevant, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
W. Tucker, assistant-master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,179, showing a decrease of 149 since last year. This total includes 1,000 children of public schools, who paid 8*l.* 10*s.*; 68 students of private schools, who paid 97*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; 3 school teachers and pupil teachers who paid 15*s.*; and 108 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 137*l.* 6*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 244*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 23*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—53 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 15*s.* per quarter, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 108*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—58 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 5*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* entrance fees; total, 29*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Eight medals, 9 second grade prizes, and 63 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 6*l.* 6*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in October, and was attended by 300 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 120*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 4*l.* 18*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

Tavistock.—(Population in 1861—8,864.)

Re-established in November 1863, affiliated to the Department, 1865.

Situate at West Street, Tavistock.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
John Benson. Chairman.
T. W. Greenfield, Secretary.
Francis R. Robjohns, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 168. This total includes 80 children of public schools, who paid 13*l.* 15*s.*; 5 students of private schools, who paid 11*l.* 16*s.*; 4 school-teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 1*l.* 14*s*; and 79 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 34*l.* 2*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 61*l.* 7*s.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—47 students, who have paid 10*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 26*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—41 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Five second grade prizes and 24 first grade prizes were awarded at the

local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 15*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, and the cost of prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 1*l.* 11*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

TROWBRIDGE.—(Population in 1861—10,487.)

Established in 1864. Situate at Rooms attached to the Market House.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Thomas Clark, Chairman.
Arthur Gregory, Secretary.
George Ryles, Head-Master, 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 451 showing an increase of 251 since last year. This total includes 410 children of public schools, who paid 10*l.*; 6 school-teachers and pupil-teachers who paid 1*l.* 1*s.*; and 35 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 60*l.* 7*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 71*l.* 8*s.*, showing an increase of 10*l.* 5*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—18 students who have paid 30*s.* per session, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 51*l.* Evening classes—23 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 10*l.* 8*s.*

Six medals, 18 second grade prizes, and 23 first grade prizes, were awarded at the examination.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in June, and was attended by 600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 32*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 2*l.* 8*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

TRURO.—(Population in 1861—11,336.)

Established in 1853. Situate at the Savings Bank, River Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Charles Barham, M.D., Chairman.
Thomas Solomon, Secretary.
Richard Griffiths, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 372, showing a decrease of 16 since last year. This total includes 300 children of public schools; 6 students of private schools, who paid 6*l.* 15*s.*; 34 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 11*l.*; and 32 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 17*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 35*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 10*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

Appendix C. Schools of Art.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—36 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 18*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Two medals, 2 second grade prizes, and 30 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 43*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught neighbourhood, the sum of 15*l.* 5*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

WARMINSTER.—(Population in 1861—6,500.)

Established in 1861. Situate at the Athenæum, Market Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. J. E. Philipps, Chairman.
William J. Stent, Secretary.
George Ryles, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Annie Bannister, local scholar; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 476, showing an increase of 40 since last year. This total includes 425 children of public schools, who paid 3*l.* 5*s.*; 16 students of private schools, who paid 30*l.* 5*s.*; 2 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 8*s.*; and 33 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 35*l.* 1*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 68*l.* 19*s.*, showing a decrease of 10*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—17 students, who have paid 25*s.* per session, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 27*l.* 6*s.* Evening classes—18 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee; total, 8*l.* 3*s.*

Four medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 21 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in December, and was attended by 520 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 55*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 3*l.* 5*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

WARRINGTON.—(Population in 1861—26,431.)

Established in 1853. Situate at the Museum, Bold Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., Chairman.
Edward Brewtnall, Secretary.
J. C. Thompson, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
William Jenkin, local-scholar; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,616, showing an increase

of 87 since last year. This total includes 1,315 children of public schools, who paid 25*l.*; 170 students of private schools, who paid 189*l.*; 23 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 15*l.* 10*s.*; and 108 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 140*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 370*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 18*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—66 students, who have paid 1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 115*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—65 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and no entrance fee; total, 41*l.* 8*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 20 medals, 5 second grade prizes, and 101 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 7*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in November.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in February, and was attended by 3,025 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 158*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examination, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 14*l.* 2*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### Waterford.—(Population in 1861—23,000.)

Established in 1852. Situate at the Savings Bank, King Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Dean of Waterford, Chairman.
George Gibson, Secretary.
Samuel McCloy, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 563, showing a decrease of 47 since last year. This total includes 400 children of public schools, who paid 35*l.*; 81 students of private schools, who paid 30*l.*; 26 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 15*l.*; 56 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 44*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* has been received; and amongst whom are included 32 students of the Portlaw Branch, who have paid 30*l.* The total amount of fees has been 154*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 2*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—27 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 31*l.* 7*s.* Evening classes—24 students, who have paid 6*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 13*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Eight medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 22 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 14*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in March, and was attended by 975 visitors.

Appendix C. Schools of Art.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 76*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, also the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 1*l.* 17*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—(Population in 1861—8,038.)

Established in 1864. Situate at High Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Archdeacon Browne, The Venerable, Chairman.
Arthur Whitehead, Secretary.
James A. Davis, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 77. This total includes 5 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 5*s.*; and 72 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 73*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 74*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—38 students, who have paid 7*s.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* per month, and entrance fees of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 56*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—39 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee; total, 18*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Four second grade prizes were awarded at the local examination. The school has expended from its own funds 30*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 4*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the results of the examination, and the cost of prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has made no payment, on the results of the examination of the children, to the managers of various schools for the poor in the neighbourhood in which drawing is taught.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—(Population in 1861—60,858.)

Established in 1854. Situate at Darlington Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Henry Loveridge, Chairman and Hon. Secretary at present.
Archibald Gunn, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
W. Stacey, Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,221, showing a decrease of 29 since last year. This total includes 1,093 children of public schools; and 128 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 75*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 75*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* showing a decrease of 7*l.* 10*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes, 40 students, who have paid 21*s.*, 10*s.*, and 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 31*l.* 3*s.* Evening classes:—88 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 44*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

Seven medals, 5 second grade prizes, and 16 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination.

A public examination of the school took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been

100*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grant in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 6*l.* 10*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

WORCESTER.—(Population in 1861—31,123.)

Established in 1851. Situate at Pierpoint Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Earl of Dudley, Chairman.
R. W. Binns and Rev. M. Day, Secretaries.
G. P. Yeats, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
James E. Hartshorne, local scholar, afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,374, showing an increase of 84 since last year. This total includes 1,161 children of public schools, who paid 11*l.* 5*s*; 135 students of private schools, who paid 50*l.*; and who also attended with 78 other students the Central School, from whom 85*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 146*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, showing a decrease of 1*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—55 students, who have paid 5*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 43*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* Evening classes—158 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 41*l.* 14*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 12 medals, 11 second grade prizes, and 115 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

Public examinations of the school took place in February and May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 117*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 8*l.* 9*s.* on results of the examination of the children.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—(Population in 1861—34,800.)

Established in 1857. Situate at South Quay.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. H. R. Nevill, Chairman.
Captain Cubitt, Secretary.
John S. Dominy, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
John Emms, local scholar; afterwards appointed Art pupil-teacher

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 1,185, showing a decrease of 116 since last year. This total includes 1,060 children of public schools, who paid 6*l.*; 70 students of private schools who paid 20*l.*;

Appendix C. — Schools of Art.

and 55 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 46*l.* 14*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 72*l.* 14*s.*, showing a decrease of 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—20 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 8*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 29*l.* 4*s.* Evening classes—35 students, who have paid 4*s.* and 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* and 1*s.* entrance fees; total, 17*l.* 10*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 medallion at the national competition; in addition to which 8 medals, 29 second grade prizes, and 146 first grade prizes were awarded at the examinations.

Public examinations of the school took place in March and May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 161*l.* 9*s.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallion awarded, and on the results of the examinations, the payment on account of the local scholar, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallion, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 37*l.* 19*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

### York.—(Population in 1861—45,000.)

Established in 1842. Situate at Minster Yard.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. I. Spencer, Chairman.
R. W. B. Hornby, DD., Secretary.
John Charles Swallow, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1865 has been 843, showing a decrease of 236 since last year. This total includes 700 children of public schools, who paid 5*l.*; 6 pupil-teachers, who paid 1*l.* 4*s.*; and 137 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 99*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 105*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—37 students, who have paid 15*s.* 9*d.* and 21*s.* per quarter, and no entrance fee; total, 56*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—106 students, who have paid 5*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 15*s.* per quarter, and 4*s.* entrance fee; total, 44*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 medallions at the national competition; in addition to which 26 medals, 6 second grade prizes, and 86 first grade prizes were awarded at the examination. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* 7*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

A public examination of the school took place in February.

An exhibition of the students' works took place in September, and was attended by 200 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 199*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* This sum includes the payments to the master on the medals and medallions awarded, and on the results of the examination, the grants in aid of the purchase of examples, the cost of medallions, medals, prizes, &c. In addition to this sum the Department has also paid to the managers of various schools for the poor in which drawing is taught in the neighbourhood, the sum of 11*l.* 13*s.* on the results of the examination of the children.

## SCHOOLS examined in DRAWING, not being in CONNEXION with SCHOOLS of ART.

In addition to the foregoing, examinations were held during the year at the under-mentioned schools, and the results were as follow, viz.:—

CAMDEN TOWN NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for examination in March last (taking 43 exercises), 25 were successful:—12 meriting prizes, and 13 the mark "pass" in the first grade.

CHRIST CHURCH, ALBANY STREET, NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for examination in March last (taking 42 exercises), 36 were successful:—27 meriting prizes, and 9 the mark "pass" in the first grade.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for examination in June last (taking 1,232 exercises), 421 were successful:—In the first grade, 289 merited prizes, and 90 the mark "pass." In the second grade, 17 merited prizes, and 25 certificate cards.

DERBY PRACTISING SCHOOL.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for examination in November last (taking 5 exercises), 4 were successful:—3 meriting prizes, and 1 the mark "pass" in the first grade.

GOSPEL OAK BRITISH SCHOOL.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for examination in March last (taking 133 exercises), 56 were successful:—23 meriting prizes, and 33 the mark "pass" in the first grade.

KINGSLAND BIRKBECK SCHOOL.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for examination in March last (taking 248 exercises), 195 were successful:—104 meriting prizes, and 71 the mark "pass" in the first grade. In the second grade 4 merited prizes, and 6 certificate cards.

KINGSLAND BRITISH SCHOOL.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for examination in March last (taking 45 exercises), 25 were successful:—In the first grade, 12 merited prizes, and 11 the mark "pass." In the second grade, 1 merited a prize, and 1 a certificate card.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for examination in March last (taking 241 exercises), 202 were successful:—114 meriting prizes, and 88 the mark "pass" in the first grade.

PECKHAM BIRKBECK SCHOOL.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for examination in March last (taking 321 exercises) 165 were successful:—In the first grade, 94 merited prizes, and 65 the mark "pass." In the second grade, 3 merited prizes, and 3 certificate cards.

SOMER'S TOWN BRITISH SCHOOL.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for examination in March last (taking 24 exercises), 23 were successful:—21 meriting prizes, and 2 the mark "pass" in the first grade.

Appendix C.

Schools of Art.

6. List of Schools of Art throughout the United Kingdom in connexion with the Council on

| Name of Place. | Established. | Population in 1861. | Chairman. | Secretary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | 1853 | 73,794 | Matthews, James | Sinclair, James |
| Abingdon | 1865 | 5,691 | Hyde, John | Gubb, Edwin J. |
| Andover | 1854 | 5,221 | Best, The Hon. and Rev. Samuel. | Thompson, H. |
| Basingstoke | 1854 | 4,664 | No return. | |
| Bath | 1854 | 52,528 | Rhodes, Rev. Prebendary. | Davis, Charles E. |
| Birkenhead | 1861 | 52,587 | Laird, John, M.P., or Segar, Halsall. | Alres, James |
| Birmingham, with branch at Spon Lane. | 1842 | 295,955 | Cope, Charles Rogers. | Laundy, Edwin |
| Bolton | 1857 | 70,396 | Powell, Rev. H. | Lowe, Rev. Joseph |
| Boston | 1860 | 15,038 | Blenkin, Rev. G. B., M.A. | Gane, William |
| Bradford | 1865 | 106,218 | Godwin, J. V. | Briggs, Arthur |
| Bridgnorth | 1858 | 16,569 | No return. | |
| Bridgewater | 1860 | 11,361 | The Mayor | Bailey, Samuel A., and Gale, John. |
| Bridport | 1865 | 7,672 | Montagu, T. | Carpenter, Rev. R. L. |
| Brighton | 1859 | 77,693 | Griffith, Rev. John, M.A. | Merrifield, F., and Goulty, H. N. |
| Bristol | 1853 | 154,093 | Miles, P. W. S. | Heyworth, Rev. James |
| Bromsgrove | 1860 | 10,822 | Collis, Rev. John D., D.D. | Gibson, G. W. |
| Burnley | 1858 | 37,975 | Shuttleworth, Sir J. K., Bart. | Sutherland, John |
| Burslem | | | In abeyance. | |
| Cambridge, with branches at Ely, Huntingdon, & Royston. | 1858 | 26,361 | Emery, the Ven. Archdeacon, B.D. | Beamont, Rev. W. J., and Fawcett, W. M. |
| Carlisle | 1854 | 29,436 | The Mayor | Hannah, Thomas, B.A. |
| Carmarthen and Swansea | 1854 | 52,573 | Morris, William, M.P. | Rickard, Wearn |
| Carnarvon, with branches at Bangor and Portmadoc. | 1853 | 8,530 | Vincent, Rev. J. C. | Manley, H. P. |
| Cheltenham | 1853 | 39,590 | Barry, Rev. A., B.D. | Middleton, John |
| Chester, with branches at Crewe and Wrexham. | 1853 | 31,101 | Vacant | Rigg, Rev. Arthur |
| Chippenham | 1865 | 1,603 | The Mayor | Wilson, J. |
| Cirencester | 1860 | 6,334 | Powell, Rev. Canon | Zachary, Henry |
| Clonmel | 1854 | 11,190 | Hackett, John, J.P., Alderman. | Purcell, P. J. |
| Coalbrookdale and Wenlock, with branches at Madely and Broseley. | 1856 | 15,662 | Dickinson, Henry | Norris, William Gregory. |
| Cork | 1850 | 101,434 | The Mayor | Dunscombe, Thomas. |
| Coventry | 1844 | 41,647 | Leigh, The Rt. Hon. Lord. | Gulson, John |
| Darlington | 1857 | 26,109 | Pease, Henry | l'Anson, J. C. |
| Devizes | 1864 | 6,638 | Waylen, George | Wittey, Samuel |
| Devonport and Plymouth | 1859 | 50,504 | A Member of Local Committee. | King, U. H., and Radford, J. C. |

with the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION, 1865.



| Masters, and the Certificates they have obtained. | No. taught in Public and other Schools, 1865. | No. taught in Central Schools, 1865. | Total No. under Instruction, 1865. | No. of Successful Students, 1865. | Local Medals awarded, 1864-5. | National Medallions awarded, 1865. | Name of Place. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleland, Peter, 1 . . . | 823 | 251 | 1,074 | 175 | 10 | 1 | Aberdeen. |
| Macdonald, Alexander, 1, 2, 3, 6 a, 6 b. | — | — | — | — | — | — | Abingdon. |
| Short, J. Thurlow, 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b | 320 | 74 | 394 | 59 | 8 | 1 | Andover. |
| No return. | — | — | — | 41 | 4 | 1 | Basingstoke. |
| Puckett, R. Campbell, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 a. | 2,177 | 163 | 2,340 | 205 | 2 | — | Bath. |
| Bentley, John, 1, 4, 6 a, 6 b . | 1,320 | 144 | 1,464 | 75 | 19 | — | Birkenhead. |
| Raimbach, David Wilkie, 1 . | 755 | 1,009 | 1,764 | 1,253* | 31 | 2 | Birmingham, with branches. |
| Walker, James W., 1, 2, 6 a . | 600 | 58 | 658 | 240* | 7 | 1 | Bolton. |
| Howard, Vernon, 1, 2, 6 a . | 519 | 111 | 630 | 87 | 11 | — | Boston. |
| Smith, Walter, 1, 4, 5, 6 a . | — | — | — | — | — | — | Bradford. |
| No return. | — | — | — | 13 | 1 | — | Bridgnorth. |
| Davis, James A., 1, 6 a . | — | 46 | 46 | 11 | 6 | — | Bridgewater. |
| Campbell, Dewar, 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b | — | — | — | — | — | — | Bridport. |
| White, John, 1, 6 a . . | 1,700 | 114 | 1,814 | No ex*. | 1 | — | Brighton. |
| Smith, John, N., 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b, Nichols, Alfred, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 a. | 2,370 | 296 | 2,666 | 399 | 15 | — | Bristol. |
| Bowen, Wm. P., 1, 2 . . | 176 | 86 | 262 | 36 | 7 | — | Bromsgrove. |
| Hale, Robert, 1, 6 a . . | 339 | 85 | 424 | 187* | 3 | — | Burnley. |
| | | | | | | | Burslem. |
| Wood, Daniel, 1, 2, 4, 6 a . | 583 | 198 | 781 | 312* | 21 | — | Cambridge. |
| Lees, Herbert, 1, 2, 6 a . | 250 | 112 | 362 | 47 | 12 | — | Carlisle. |
| Hosford, F. F., 1, 2 . . | 1,225 | 59 | 1,284 | 134 | 8 | 1 | Carmarthen & Swansea. |
| Rowland, J. C., 1 . . | 1,081 | 147 | 1,228 | 126 | 4 | 1 | Carnarvon, with branches. |
| Knight, James P., 1 . . | 2,380 | 115 | 2,495 | 203 | 2 | 1 | Cheltenham. |
| Davidson, Ellis A., 1, 6 a, 6 b . | 2,312 | 151 | 2,463 | 407 | 9 | — | Chester. |
| Puckett, R. C., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 a . | — | — | — | — | — | — | Chippenham. |
| Miller, James, 1, 6 a, 6 b . | 995 | 120 | 1,115 | 166 | 17 | 2 | Cirencester. |
| Fraser, Edward A., 1, 6 b . | 238 | 43 | 281 | 39 | — | — | Clonmel. |
| Woolner, Henry, 1, 4, 5, 6 a . | 1,040 | 54 | 1,094 | 138 | 7 | 1 | Coalbrookdale, with branches. |
| Brenan, James, 1, 2, 3, 6 a . | 172 | 177 | 349 | 57 | 16 | 2 | Cork. |
| Anderson, John, 1, 2, 3, 6 a . | 647 | 191 | 838 | 208 | 24 | 2 | Coventry. |
| Elton, Samuel, 1, 6 a . . | 400 | 140 | 540 | 204* | 9 | — | Darlington. |
| Eyles, George, 1, 6 a . . | 30 | 36 | 66 | 56* | 1 | — | Devizes. |
| Holmes, Thomas, 1, 2, 6 a . | 3,390 | 214 | 3,604 | 376 | 13 | 1 | Devonport and Plymouth. |

* Two examinations were held during the year.

Appendix C.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

| Name of Place. | Established. | Population in 1861. | Chairman. | Secretary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dublin | 1849 | 254,808 | Adamson, Lt.-Col. | Steele, Wm. E., M.D. |
| Dudley | 1853 | 44,975 | Browne, Rev. J. C., D.C.L. | Westley, Charles H. |
| Dundee | 1856 | 90,425 | Sturrock, John | Cumming, A. W. |
| Durham | 1853 | 13,743 | Bramwell, J. | Greenwell, Rev. W. |
| Edinburgh (Male) | 1858 | 170,444 | The Board of Manufactures (any Member of). | Primrose, The Hon. B. F. |
| „ (Female) | 1858 | 170,444 | „ „ | „ „ |
| Exeter | 1853 | 40,000 | Northcote, Sir Stafford, Bart., C.B., M.P. | Miles, W., and Wescomb, C. |
| Frome | 1865 | 9,523 | Horner, Rev. John S. | Singer, John W. |
| Glasgow | 1845 | 395,503 | Hannan, James | Campbell, James A. |
| Gloucester | 1859 | 16,320 | Parry, T. Gambier | Niblett, J. D. T. |
| Greenock | 1857 | 42,098 | Hunter, T. O. | Mackenzie, Alexander |
| Guildford | | | No return. | No return. |
| Halifax | 1859 | 37,015 | Dennison, James | Fox, Charles J. |
| Hanley | 1847 | 25,369 | Wedgwood, Francis | Powell, Edwin |
| Henley-on-Thames | 1864 | 5,437 | Lane, Charles | Cooper, John |
| Hull | 1861 | 98,994 | Jacobs, Bethel | Lovell, G. H. |
| Inverness | 1865 | 12,499 | Dallas, W. | Galloway, G. |
| Ipswich | 1858 | 37,949 | Gaye, Rev. C. H., M.A. | Bacon, G. C. E. |
| Kidderminster | 1862 | 15,398 | Brinton, John | Harvey, J. K. |
| Lancaster | 1856 | 14,478 | The Mayor | Storey, William |
| Leeds, with branches at Huddersfield, Hunslet, and Keighley. | 1847 | 207,153 | Dawson, Thomas | Wardman, Henry |
| Limerick | 1852 | 46,320 | Monsell, The Right Hon. W., M.P. | Connihan, Jeremiah |
| Lincoln | 1863 | 20,995 | Doughty, Charles | Gibney, Rev. J. S. |
| Liverpool, North District | 1855 | 443,874 | Howson, Rev. Dr. | Jones, J. Gregory |
| Liverpool, South District | 1855 | | Bright, Henry A. | Cariss, Astrop |
| Llanelly | 1854 | 27,973 | Nevill, C. W. | Bevan, S., and Buckley, J. W. |
| Macclesfield | 1851 | 36,095 | The Mayor | Jeffrey, William |
| Manchester | 1842 | 338,346 | Bazley, Thomas, M.P. | Aspden, Richard |
| Metropolitan Schools:— | | | | |
| Female School of Art, Bloomsbury. | 1842 | 2,803,034 | Thorold, Rev. Anthony W. | Mair, G. J. |
| Lambeth | 1854 | | Gregory, Rev. Robert | Herbert. Rev. G. W. |
| St. Martin's | 1854 | | Humphry, Rev. W. G. | Maul, Rev. R. G. |
| St. Thomas', Charterhouse. | 1853 | | Rodgers, Rev. John | Parkinson, E. |
| Spitalfields | 1842 | | Vanner, John | Tyler, W. J. |
| West London | 1862 | | Hope, A. J. B. Beresford, M.P. | Lomax, M. J. |

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

| Masters, and the Certificates they have obtained. | No. taught in Public and other Schools, 1865. | No. taught in Central Schools, 1865. | Total No. under Instruction, 1865. | No. of Successful Students, 1865. | Local Medals awarded, 1864-5. | National Medallions awarded, 1865. | Name of Place. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lyne, Edwin, 1, 2, 3, 6 a; Healy, Jas., 1, and Julyan, Mary, 1, 2, 3. | 2,485 | 484 | 2,969 | 567 | 81 | 4 | Dublin. |
| Gunn, Archibald, 1, 6 a, 6 b . | 283 | 47 | 330 | 153 | 1 | 1 | Dudley. |
| Kennedy, John, 1, 2, 6 a . | 1,477 | 445 | 1,922 | 412 | 13 | 3 | Dundee. |
| Newton, Geo. H., 1, 2, 3 . | 44 | 127 | 171 | 88 | — | — | Durham. |
| Hodder, Charles D., 1, 2 . | 512 | 383 | 895 | 198 | 29 | 9 | Edinburgh (Male). |
| Ashworth, Susan, 1, 2.; Byles, Isabella. | 950 | 198 | 1,148 | 250 | 19 | 3 | „ (Female). |
| Birkmyer, James B., 1, 2, 6a, 6 b. | 952 | 249 | 1,201 | 308 | 9 | 1 | Exeter. |
| Puckett, R. C., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 a . | — | — | — | — | — | — | Frome. |
| (——) Greenlees, Robert; Banner, Alexander, 1, 6 a, 6b. | 1,265 | 771 | 2,036 | 436 | 20 | 2 | Glasgow. |
| Kemp, John, 1, 2, 6 a . . | 320 | 134 | 454 | 57 | 14 | 2 | Gloucester. |
| (——) Yuill, Walter, assistant | 560 | 122 | 682 | 181 | 5 | — | Greenock. |
| No return. | — | — | — | 39 | — | — | Guildford. |
| Ryan, Charles, 1, 2 . . | 1,017 | 145 | 1,162 | 120 | 22 | 1 | Halifax. |
| Carter, James, 1, 2, 3, 6 a . | 340 | 169 | 509 | 205* | 23 | 2 | Hanley. |
| Havell, Charles Richard, 1 . | 136 | 41 | 177 | 42 | 3 | — | Henley-on-Thames. |
| Chandler, Edwin, 1, 2, 3, 6 b. . | 515 | 204 | 719 | 263* | 7 | — | Hull. |
| Bain, R. L., 1 . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | Inverness. |
| Griffiths, W. T., 1, 6 a, 6 b . | 677 | 190 | 867 | 345* | 11 | 1 | Ipswich. |
| Kennedy, Joseph, 1, 6 a, 6 b. . | 1,082 | 84 | 1,166 | 135 | 9 | 1 | Kidderminster. |
| Gilbert, Herbert, 1, 6 a . | 820 | 187 | 1,007 | 208 | 3 | — | Lancaster. |
| Smith, Walter, 1, 4, 5, 6 a; Stevenson, A., 1, 6 a. | 6,709 | 590 | 7,299 | 1,617 | 30 | 5 | Leeds. |
| Brophy, N. A., 1, 6 a, 6 b. . | 155 | 113 | 268 | 53 | 3 | — | Limerick. |
| Taylor, Edward R., 1, 2, 3, 6 a . | 733 | 210 | 943 | 235* | 26 | — | Lincoln. |
| Bishop, W. J.; Burkinshaw, J., 1, 2, 6 a. | 1,785 | 619 | 2,404 | 552 | 6 | — | Liverpool N.D |
| Finnie, John, 1, 2, 6 a. . | 1,184 | 297 | 1,481 | 397 | 11 | 2 | Liverpool, S.D. |
| Hosford, F. F., 1, 2 . . | 933 | 52 | 985 | 114 | 2 | — | Llanelly. |
| Ford, James, 1, 2, 4, 6 a, 6 b. . | 716 | 93 | 809 | 364* | 9 | 1 | Macclesfield. |
| Muckley, W. G., 1, 2, 3, 6 a; Evans, John; and Mahir, Thos. | 2,449 | 385 | 2,834 | No exn. | 35 | 6 | Manchester. |
| | | | | | | | Metropolitan Schools:— |
| Gann, Louisa, 1; Wilson, Helena, 1, 2, 3; De la Belinaye, Laure, 1; Williams, M. A. | — | 123 | 123 | 36 | 25 | 3 | Bloomsbury. |
| Sparkes, John, 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b; Bale, Edwin, 1, 4, 5, 6 a. | 4,447 | 372 | 4,819 | 765 | 26 | 5 | Lambeth. |
| Casey, W. L., 1, 2, 3; Stopford, W. H., 1, 6 a, 6 b. | 1,289 | 281 | 1,570 | 605 | 17 | 1 | St. Martin's. |
| Clack, Thos., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 a; Fisher, Alex., 1, 4, 6 a, 6 b. | — | 214 | 214 | 452 | 7 | 1 | St. Thomas', Charterhouse. |
| Mills, S. F., 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b; Goepel, Jas. S., 1, 6 b. | — | 183 | 183 | 333 | 16 | — | Spitalfields. |
| Clarke, C. Macdonald, 1, 2; Pilsbury, Wilmot, 1, 2, 3, 6 a, 6 b. | 400 | 528 | 928 | 253 | 23 | 3 | West London. |

* Two examinations were held during the year.

Appendix C.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

| Name of Place. | Established. | Population in 1861. | Chairman. | Secretary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metropolitan Schools—*cont.* | | | | |
| Westminster | 1861 | | Borradaile, Rev. A. | Borradaile, Vincent |
| Hampstead | 1856 | | Lane, Rev. Charles | Basilico, A. |
| Rotherhithe | 1854 | | Blick, Rev. E. | Blick, Rev. E. |
| * St. George's-in-the-East | 1858 | | MacGill, Rev. G. H. | Duke, James |
| South Kensington | 1854 | | . . . | Science and Art Department. |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 1853 | 12,938 | Broad, Rev. John Samuel. | Earl, Emanuel |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 1844 | 109,291 | Watson, Joseph | Leatheart, James |
| Norwich | 1846 | 75,000 | Barwell, John | Keith, Fred. Thomas |
| Nottingham | 1843 | 74,531 | No return. | |
| Oxford | 1865 | 27,561 | Liddell, D.D., The Very Rev. Henry. | Wingfield, C. S. |
| Paisley | 1848 | 47,406 | Murray, David | Hodge, William |
| Penzance | 1853 | 9,414 | The Mayor | Rodd, William Henry |
| Perth | 1863 | 25,250 | Barclay, Dr. Hugh, LL.D. | McNeill, John |
| Preston | 1860 | 82,985 | Wilson, Major | Burton, John |
| Reading | 1860 | 25,876 | Taylor, John O. | Brown, William |
| Salisbury | 1865 | 11,833 | Salisbury, The Bishop of. | Witton, Wm. Jonas; Swayne, Rev. R. G. |
| Sheffield | 1843 | 185,157 | Fisher, William | Wightman, Benjamin |
| Shrewsbury | 1861 | 22,163 | Kennedy, Rev. B. H. | Pool, Robert |
| Southampton | 1855 | 46,970 | The Mayor (ex officio) | Critchlow, Robt. B. |
| Stirling | 1857 | 13,846 | Murrie (Provost) | Baxter, J. |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 1847 | 13,727 | Stamer, Rev. Sir L. T., Bart. | Keary, William |
| Stourbridge | 1852 | 22,958 | Lyttelton, The Right Hon. Lord. | King, William Henry |
| Stroud | 1860 | 9,000 | Hallewell, J. W. | Dickinson, S. S. |
| Taunton | 1856 | 15,538 | Badcock, Henry | Jones, Rev. W. A. |
| Tavistock | 1865 | 8,864 | Benson, John | Greenfield, T. W. |
| Torquay | 1865 | 16,419 | Sheppard, Alfred R. | Bridgman, H. Hewitts |
| Trowbridge | 1864 | 10,487 | Clark, Thomas | Gregory, Arthur |
| Truro | 1853 | 11,336 | Barham, Charles, M.D. | Solomon, Thomas |
| Warminster | 1861 | 6,500 | Philipps, Rev. J. E. | Stent, William J. |
| Warrington | 1853 | 26,852 | Patten, Col. Wilson, M.P. | Brewtnall, Edward |
| Waterford | 1852 | 23,000 | Hoare, The Very Rev. E. N., Dean of Waterford. | Gibson, George |
| Weston-super-Mare | 1864 | 8,038 | Brown, Ven. Archn. | Whitehead, Arthur |
| Wolverhampton | 1854 | 60,858 | Loveridge, Henry | Loveridge, Henry |
| Wolverton | 1865 | — | No return. | No return. |
| Worcester | 1851 | 31,123 | Dudley, The Earl of | Binns, R. W.; Day, Rev. M. |
| Yarmouth, Great | 1857 | 34,800 | Nevill, Rev. H. R. | Cubitt, Captain |
| York | 1842 | 45,300 | Spencer, Rev. I. | Hornby, Rev. W. B. D.D. |

* In connexion with the Training School at South Kensington.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

| Masters, and the Certificates they have obtained. | No. taught in Public and other Schools, 1865. | No. taught in Central Schools, 1865. | Total No. under Instruction, 1865. | No. of Successful Students, 1865. | Local Medals awarded, 1864-5. | National Medallions awarded, 1865. | Name of Place. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Metropolitan—*cont.* |
| Burchett, E. Stanley, 1, 6 a, 6 b. | 1,524 | 117 | 1,641 | 287 | 8 | — | Westminster. |
| Masters in Training . . | 553 | 63 | 63 | 8 | 3 | — | Hampstead. |
| Masters in Training . . | | 27 | 27 | 70 | — | — | Rotherhithe. |
| Masters in Training . . | | 45 | 45 | 151 | 2 | 1 | St. Geo.'s-in-East. |
| Burchett, R., and others . | | 839 | 1,392 | 342 | 61 | 10 | South Kensington. |
| Bacon, J. P., 1, 6 a . . | 599 | 45 | 644 | 224* | 13 | 2 | Newcastle-under-Lyme. |
| Way, Wm. Cosens, 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b | 1,761 | 478 | 2,239 | 285 | 18 | — | Newcastle-upon-Tyne |
| Cochrane, Robert, 1, 2, 6 a . | 3,108 | 189 | 3,297 | 305 | 11 | — | Norwich. |
| . . . . . | — | — | — | 869* | 3 | 1 | Nottingham. |
| Macdonald, Alex 1, 2, 3, 6 a, 6 b | — | — | — | — | — | — | Oxford. |
| Stewart, William . . | 950 | 113 | 1,063 | 164 | 6 | — | Paisley. |
| Geoffroi, Henry M., 1 . . | 896 | 91 | 987 | 271 | 6 | — | Penzance. |
| Hutton, David C., 1 . . | 1,452 | 95 | 1,547 | 107 | 2 | — | Perth. |
| Gilbert, Herbert, 1, 6 a . | 2,121 | 160 | 2,281 | 291 | 9 | — | Preston. |
| Havell, Charles Richard, 1 . | 838 | 96 | 934 | 183 | 10 | 1 | Reading. |
| Short, J. Thurlow, 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b | 120 | 47 | 167 | No exn. | — | — | Salisbury. |
| Sounes, William H., 1, 4, 5, 6 a | 1,500 | 263 | 1,763 | 347* | 35 | 4 | Sheffield. |
| Noyes, H. J., 1 . . | 420 | 63 | 483 | 50 | 2 | — | Shrewsbury. |
| Baker, William John, 1 . | 1,036 | 184 | 1,220 | 195 | 9 | — | Southampton. |
| Baker, Leonard . . | 200 | 96 | 296 | 120 | 5 | — | Stirling. |
| Green, H.; Bacon, J. P., 1, 6 a. | 303 | 97 | 400 | 62* | 5 | 1 | Stoke-upon-Trent. |
| Bowen, William P., 1, 2 . | 774 | 140 | 914 | 107 | 4 | — | Stourbridge. |
| Kemp, John, 1, 2, 6 a . . | 375 | 104 | 479 | 89 | 15 | 2 | Stroud. |
| Sturtevant, Chas. T., 1, 2, 6 a; Tucker, W., 1. | 1,068 | 111 | 1,179 | 153 | 8 | — | Taunton. |
| Robjohn, Francis R., 1, 2, 6 a . | 85 | 88 | 173 | 46 | — | — | Tavistock. |
| Holmes, T., 1, 2, 6 a . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | Torquay. |
| Ryles, George, 1, 6 a . . | 410 | 41 | 451 | 79* | 6 | — | Trowbridge. |
| Griffiths, Richard, 1, 6 a . | 306 | 66 | 372 | 87 | 2 | — | Truro. |
| Ryles, George, 1, 6 a . . | 441 | 35 | 476 | 101* | 4 | — | Warminster. |
| Thompson, J. C., 1, 2 . . | 1,485 | 131 | 1,616 | 214 | 20 | 1 | Warrington. |
| McCloy, Samuel, 1 . . | 481 | 82 | 563 | 62 | 8 | — | Waterford. |
| Davis, James A., 1, 6 a . | — | 77 | 77 | 13 | — | — | Weston-super-Mare. |
| Gunn, Archibald, 1, 6 a, 6 b . | 1,093 | 128 | 1,221 | 62 | 7 | — | Wolverhampton. |
| No return. | — | — | — | — | — | — | Wolverton. |
| Yeats, G. P., 1, 2, 3 . . | 1,161 | 213 | 1,374 | 242* | 12 | 1 | Worcester. |
| Dominy, John S., 1, 2, 6 a 6 b . | 1,130 | 55 | 1,185 | 414* | 8 | 1 | Yarmouth, Great. |
| Swallow, John Charles, 1, 2, 4, 6 a. | 700 | 143 | 843 | 190 | 26 | 4 | York. |
| Totals . . | 86,967 | 16,621 | 103,588† | 21,227 | 1,050‡ | 103‡ | |

* Two examinations were held during the year.
† Exclusive of 39 students in training at South Kensington.
‡ Exclusive of 5 Medals and 1 National Medallion awarded to Finsbury.

Appendix C.

SCHOOLS OF ART. RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.

7. TABLE showing the RESULTS of the EXAMINATION of the 1st and 2nd Grades only. Students in Public Schools are also examined in Slate Drawing, and all the Works of Students in Schools of Art are examined once in each Year.

| NAME OF SCHOOL. | No. of Persons taught. | No. of Exercises worked by Persons examined. | No. of Persons successful. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1st Grade. | 2nd Grade. |
| Aberdeen | 1,074 | 312 | 155 | 20 |
| Abingdon | | New School. | | |
| Andover | 394 | 128 | 40 | 19 |
| Basingstoke | No return. | 81 | 35 | 6 |
| Bath | 2,340 | 571 | 179 | 26 |
| Birkenhead | 1,464 | 194 | 50 | 25 |
| *Birmingham, with branch at Spon Lane. | 1,764 | 2,076 | 999 | 254 |
| *Bolton | 658 | 434 | 189 | 51 |
| Boston | 630 | 220 | 77 | 10 |
| Bradford | | New School. | | |
| Bridgnorth | — | 30 | 10 | 3 |
| Bridgewater | 46 | 57 | — | 11 |
| Bridport | | New School. | | |
| Brighton | 1,814 | Not examined. | | |
| Bristol | 2,666 | 859 | 302 | 97 |
| Bromsgrove | 262 | 55 | 27 | 9 |
| *Burnley | 424 | 297 | 149 | 38 |
| Burslem | | In abeyance. | | |
| *Cambridge | 781 | 543 | 225 | 87 |
| Carlisle | 362 | 126 | 36 | 11 |
| Carmarthen and Swansea | 1,284 | 205 | 102 | 32 |
| Carnarvon, with branches at Bangor and Portmadoc. | 1,228 | 238 | 86 | 40 |
| Cheltenham | 2,495 | 349 | 173 | 30 |
| Chester, with branches at Crewe and Wrexham. | 2,463 | 792 | 379 | 28 |
| Chippenham | | New School. | | |
| Cirencester | 1,115 | 267 | 148 | 18 |
| Clonmel | 281 | 70 | 30 | 9 |
| Coalbrookdale and Wenlock, with branches at Madeley and Broseley. | 1,094 | 288 | 126 | 12 |
| Cork | 349 | 120 | 38 | 19 |
| Coventry | 838 | 385 | 171 | 37 |
| *Darlington | 540 | 329 | 144 | 60 |
| *Devizes | 66 | 95 | 35 | 21 |
| Devonport and Plymouth | 3,604 | 629 | 295 | 81 |
| Dublin | 2,969 | 1,194 | 454 | 113 |
| Dudley | 330 | 296 | 141 | 12 |
| Dundee | 1,922 | 627 | 356 | 56 |
| Durham | 171 | 146 | 72 | 16 |
| Edinburgh { Male | 895 | 287 | 145 | 53 |
| Edinburgh { Female | 1,148 | 406 | 191 | 59 |
| Exeter | 1,201 | 496 | 231 | 77 |
| Frome | | New School. | | |
| Glasgow | 2,036 | 804 | 364 | 72 |
| Gloucester | 454 | 118 | 28 | 29 |
| Greenock | 682 | 280 | 165 | 16 |
| Guildford | — | 63 | 32 | 7 |
| Halifax | 1,162 | 208 | 80 | 40 |
| *Hanley | 509 | 388 | 161 | 44 |
| Henley-on-Thames | 177 | 82 | 34 | 8 |
| *Hull | 719 | 428 | 218 | 45 |
| Inverness | | New School. | | |
| *Ipswich | 867 | 729 | 288 | 57 |

* Two examinations in drawing were held during the year.

Table showing the Results of the Examination of the 1st and 2nd Grade—*continued.*

| Name of School. | No. of Persons taught. | No. of Exercises worked by Persons examined. | No. of Persons successful. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1st Grade. | 2nd Grade. |
| Kidderminster | 1,166 | 382 | 116 | 19 |
| Lancaster | 1,007 | 349 | 182 | 26 |
| Leeds, with branches at Huddersfield, Keighley, and Holbeck. | 7,299 | 3,054 | 1,354 | 263 |
| Limerick | 268 | 103 | 42 | 11 |
| *Lincoln | 943 | 754 | 146 | 89 |
| Liverpool, North District | 2,404 | 1,007 | 458 | 94 |
| Liverpool, South District | 1,481 | 1,061 | 331 | 66 |
| Llanelly | 985 | 164 | 94 | 20 |
| *Macclesfield | 809 | 699 | 291 | 73 |
| Manchester | 2,834 | Not examined. | | |
| Metropolitan Schools :— | | | | |
| Bloomsbury | 123 | 94 | — | 36 |
| Lambeth | 4,819 | 1,297 | 665 | 100 |
| St. Martin's | 1,570 | 1,048 | 550 | 55 |
| St. Thomas, Charterhouse | 214 | 715 | 392 | 60 |
| Spitalfields | 183 | 478 | 307 | 26 |
| West London | 928 | 467 | 151 | 102 |
| Westminster | 1,641 | 451 | 258 | 29 |
| Hampstead | 1,392 | 18 | — | 8 |
| Rotherhithe | | 124 | 66 | 4 |
| St. George's-in-the-East | | 254 | 142 | 9 |
| South Kensington | | 652 | 239 | 103 |
| *Newcastle-under-Lyme | 644 | 415 | 209 | 15 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 2,239 | 596 | 220 | 65 |
| Norwich | 3,297 | 504 | 248 | 57 |
| *Nottingham | — | 1,195 | 774 | 95 |
| Oxford | New School. | | | |
| Paisley | 1,063 | 243 | 130 | 34 |
| Penzance | 987 | 407 | 236 | 35 |
| Perth | 1,547 | 142 | 94 | 13 |
| Preston | 2,281 | 739 | 253 | 38 |
| Reading | 934 | 365 | 160 | 23 |
| Salisbury | 167 | Not examined. | | |
| *Sheffield | 1,763 | 774 | 222 | 125 |
| Shrewsbury | 483 | 118 | 44 | 6 |
| Southampton | 1,220 | 439 | 152 | 43 |
| Stirling | 296 | 236 | 96 | 24 |
| *Stoke-upon-Trent | 400 | 133 | 39 | 23 |
| Stourbridge | 914 | 202 | 93 | 14 |
| Stroud | 479 | 154 | 59 | 30 |
| Taunton | 1,179 | 245 | 130 | 23 |
| Tavistock | 173 | 89 | 33 | 13 |
| Torquay | New School. | | | |
| *Trowbridge | 451 | 155 | 50 | 29 |
| Truro | 372 | 138 | 76 | 11 |
| *Warminster | 476 | 270 | 73 | 28 |
| Warrington | 1,616 | 414 | 205 | 9 |
| Waterford | 563 | 106 | 37 | 25 |
| Weston-super-Mare | 77 | 64 | — | 13 |
| Wolverhampton | 1,221 | 131 | 53 | 9 |
| Wolverton | New School. | | | |
| *Worcester | 1,374 | 396 | 209 | 33 |
| *Yarmouth (Great) | 1,185 | 546 | 365 | 49 |
| York | 843 | 268 | 161 | 29 |
| Totals | 103,588† | 38,957 | 17,365 | 3,862 |

* Two examinations in drawing were held during the year.
† Exclusive of 39 students in training at South Kensington.

8. Table showing the Number of Persons receiving Instruction in Drawing through the Agency of the Schools of Art in 1865, compared with that of previous Years.

| — | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public and other Schools . . . . . | 18,988 | 22,746 | 30,802 | 65,465 | 67,490 | 74,267 | 76,303 | 71,423 | 79,845 | 94,083 | 86,967 |
| Provincial Schools of Art . . . . . | 8,274 | 10,204 | 10,238 | 10,784 | 13,787 | 11,121 | 11,569 | 11,521 | 12,497 | 12,733 | 13,045 |
| Metropolitan District Schools (including those in connexion with the National Art Training School at South Kensington) . . | 610 | 602 | 778 | 1,147 | 1,309 | 1,530 | 1,791 | 2,342 | 2,522 | 2,794 | 2,657 |
| Students in Training for Masters at South Kensington . . | 79 | 106 | 71 | 62 | 64 | 68 | 50 | 59 | 52 | 42 | 39 |
| Schoolmasters and Pupil-teachers in the Provinces . . . | 1,547 | 1,425 | 1,323 | 2,012 | 2,322 | 2,495 | 2,123 | 2,044 | 1,461 | 1,028 | 919 |
| Totals . . . . . | 29,498 | 35,083 | 43,212 | 79,470 | 84,972 | 89,481 | 91,836 | 87,389 | 96,377 | 110,680 | 103,627 |

9. TABLE showing the AMOUNT of FEES paid during the Year ending the 31st December 1865, by the various Classes of Persons under Instruction in Drawing at the Metropolitan and Provincial Schools of Art.

| Schools. | Fees paid. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By Public Schools. | | | By Private Schools. | | | By Teachers and Pupil-teachers. | | | Schools of Art. By Morning Classes. | | | Schools of Art. By Evening Classes. | | | Totals. | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Aberdeen | 35 | 10 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 61 | 6 | 4 | 256 | 15 | 10 |
| Andover | 10 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 5 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 14 | 0 | 53 | 14 | 0 |
| Basingstoke | No information. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bath | . | . | | 10 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 92 | 17 | 3 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 17 | 3 |
| Birkenhead | 10 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | . | . | | 118 | 11 | 6 | 85 | 15 | 10½ | 214 | 7 | 4½ |
| Birmingham | 60 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 15 | 2 | 6 | 253 | 15 | 0 | 486 | 1 | 6 | 814 | 19 | 0 |
| Bolton | 2 | 10 | 0 | . | . | | 2 | 14 | 0 | 33 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 16 | 0 |
| Boston | 20 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 75 | 19 | 0 | 28 | 8 | 4 | 133 | 3 | 4 |
| Bridgnorth | No information. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgewater | . | . | | 12 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 34 | 13 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 13 | 0 |
| Bridport | No information. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brighton | 20 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 56 | 14 | 0 | 28 | 1 | 6 | 338 | 5 | 6 |
| Bristol | 5 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 214 | 6 | 9 | 64 | 5 | 10 | 373 | 0 | 7 |
| Bromsgrove | 2 | 10 | 0 | . | . | | 0 | 2 | 6 | 41 | 17 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 56 | 17 | 6 |
| Burnley | 10 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 40 | 12 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 84 | 12 | 6 |
| Burslem | In abeyance. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge | 59 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 7 | 0 | . | . | | 183 | 7 | 6 | 42 | 13 | 0 | 356 | 7 | 6 |
| Carlisle | 5 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 35 | 18 | 0 | 129 | 1 | 6 |
| Carmarthen | . | . | | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 29 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 89 | 17 | 0 |
| Carnarvon | 40 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 10 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 39 | 18 | 2 | 188 | 8 | 2 |
| Cheltenham | . | . | | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 92 | 13 | 0 | 30 | 13 | 6 | 234 | 4 | 0 |
| Chester | 105 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 10 | 0 | . | . | | 19 | 13 | 6 | 40 | 5 | 0 | 242 | 8 | 6 |
| Chippenham | No information. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cirencester | 25 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 53 | 18 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 6 | 167 | 18 | 0 |
| Clonmel | 50 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | . | . | | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 66 | 5 | 6 |
| Coalbrookdale | 35 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 2 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 19 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 66 | 12 | 2 |
| Cork | 34 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | . | . | | 113 | 10 | 0 | 43 | 7 | 2 | 190 | 17 | 2 |
| Coventry | 65 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 5 | 1 | 6 | 51 | 13 | 0 | 43 | 8 | 6 | 165 | 3 | 0 |
| Darlington | . | . | | 80 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 14 | 0 | 69 | 6 | 6 | 179 | 0 | 6 |
| Devizes | . | . | | 52 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 23 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 18 | 0 | 84 | 5 | 6 |
| Devonport and Plymouth | 27 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 3 | 1 | 0 | 57 | 7 | 6 | 66 | 1 | 6 | 153 | 10 | 0 |
| Dublin | 114 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | . | . | | 351 | 18 | 6 | 64 | 17 | 0 | 530 | 15 | 6 |
| Dudley | 10 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | . | . | | 19 | 16 | 0 | 17 | 14 | 6 | 47 | 10 | 6 |
| Dundee | 27 | 5 | 0 | . | . | | 1 | 7 | 0 | 397 | 9 | 0 | 67 | 14 | 0 | 493 | 15 | 0 |
| Durham | . | . | | 40 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 88 | 5 | 0 | 45 | 1 | 0 | 173 | 6 | 0 |
| Edinburgh { Male | 84 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 6 | 17 | 6 | 75 | 5 | 0 | 190 | 2 | 6 | 356 | 5 | 0 |
| Edinburgh { Fem. | 69 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 9 | 7 | 6 | 203 | 15 | 0 | 43 | 15 | 0 | 325 | 17 | 6 |
| Exeter | 75 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 2 | 14 | 6 | 222 | 15 | 6 | 125 | 5 | 6 | 425 | 15 | 6 |
| Frome | No information. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glasgow | 41 | 10 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 294 | 19 | 9 | 216 | 10 | 6 | 661 | 14 | 9 |
| Gloucester | . | . | | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 86 | 17 | 0 | 48 | 16 | 6 | 166 | 1 | 0 |
| Greenock | 9 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 10 | 0 | . | . | | . | . | | 34 | 0 | 9 | 85 | 10 | 9 |
| Guildford | No information. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | 5 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 66 | 17 | 6 | 38 | 9 | 0 | 235 | 10 | 5 |
| Hanley | 10 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 6 | 6 | 108 | 9 | 6 |
| Henley on Thames | 5 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 52 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 87 | 18 | 6 |
| Hull | 15 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 56 | 12 | 0 | 56 | 1 | 0 | 155 | 18 | 0 |
| Inverness | No information. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ipswich | 23 | 19 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 70 | 1 | 6 | 71 | 6 | 0 | 196 | 2 | 7 |
| Kidderminster | 45 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 14 | 9 | 6 | 33 | 19 | 9 | 117 | 9 | 3 |
| Lancaster | 13 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 3 | 15 | 0 | 153 | 2 | 6 | 36 | 4 | 6 | 206 | 2 | 0 |
| Leeds | 40 | 0 | 0 | 384 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 9 | 122 | 17 | 9 | 155 | 13 | 9 | 731 | 12 | 3 |
| Limerick | 20 | 8 | 4 | 28 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | 79 | 3 | 0 | 48 | 9 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 4 |
| Lincoln | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 104 | 17 | 4 | 75 | 13 | 6 | 226 | 15 | 10 |
| Liverpool, N. D. | 40 | 0 | 0 | 143 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 302 | 11 | 4 | . | . | | 501 | 4 | 1 |
| Liverpool, S. D. | 190 | 0 | 0 | . | . | | . | . | | 100 | 19 | 0 | 120 | 3 | 5 | 411 | 2 | 5 |
| Llanelly | . | . | | 10 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 19 | 3 | 35 | 7 | 11 |
| Macclesfield | 17 | 10 | 0 | 53 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 13 | 16 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 106 | 15 | 0 |

Appendix C. TABLE showing the Amount of Fees paid during the Year, &c.—*cont.*

TABLE OF FEES.

| School. | Fees paid. By Public Schools. | By Private Schools. | By Teachers and Pupil-Teachers. | Schools of Art. By Morning Students. | Schools of Art. By Evening Students. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Manchester | 67 4 0 | 153 0 0 | 16 10 0 | 404 19 0 | 157 6 6 | 798 19 6 |
| Metropolitan :— | | | | | | |
| Bloomsbury | . . | . . | 1 8 0 | 350 17 3 | 21 17 0 | 374 2 3 |
| Lambeth | 10 0 0 | . . | . . | 89 13 0 | 164 9 3 | 264 2 3 |
| St. Martin's | 40 0 0 | . . | 0 15 0 | . . | 121 14 0 | 162 9 0 |
| St. Thomas, Charter-ho. | . . | . . | 3 4 0 | . . | 82 3 0 | 85 7 0 |
| Spitalfields | . . | . . | . . | . . | 81 4 0 | 81 4 0 |
| West London | . . | . . | . . | 29 5 6 | 235 14 6 | 265 0 0 |
| Westminster | 45 0 0 | 79 10 0 | . . | . . | 66 19 0 | 191 9 0 |
| * Hampstead, Rotherhithe, St. George's in the East, South Kensington | . . | . . | . . | 1,680 2 0 | 413 16 6 | 2,093 18 6 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | . . | 39 0 0 | . . | . . | 17 7 3 | 56 7 3 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 31 5 0 | . . | 7 10 6 | 116 5 9 | 118 12 0 | 273 13 3 |
| Norwich | 2 10 0 | . . | 1 15 0 | 55 5 0 | 46 19 6 | 106 9 6 |
| Nottingham | No information. | | | | | |
| Oxford | No information. | | | | | |
| Paisley | 35 0 0 | . . | . . | 14 5 0 | 53 7 6 | 102 12 6 |
| Penzance | 29 0 0 | 60 0 0 | . . | 31 10 0 | 44 16 0 | 165 6 0 |
| Perth | 17 10 0 | . . | 0 18 0 | 39 16 9½ | 25 5 7 | 83 10 4½ |
| Preston | 8 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 87 13 0 | 29 4 0 | 175 7 0 |
| Reading | 9 16 0 | 120 0 0 | . . | 32 17 3 | 51 18 0 | 214 11 3 |
| Salisbury | . . | . . | . . | 19 9 0 | 13 17 0 | 33 6 0 |
| Sheffield | . . | . . | 0 15 0 | 88 15 0 | 151 11 6 | 241 1 6 |
| Shrewsbury | 15 0 0 | . . | . . | 30 15 0 | 35 14 0 | 81 9 0 |
| Southampton | 10 0 0 | 197 16 0 | 4 6 0 | 101 1 0 | 34 13 0 | 347 16 0 |
| Stirling | . . | . . | . . | 108 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 118 0 0 |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 5 0 0 | 14 0 0 | . . | 9 0 0 | 53 13 0 | 81 13 0 |
| Stourbridge | 30 0 0 | 20 0 0 | . . | 34 18 3 | 70 15 0 | 155 13 3 |
| Stroud | . . | . . | 0 7 6 | 90 15 0 | 12 14 0 | 103 16 6 |
| Taunton | 8 10 0 | 97 12 6 | 0 15 0 | 108 19 6 | 28 6 6 | 244 3 6 |
| Tavistock | 13 15 0 | 11 16 0 | 1 14 0 | 26 18 6 | 7 3 6 | 61 7 0 |
| Trowbridge | 10 0 0 | . . | 1 1 0 | 51 0 0 | 9 7 0 | 71 8 0 |
| Truro | . . | 6 15 0 | 11 0 0 | . . | 18 17 6 | 36 12 6 |
| Warminster | 3 5 0 | 30 5 0 | 0 8 0 | 27 6 0 | 7 15 0 | 68 19 0 |
| Warrington | 25 0 0 | 189 0 0 | 15 15 0 | 115 5 6 | 25 18 0 | 370 18 6 |
| Waterford | 35 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 31 7 0 | 43 12 6 | 154 19 6 |
| Weston-super-Mare | . . | . . | 1 5 0 | 56 2 6 | 17 11 6 | 74 19 0 |
| Wolverhampton | . . | . . | . . | 31 3 0 | 44 7 3 | 75 10 3 |
| Worcester | 11 5 0 | 50 0 0 | . . | 43 14 5 | 41 14 0 | 146 13 5 |
| Yarmouth | 6 0 0 | 20 0 0 | . . | 29 4 0 | 17 10 0 | 72 14 0 |
| York | 5 0 0 | . . | 1 4 0 | 56 1 0 | 43 1 6 | 105 6 6 |
| Grand Totals — For 1865 | 1,968 2 4 | 3,417 3 1 | 267 13 4 | 8,555 18 0 | 5,383 18 3 | 19,592 15 0 |
| Grand Totals — For 1864 | 2,289 12 11 | 3,178 10 9 | 317 2 4½ | 8,181 18 5 | 5,126 2 11 | 19,093 7 4½ |
| Grand Totals — For 1863 | 2,625 2 11 | 3,039 9 0 | 404 2 11½ | 7,213 18 9½ | 5,143 3 9½ | 18,425 17 5½ |
| Grand Totals — For 1862 | 3,145 2 5 | 2,682 3 4 | 487 6 6 | 6,664 19 10 | 5,037 18 5 | 18,017 10 6 |

* In connexion with the Training School.

Public schools are National and other schools for the poor, for the most part assisted by Parliamentary grants.

Private schools are private enterprise schools, not assisted by Parliamentary grants.

Morning students are those who are not prevented by their occupations from attending in the daytime, and are chiefly female students paying high fees.

Evening students are almost wholly artizans, who pay not more than 6*d.* a week for three lessons.

10. RETURN showing the GRANTS made by the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT to SCHOOLS of ART, and MANAGERS of SCHOOLS for the POOR, in 1865, exclusive of the Cost of the Travelling Collection of Art Objects, Loans of Books, Pictures, &c.

| NAME OF SCHOOL. | Payments on Results to the Master of the School of Art, Building Grants, &c. | | | Payments to Managers of Schools for the Poor, on the Results of the Examination of the Pupil-teachers and Children. | | | Cost of Prizes and Examples. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Aberdeen | 64 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 27 | 5 | 10 | 100 | 14 | 8 |
| Abingdon | New School. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andover | 42 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 17 | 5 | 66 | 17 | 5 |
| Basingstoke | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 26 | 18 | 1 |
| Bath | 108 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 135 | 11 | 3 |
| Birkenhead | 127 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 150 | 10 | 4 |
| Birmingham and Spon Lane. | 392 | 4 | 0 | 74 | 13 | 0 | 135 | 12 | 4 | 602 | 9 | 4 |
| Bolton | 41 | 16 | 0 | 13 | 14 | 0 | 33 | 18 | 7 | 89 | 8 | 7 |
| Boston | 50 | 19 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 16 | 0 | 70 | 1 | 8 |
| Bradford | New School. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgnorth | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 10 |
| Bridgewater | 24 | 10 | 0 | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 5 | 28 | 14 | 5 |
| Bridport | 27 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | 20 | 6 | 3 | 47 | 8 | 7 |
| Brighton | 63 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 6 | 92 | 0 | 2 |
| Bristol | 131 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 0 | 40 | 8 | 6 | 187 | 8 | 2 |
| Bromsgrove | 15 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 24 | 18 | 10 |
| Burnley | 26 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 44 | 12 | 1 |
| Burslem | In abeyance. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge | 88 | 15 | 1 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 7 | 150 | 3 | 8 |
| Carlisle | 37 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 56 | 1 | 6 |
| Carmarthen and Swansea. | 116 | 7 | 8 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 35 | 17 | 3 | 180 | 6 | 11 |
| Carnarvon & branches | 110 | 13 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 20 | 15 | 6 | 151 | 10 | 9 |
| Cheltenham | 90 | 19 | 0 | 14 | 16 | 0 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 129 | 19 | 2 |
| Chester and branches | 107 | 11 | 8 | 25 | 7 | 0 | 42 | 5 | 0 | 175 | 3 | 8 |
| Chippenham | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 4 |
| Cirencester | 102 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 38 | 17 | 4 | 148 | 9 | 5 |
| Clonmel | 15 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 5 |
| Coalbrookdale and branches. | 58 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 79 | 17 | 0 |
| Cork | 45 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 54 | 18 | 6 | 102 | 4 | 6 |
| Coventry | 168 | 4 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 6 | 5 | 221 | 10 | 7 |
| Darlington | 46 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 71 | 3 | 9 |
| Devizes | 3 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 11 |
| Devonport & Plymouth | 195 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 11 | 0 | 51 | 6 | 2 | 267 | 0 | 6 |
| Dublin | 238 | 15 | 11 | 33 | 18 | 0 | 147 | 1 | 6 | 419 | 5 | 5 |
| Dudley | 94 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 15 | 10 | 135 | 4 | 10 |
| Dundee | 128 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 14 | 0 | 75 | 12 | 8 | 220 | 3 | 4 |
| Durham | 19 | 18 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 35 | 2 | 3 |

Appendix C.

GRANTS TO SCHOOLS OF ART.

Return of Grants, &c.—*continued.*

| NAME OF SCHOOL. | Payments on Results to the Master of the School of Art, Building Grants, &c. | | | Payments to Managers of Schools for the Poor, on the Results of the Examination of the Pupil-teachers and Children. | | | Cost of Prizes and Examples. | | | TOTALS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Edinburgh { Male | 130 | 12 | 0 | - | - | - | 100 | 13 | 6 | 231 | 5 | 6 |
| Edinburgh { Female | 136 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 65 | 9 | 11 | 211 | 11 | 3 |
| Exeter | 123 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 9 | 182 | 4 | 1 |
| Frome | New School. | | | | | | 9 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 9 |
| Glasgow | 96 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 16 | 0 | 79 | 2 | 10 | 197 | 19 | 10 |
| Gloucester | 65 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 38 | 17 | 2 | 105 | 9 | 6 |
| Greenock | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 10 |
| Guildford | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Halifax | 85 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 39 | 17 | 7 | 130 | 12 | 7 |
| Hanley | 79 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 58 | 12 | 7 | 147 | 13 | 7 |
| Henley-on-Thames | 22 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 31 | 19 | 6 |
| Hull | 49 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 20 | 6 | 10 | 84 | 0 | 10 |
| Inverness | New School. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ipswich | 54 | 12 | 0 | 18 | 17 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 11 | 130 | 9 | 11 |
| Kidderminster | 71 | 15 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 50 | 11 | 4 | 129 | 17 | 10 |
| Lancaster | 64 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 98 | 18 | 2 |
| Leeds and branches | 501 | 1 | 8 | 77 | 17 | 0 | 183 | 1 | 6 | 762 | 0 | 2 |
| Limerick | 26 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 4 | 12 | 8 | 30 | 12 | 8 |
| Lincoln | *358 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 44 | 4 | 10 | 409 | 6 | 11 |
| Liverpool, N. D. Sch. | 80 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 33 | 11 | 3 | 124 | 16 | 7 |
| Liverpool, S. D. Sch. | 85 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 0 | 61 | 9 | 0 | 153 | 15 | 4 |
| Llanelly | 75 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 11 | 0 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 109 | 14 | 0 |
| Macclesfield | 74 | 2 | 9 | 27 | 6 | 0 | 38 | 2 | 5 | 139 | 11 | 2 |
| Manchester | 133 | 5 | 0 | 32 | 7 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 9 | 222 | 12 | 9 |
| Metropolitan District Schools:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bloomsbury | 124 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 33 | 1 | 8 | 157 | 1 | 8 |
| Lambeth | 254 | 6 | 4 | 46 | 6 | 0 | 109 | 14 | 8 | 410 | 7 | 0 |
| St. Martin's | 125 | 14 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 0 | 58 | 2 | 2 | 192 | 13 | 2 |
| St. Thomas Charterhouse. | 59 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 7 | 6 | 114 | 17 | 6 |
| Spitalfields | 43 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 33 | 2 | 7 | 76 | 2 | 7 |
| West London | 127 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 40 | 8 | 2 | 172 | 7 | 2 |
| Westminster | 47 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 26 | 14 | 3 | 81 | 0 | 3 |
| In connexion with Training School:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hampstead | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 18 | 9 | 0 | 18 | 9 |
| Rotherhithe | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 11 |
| St. George's in the East. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 7 |
| South Kensington | - | - | - | - | - | - | 47 | 17 | 9 | 47 | 17 | 9 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 71 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 0 | 22 | 5 | 8 | 106 | 0 | 11 |

* Of this amount 250*l.* was granted towards building the School of Art.

Return of Grants, &c.—*continued.*



| Name of School. | Payments on Results to the Master of the School of Art, Building Grants, &c. | Payments to Managers of Schools for the Poor, on the Results of the Examination of the Pupil-teachers and Children. | Cost of Prizes and Examples. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 132 8 0 | 15 13 0 | 69 1 5 | 217 2 5 |
| Norwich | 153 2 6 | 11 0 0 | 42 15 2 | 206 17 8 |
| Nottingham | *881 5 6 | 57 5 0 | 71 10 4 | 1,010 0 10 |
| Oxford | New School. | | 13 7 10 | 13 7 10 |
| Paisley | 90 1 7 | 4 1 0 | 37 6 2 | 131 8 9 |
| Penzance | 77 0 8 | 18 8 0 | 39 8 10 | 134 17 6 |
| Perth | 64 15 8 | 17 7 0 | 11 7 9 | 93 10 5 |
| Preston | 110 4 4 | 12 9 0 | 27 16 10 | 150 10 2 |
| Reading | 79 14 10 | 12 14 0 | 33 17 7 | 126 6 5 |
| Salisbury | - - - | - - - | 34 2 7 | 34 2 7 |
| Sheffield | 198 6 0 | 12 11 0 | 77 6 1 | 288 3 1 |
| Shrewsbury | 15 16 0 | 3 0 0 | 5 11 5 | 24 7 5 |
| Southampton | 37 6 11 | 4 10 0 | 28 18 4 | 70 15 3 |
| Stirling | 16 10 0 | 1 5 0 | 15 11 4 | 33 6 4 |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 33 18 0 | 1 19 0 | 13 12 2 | 49 9 2 |
| Stourbridge | 50 9 8 | 4 5 0 | 10 9 1 | 65 3 9 |
| Stroud | 40 15 0 | 5 2 0 | 31 19 9 | 77 16 9 |
| Taunton | 88 4 1 | 4 18 0 | 32 2 3 | 125 4 4 |
| Tavistock | 9 2 0 | 1 11 0 | 6 6 10 | 16 19 10 |
| Torquay | | New School. | | |
| Trowbridge | 19 16 0 | 2 8 0 | 13 2 2 | 35 6 2 |
| Truro | 35 10 0 | 15 5 0 | 8 9 6 | 59 4 6 |
| Warminster | 46 6 10 | 3 5 0 | 9 4 7 | 58 16 5 |
| Warrington | 106 9 8 | 14 2 0 | 51 11 2 | 172 2 10 |
| Waterford | 34 14 0 | 1 17 0 | 41 16 7 | 78 7 7 |
| Weston-super-Mare | 2 10 0 | - - - | 1 19 8 | 4 9 8 |
| Wolverhampton | 71 13 8 | 6 10 0 | 28 8 3 | 106 11 11 |
| Wolverton | †500 0 0 | New School. | | 500 0 0 |
| Worcester | 96 10 3 | 8 9 0 | 21 4 11 | 126 4 2 |
| Yarmouth (Great) | 107 19 4 | 37 19 0 | 53 9 8 | 199 8 0 |
| York | 131 0 8 | 11 13 0 | 68 19 3 | 211 12 11 |
| Schools not in connexion with Schools to Art.‡ | 288 15 0 | 154 14 0 | 52 14 4 | 496 3 4 |
| Grand Totals | 9,492 19 10 | 1,243 0 1 | 3,471 4 5 | 14,207 4 4 |
| Totals for 1864 | §5,888 13 9 | 740 8 0 | 3,094 18 3 | 9,724 0 0 |
| „ 1863 | §9,751 13 3½ | 335 1 0 | 2,461 15 4 | 12,548 9 7½ |
| „ 1862 | §9,391 5 8 | - - - | 2,545 1 11½ | 11,936 7 7½ |

* Of this amount 750*l.* was granted towards building the School of Art.

† Building Grant.

‡ Details will be found at page 133.

§ Of these amounts 2,763*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* in 1862, 2,197*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* in 1863, and 40*l.* in 1864, were fixed salaries paid to masters without certificates.

Appendix C.

REPORT OF EXAMINERS ON COMPETITION FOR NATIONAL MEDALLIONS.

## 11. REPORT of the EXAMINERS on the WORKS sent from the SCHOOLS of ART in COMPETITION for NATIONAL MEDALLIONS.—May 1865.

THIS year the large number of 711 works has been submitted in competition. Of these 108 have appeared to us worthy of reward.

Great completeness has been attained (both in chalk and "monochrome") in the representation of the relief of casts of ornament. Those works in which this completeness was found to be combined with tasteful execution, and a satisfactory selection and treatment of light and shade, have been chosen for distinction.

We have awarded Medallions to two students of the Manchester school, for sets of separate coloured drawings of flowers, each drawing having been made, as we are informed, at a single sitting, a useful mode of study, when pursued concurrently with the more complete rendering of objects less liable to change of form.

We again observe that increased attention has been bestowed upon the study of the human figure. We remark, however, that in drawings where a mechanical and minute kind of execution has been employed, such execution is too often accompanied by a want of appreciation of some essential quality of the figure chosen as an example.

In some studies of heads and busts, not eligible for reward, which show considerable merit, this mechanical execution is carried so far as to be suggestive of a woven fabric, rather than of the smooth surfaces of a cast, or of the wall which forms the background.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the students that "execution," or in other words use of material, should always be subservient to a faithful rendering of the object they are desiring to represent.

In studying from life, when the nude figure is inadmissible, we consider that the students would be more profitably engaged in making separate drawings of heads, hands, &c. than in endeavouring to make pictures by the addition of elaborately wrought accessories.

Bearing in mind the special object of the schools, we have awarded several Medallions in the class of design. We observe, that while, in many of these, natural forms are satisfactorily conventionalized, but few of them show that feeling for style which might be acquired by a continuous study of the works in the art library of the department, which are accessible, as loans, to local schools of art.

Much greater delicacy of detail should be aimed at in designs modelled in relief.

The drawings from machines reached a high average of merit.

In carrying out the changes proposed in the conduct of schools of art, we strongly recommend that, if less stress be laid on competitions in given subjects or from prescribed examples, the general course of study laid down, which has hitherto been found so successful, should still be adhered to, and that the rewards offered by the department should have reference to that course, so as to encourage students to continue in it.

C. L. EASTLAKE.
J. C. HORSLEY.
RICHARD REDGRAVE.
FRANCIS FOWKE.
H. A. BOWLER.

## TABLE I.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST of STUDENTS rewarded at the NATIONAL COMPETITION, 1865.

| Names of Students. | School. | Stages rewarded. | Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott, Alice M. | South Kensington | 14 a. | Flower painting. |
| *Baker, Anne | Cork | 22 a. | Analysis of flowers. |
| Baird, Cecilia | Dundee | 5 b. | Shading from the round. |
| *Barnes, James | Liverpool (S.D.) | 9 a. | Anatomical study. |
| Bartlett, James | Lambeth | 23 d. | Applied design. |
| *Beattie, Alex. C. | Edinburgh | 23 d. | Applied design. |
| Bibbs, Louisa | Worcester | 23 h. | Porcelain painting. |
| Biram, Mary | Sheffield | 12 a. | Ornament in monochrome. |
| Bird, Emily | Stroud | 14 a. | Flower painting. |
| Blanc, Hippolyte | Edinburgh | 3 b. | Ornament in outline. |
| Boyd, Agnes | Edinburgh | 22 a. | Analysis of flowers. |
| *Brookes, Adeline | Wenlock | 5 b. | Shading from the round. |
| **Brown, Jemima | Cirencester | 23 c. and 23 d. | Applied design. |
| Bryon, F. | Lambeth | 23 d. | Applied design. |
| Calthrop, Claude A. | Lambeth | 8 c. | Study of the human figure. |
| Campbell, Elizabeth | Andover | 10 a. | Outlines of flowers. |
| Cartlidge, Alfred | Hanley | 6 b. | The figure after Mulready. |
| Chapman, John Lewis | South Kensington | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Clapham, J. S. | Keighley | 23 a. | Mechanical drawing. |
| Clarke, Caspar P. | South Kensington | 23 b. | Architectural design. |
| Craister, Walter | York | 22 c. | Elementary design. |
| Curry, Charles | Charterhouse | 18 b. | Ornament modelled. |
| Dawson, T. | Leeds | 4 b. | Shading from the flat. |
| Dean, Christina | Edinburgh | 14 a. | Flower painting. |
| Dixon, Laurina | Bloomsbury | 4 b. | Shading from the flat. |
| Eadsforth, Rob. G. | Manchester | 9 a. 16 a. | Anatomical studies and the human figure painted. |
| Edwards, Wm. A. | Warrington | 22 c. | Elementary design. |
| Emms, John | Yarmouth | 10 a. | Outlines of flowers |
| Fassbender, Kate | Cirencester | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Ferguson, J. Mansfield | Reading | 23 b. | Architectural design. |
| Fordham, D. | York | 22 d. | Studies of ornaments. |
| Freeman, Jessie | South Kensington | 3 b. | Outline of ornament. |
| Frost, Daniel | Coventry | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Furnival, Samuel | Hanley | 3 b. | Ornament in outline. |
| **Gibb, Robert | Edinburgh | 8 b. 2 | The figure from the antique. |
| Grace, Mary | St. George's-in-the-East | 5 | Shading from the round. |
| *Gribble, Herbert | Plymouth | 22 c. | Elementary design. |
| Hall, Henry E. | Dublin | 23 b. | Architectural design. |
| Hardgrave, Charles | York | 3 b. | Ornament in outline. |
| Harvey, Ellen Sophia | Coventry | 15 a. | A group in colour. |
| *Haynes, Edward T. | Lambeth | 5 b. | Shading from the round. |
| *Henshaw, Thomas | Macclesfield | 5 b. | Shading from the round. |
| Hibbert, Frederick | Sheffield | 9 a. | Anatomical studies. |
| Hill, Arthur | Cork | 22 d. | Studies of ornament. |
| Hipsley, John Hy. | York | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Holloway, John | Stoke | 23 h. | Porcelain painting. |
| ***Humphreys, Jane Kingston. | South Kensington | 8 a. | The figure in outline. |
| Hunter, Edith | Carmarthen | 9 a. | Anatomical studies. |
| Jackson, Emily M. | South Kensington | 5 b. and 10 a. | Shading from the round and outline of flowers. |
| **Jockel, Charles A. | Edinburgh | 12 a. | Ornament in monochrome. |
| Jockel, Louisa | Edinburgh | 22 c. | Elementary design. |
| Jolley, Wm. | Liverpool S. D. | 4 b | Shading from the flat. |
| Joy, G. W. | South Kensington | 16 | The figure in monochrome. |
| *Julyan, Mary E. | Bloomsbury | 15 | A group in colour |

* Has already been successful at the National Competition.
** Has been twice successful at the National Competition.
*** Has been three times successful at the National Competition.

Appendix C.

STUDENTS REWARDED AT NATIONAL COMPETITION.

List of Students rewarded—*continued.*

| Names of Students. | School. | Stages rewarded. | Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| King, James | Ipswich | 23 a. | Mechanical drawing. |
| Kyd, Hannah | Dundee | 10 a. | Outline of flowers. |
| **Lee, John | Carnarvon | 16 a. | The human figure painted. |
| Lees, George | Kidderminster | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| McEwan, Thomas | Glasgow | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| *McGregor, Sarah | Bloomsbury | 22 a. | Analysis of flowers. |
| McPherson, Ellen | Dundee | 4 b. | Shading from the flat. |
| Malcolm, Lizzie | Manchester | 8 b. 2. | The figure from the antique. |
| Mansell, Carry | Gloucester | 5 b. | Shading from the round. |
| Marshall, Walter | Sheffield | 3 b. | Ornament in outline. |
| **Montford, Horace | West London | 9 c. | Anatomical study modelled. |
| *Moore, G. | Manchester | 14 a. | Flower painting. |
| Morrison, Walter W. | South Kensington | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| *Murray, Charles O. | Edinburgh | 8 b. 2. | The figure from the antique. |
| Murray, David A. | Manchester | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Murray, Wm. H. | Dublin | 22 c. | Elementary design. |
| Ogden, Jane | Manchester | 4 a. and 15. | Flower painting and a group in colour. |
| Ogle, Maria | Cheltenham | 22 d. | Studies of ornament. |
| Orr, William | Glasgow | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Ouless, Walter W. | Lambeth | 6 b. | The figure after Mulready. |
| Parkin, Thomas | Dudley | 6 b. | The figure after Mulready. |
| Pulford, William | Sheffield | 4 b. | Shading from the flat. |
| Pullin, E. A. | South Kensington | 4 b. | Shading from the flat. |
| *Reich, Henry C. F. | St. Martin's | 8 b. 2 | The figure from the antique. |
| Ritchie, Fullerton | Edinburgh | 3 b. | Ornament in outline. |
| Ross, Robert | Edinburgh | 9 a. | Anatomical study. |
| Rough, Charles | Aberdeen | 12 a. | Ornament in monochrome. |
| Salt, Julia | Birmingham | 22 a. | Analysis of flowers. |
| Selby, M. A. | Leeds | 4 b. | Shading from the flat. |
| Seymour, Francis | Dublin | 12 a. | Ornament in monochrome. |
| Shepherd, Julianna C. | Manchester | 8 d. | Study from life. |
| Skerrett, Henry | Birmingham | 23 a. | Mechanical drawing. |
| *Stalker, George F. | Edinburgh | 22 d. | Studies of ornament. |
| Stanton, Rose E. | Stroud | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Tapley, Sarah | Exeter | 14 a. | Flower painting. |
| Thomas, Henry F. | Dublin | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Treadwell, Maria | Finsbury | 15 a. | A group in colour. |
| Tripp, Capel N. | Gloucester | 23 b. | Architectural design. |
| Turner, George | Halifax | 3 b. | Ornament in outline. |
| Tweltridge, John H. | Nottingham | 23 d. | Applied design. |
| Waddington, Mary | Bolton | 14 a. | Flower painting. |
| Walker, A. | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 23 h. | Porcelain painting. |
| Walker, W. A. | West London | 19 b. | The figure modelled. |
| Waller, T. | Leeds | 23 a. | Mechanical drawing. |
| Warner, Metford | Basingstoke | 23 a. | Mechanical drawing. |
| Westwood, Adam | Edinburgh | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| *Willshaw, John | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 5 b. | Shading from the round. |
| Winpenny, Joseph | Holbeck | 23 a. | Mechanical drawing. |
| Winter, F. | West London | 19 d. | Model from life. |
| Wormleighton, E. | South Kensington | 23 d. | Applied design. |
| **HONOURABLE MENTIONS, 1865.** | | | |
| Baddeley, Henry | Coventry | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Ball, Frederick | Henley on Thames | 4 b. | Shading from the flat. |
| Beattie, Alex. C. | Edinburgh | 8 b. 2 | The figure from the antique. |
| Bentley, Kate | Birkenhead | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Biram, Mary | Sheffield | 16 a. | The human figure painted. |
| Breckenridge, Hugh | Glasgow | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Bright, H. | Lambeth | 14 a. | Flower painting. |
| Brock, Thos. | Worcester | 19 b. | The figure modelled. |
| Challice, Annie J. | South Kensington | 8 b. 2 | The figure from the antique. |
| Campbell, Collin | Edinburgh | 18 a. | Ornament modelled. |
| Cope, J. | Hanley | 20 | Fruits modelled. |
| Crumbie, William | York | 22 d. | Studies of ornament. |

* Has already been successful at the National Competition.
** Has been twice successful at the National Competition.

List of Students rewarded—*continued.*



| Names of Students. | School. | Stages rewarded. | Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daymond, G. H. | Westminster | 10 a. | Outline of flowers. |
| Eadie, William | Paisley | 8 b. | The figure from the antique. |
| Edmonds, Robert | Paisley | 8 b. 2 | The figure from the antique. |
| Fell, Clara | Edinburgh | 14 a. | Flower painting. |
| George, Cecilia | Cirencester | 22 d. | Studies of ornament. |
| Gibbons, Albert | Cirencester | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Goodrich, George J. | Norwich | 22 c. | Elementary design. |
| Hamilton, Hanrietta | Dublin | 22 c. | Elementary design. |
| Harmer, Richard | Spitalfields | 22 c. | Elementary design. |
| Hinley, Charles | Coalbrookdale | 23 c. | Applied designs. |
| Hipsley, John Henry | York | 15 a. | A group in colour. |
| Hollings, G. S. | South Kensington | 8 b. 2 | The figure from the antique. |
| Holloway, John | Hanley | 12 a. | Ornament in monochrome. |
| Home, David | Edinburgh | 10 a. | Outline of flowers. |
| Hordley, Helen | Hanley | 5 b. | Shading from the round. |
| Hull, Clementina M. | South Kensington | 15 a. | A group in colour. |
| Jackson, J. W. | Keighley | 23 a. | Mechanical drawing. |
| Jarvis, Wm. Henry | Sheffield | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Johnson, H. | St. Martin's | 8 b. 2 | The figure from the antique. |
| Johnson, Matthew J. | Manchester | 23 d. | Applied design. |
| Julyan, Mary E. | Bloomsbury | 15 | A group in colour. |
| Kemp, Wilhelmina | Gloucester | 22 d. | Studies of ornament. |
| Lunn, R. | Sheffield | 19 d. | The figure modelled. |
| Malby, H. T. | St. Martin's | 3 b. | Ornament in outline. |
| Mason, Mary | South Kensington | 14 a. | Flower painting. |
| Mein, James | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 5 b. | Shading from the round. |
| Miller, James | Glasgow | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Milburn, George | York | 22 d. | Studies of ornament. |
| Mitchell, George | Aberdeen | 5 b. | Shading from the round. |
| Mooney, Samuel | Manchester | 4 b. | Shading from the flat. |
| Morris, W. B. | Manchester | 8 d. | Drawing the human figure. |
| Nunn, Walter | Spitalfields | 23 h. | Porcelain painting. |
| Paterson, George M. | Edinburgh | 12 a. | Ornament in monochrome. |
| Paterson, Andrew | Edinburgh | 19 b. | The figure modelled. |
| Parsons, Charles | West London | 23 b. | Architectural design. |
| Pullin, E. A. | South Kensington | 3 b. | Outline of ornament. |
| Reading, Alfred | Birmingham | 23 b. | Architectural designs. |
| Richardson, John | Lincoln | 16 a. | The human figure painted. |
| Ryder, Emily S. | Dublin | 5 b. 9 a. | Shading from the round, and Anatomical studies. |
| Sambrook, Wm. | Hanley | 22 a. | Studies of ornament. |
| Seymour, Kate | Dublin | 15 a. | A group in colour. |
| Smith, Julia C. | Manchester | 16 a. | The human figure painted. |
| Smith, Kate | Cirencester | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Stanton, Emily R. | Stroud | 23 c. | Applied design. |
| Stanton, Rose E. | Stroud | 15 | A group in colour. |
| Strike, Harriett | Waterford | 14 a. | Flower painting. |
| Tims, William | South Kensington | 23 a. | Mechanical drawing |
| Traice, Ruth | Bolton | 15 | A group in colour. |
| Turnbull, Ralph | Crewe | 10 a. | Outlines of flowers. |
| Turner, George | Halifax | 12 a. | Ornament in monochrome. |
| Walker, Ann R. | Worcester | 14 a. | Flower painting. |
| Wise, Albert | Birmingham | 4 b. | Shading from the flat. |
| Wilde, S. | Birmingham | 18 b. | Ornament modelled. |
| Winter, F. | West London | 19 b. | The figure modelled. |
| Wray, James | South Kensington | 4 b. | Shading from the flat. |

TABLE II.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of LOCAL MEDALS and

| Name of School. | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | | 1861. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. |
| Aberdeen | 5 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 12 | 2 |
| Andover | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 7 | — | 10 | — |
| Basingstoke | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | — |
| Bath | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 16 | — | 19 | 1 | 14 | — |
| Belfast | 4 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Birkenhead | 4 | — | 7 | 1 | 4 | — | 5 | — | 9 | — |
| Birmingham | 24 | 3 | 22 | 5 | 28 | 3 | 34 | 1 | 30 | 5 |
| Spon Lane Branch | | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| Bolton | — | — | 4 | 1 | 11 | — | 14 | 1 | 15 | 2 |
| Boston | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bridgnorth | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Bridgewater | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brighton | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 13 | — |
| Bristol | 4 | 1 | 7 | — | 18 | 1 | 18 | — | 14 | 1 |
| Bromsgrove | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Burnley | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 6 | — |
| Burslem | 13 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cambridge and Royston | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Carlisle | 4 | — | — | — | 11 | — | 13 | 1 | 14 | — |
| Carmarthen and Swansea | — | — | 4 | — | 6 | — | 3 | — | 2 | — |
| Carnarvon, Bangor, and Portmadoc. | 3 | — | 9 | 1 | 9 | — | 15 | — | 6 | — |
| Cheltenham | 10 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 15 | — | 18 | — |
| Chester | 3 | — | 4 | — | 8 | — | 6 | — | 9 | 1 |
| Cirencester | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Clonmel | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 5 | — | 8 | — |
| Coalbrookdale | — | — | 9 | 1 | 12 | — | 7 | — | 1 | — |
| Cork | 14 | 3 | 21 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 20 | — |
| Coventry | 18 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 16 | 2 |
| Darlington | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | 17 | 3 | 17 | 1 |
| Devizes | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Devonport | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 8 | 1 |
| Dublin— | | | | | | | | | | |
| School of Art | 14 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 28 | 2 | 25 | 1 |
| Lace School | 15 | 2 | 13 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dudley | 5 | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| Dundee | 8 | — | 20 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 23 | — | 17 | 2 |
| Durham | 8 | 1 | 3 | — | 7 | — | 5 | — | 11 | — |
| Edinburgh, Male | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 6 | — |
| " Female | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | 12 | 1 |
| Exeter | 8 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| Glasgow | 25 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 23 | 3 | 22 | 1 |
| Gloucester | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Greenock | — | — | 2 | — | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| Guildford | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Halifax | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 5 | 1 |
| Hanley | 7 | 4 | 21 | 8 | 25 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 21 | 5 |
| Henley-on-Thames | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hereford | 7 | — | 6 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Hull | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ipswich | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | 10 | — |
| Kidderminster | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lancaster | — | — | 2 | — | 6 | — | 5 | — | 8 | — |
| Leeds, Holbeck and Keighley | 3 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | 11 | — | 20 | — |
| Limerick | 7 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | — | 11 | 1 |
| Liverpool, N. District | 3 | — | 5 | — | 9 | — | 7 | — | 6 | — |
| Liverpool, S. District | 10 | 1 | 21 | — | 28 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| Llanelly | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Lincoln | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Macclesfield | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Manchester | 30 | 5 | 26 | 2 | 29 | 3 | 29 | 3 | 30 | — |

## Table II.

National Medallions awarded to each School of Art.

| 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | Name of School. |
| 16 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 31 | 2 | 10 | 1 | Aberdeen. |
| 14 | — | 13 | — | 12 | — | 8 | 1 | Andover. |
| | *See* Andover. | | | 2 | — | 4 | 1 | Basingstoke. |
| 17 | — | 21 | — | 13 | — | 2 | — | Bath. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Belfast. |
| 14 | — | 25 | 1 | 37 | 4 | 19 | — | Birkenhead. |
| 29 | 5 | 30 | 2 | 39 | 9 | 31 | 2 | Birmingham. |
| 6 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | Spon Lane Branch. |
| 18 | — | 17 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 1 | Bolton. |
| 8 | — | 7 | — | 9 | — | 11 | — | Boston. |
| 4 | — | 5 | — | 6 | — | 1 | — | Bridgnorth. |
| 12 | — | 19 | — | 14 | — | 6 | — | Bridgewater. |
| 11 | — | 6 | — | 8 | — | 1 | — | Brighton. |
| 13 | — | 20 | — | 30 | 1 | 15 | — | Bristol. |
| 6 | — | 9 | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | Bromsgrove. |
| 5 | — | 4 | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | Burnley. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Burslem. |
| 12 | 1 | 10 | — | 20 | 1 | 21 | — | Cambridge and Royston. |
| 14 | 2 | 18 | — | 25 | 1 | 12 | — | Carlisle. |
| 3 | — | 7 | — | 10 | — | 8 | 1 | Carmarthen and Swansea. |
| 7 | 1 | 7 | — | 18 | — | 4 | 1 | Carnarvon, Bangor, and |
| | | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | Portmadoc. |
| 16 | — | 18 | — | 28 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Cheltenham. |
| 19 | — | 16 | — | 18 | 2 | 9 | — | Chester. |
| 18 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 53 | 3 | 17 | 2* | Cirencester. |
| 7 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | Clonmel. |
| 6 | — | 10 | — | 4 | 2 | 7 | — | Coalbrookdale. |
| 20 | 1 | 28 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 16 | 2 | Cork. |
| 24 | 3 | 30 | 4 | 45 | 3 | 24 | 2 | Coventry. |
| 15 | 1 | 17 | — | 16 | — | 9 | — | Darlington. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | Devizes. |
| 12 | — | 8 | — | 21 | — | 13 | — | Devonport. |
| | | | | | | | | Dublin— |
| 17 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 34 | 4 | 31 | 4 | School of Art. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Lace School. |
| 10 | 1 | 5 | — | 10 | — | 1 | 1 | Dudley. |
| 23 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 37 | 4 | 13 | 3 | Dundee. |
| 10 | — | 10 | 1 | 7 | — | — | — | Durham. |
| 7 | — | 27 | 10 | 47 | 9 | 29 | 9 | Edinburgh, Male. |
| 18 | — | 18 | — | 42 | 1 | 19 | 3 | „ Female. |
| 14 | — | 17 | — | 39 | 3 | 9 | 1 | Exeter. |
| 23 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 28 | 4 | 20 | 2 | Glasgow. |
| 10 | — | 13 | — | 23 | 2 | 14 | 2 | Gloucester. |
| 7 | 1 | 7 | — | 13 | 1 | 5 | — | Greenock. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Guildford. |
| 17 | — | 14 | — | 38 | 2 | 22 | 1 | Halifax. |
| 18 | 4 | 28 | 5 | 24 | 3 | 23 | 2 | Hanley. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | Henley-on-Thames. |
| 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Hereford. |
| — | — | 6 | — | 10 | — | 7 | — | Hull. |
| 14 | — | 12 | 1 | 27 | — | 11 | 1 | Ipswich. |
| — | — | 10 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 9 | 1 | Kidderminster. |
| 8 | — | 11 | — | 13 | — | 3 | — | Lancaster. |
| 25 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 82 | 4 | 30 | 5 | Leeds, Holbeck and Keighley. |
| 8 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | — | Limerick. |
| 8 | — | 7 | — | 14 | — | 6 | — | Liverpool, N. District. |
| 18 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 43 | 1 | 11 | 2 | Liverpool, S. District. |
| 2 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 2 | — | Llanelly. |
| — | — | — | — | 22 | 1 | 26 | — | Lincoln. |
| 10 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 1 | Macclesfield. |
| 26 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 30 | 7 | 35 | 6† | Manchester. |

* 3 Awards. † 8 Awards.

Number of Local Medals and National Medallions

| Name of School. | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | | 1861. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. |
| Metropolitan District Schools— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female, Queen's Sq. | 16 | 10 | 19 | 3 | 22 | 3 | 26 | 2 | 31 | 5 |
| St. Martin's | 7 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 16 | — |
| St. Thomas', Charterhouse. | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 8 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | — |
| Lambeth | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 12 | — | 25 | 1 |
| Finsbury | 10 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | — | 16 | 2 | 20 | — |
| West London | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Westminster | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| District Schools in connexion with the Training School:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hampstead | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Rotherhithe | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | — |
| St. George's in the East. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| South Kensington— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 11 | 2 | 10 | — | 16 | — | 20 | 3 | 31 | 6 |
| Male | 14 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 30 | 8 |
| Spitalfields | 9 | 1 | 2 | — | 8 | — | 8 | 2 | 14 | 1 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 6 | 2 | 8 | — | 10 | 2 | 8 | — | 6 | 1 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 13 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 1 |
| Norwich | 1 | 1 | 16 | — | 12 | — | 4 | — | 21 | — |
| Nottingham | 9 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 17 | 4 |
| Paisley | 15 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 1 |
| Penzance | 10 | — | 7 | — | 5 | — | 3 | — | 11 | — |
| Preston | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Petersfield | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Plymouth | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Perth | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Reading | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| Shrewsbury | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sheffield | 28 | 5 | 28 | 7 | 26 | 6 | 29 | 7 | 21 | 2 |
| Southampton | 3 | — | 5 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 15 | — | 7 | 1 |
| Stirling | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 22 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 26 | 6 |
| Stourbridge | 3 | 1 | 7 | — | 10 | — | 7 | — | 7 | — |
| Stroud | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sunderland | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taunton | — | — | 10 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 19 | 1 |
| Tavistock | 5 | — | 4 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Trowbridge | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Truro | 5 | — | 7 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 4 | — |
| Warminster | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Warrington | 23 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 23 | 2 |
| Waterford | 7 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 14 | — | 17 | 4 |
| Wenlock | *See* Coalbrookdale. | | | | | | | | 3 | — |
| Wolverhampton | 7 | — | 12 | — | — | — | 17 | — | 8 | 1 |
| Worcester | 25 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 20 | 1 |
| Yarmouth, Great | — | — | 5 | — | 13 | 1 | 11 | — | 16 | 1 |
| York | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 12 | — | 9 | 1 | 10 | — |
| Number of Medals awarded. | 536 | 92 | 651 | 75 | 758 | 67 | 861 | 76 | 969 | 85 |
| Number of awards | — | 103 | — | 81 | — | 72 | — | 80 | — | 91 |

awarded to each School of Art—*continued.*

| 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. | | Name of School. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals | No. of National Medallions. | No. of Local Medals. | No. of National Medallions. | |
| | | | | | | | | Metropolitan District Schools— |
| 29 | 4 | 30 | 2 | 33 | 6 | 25 | 3 | Female, Queen's Sq. |
| 25 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 17 | 1 | St. Martin's. |
| 5 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 7 | 1 | St. Thomas', Charterhouse. |
| 28 | 1 | 23 | — | 30 | 4 | 26 | 5 | Lambeth. |
| 20 | — | 11 | — | 25 | 1 | 5 | 1 | Finsbury. |
| — | — | 10 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 23 | 3 | West London. |
| — | — | 6 | — | 10 | 2 | 8 | — | Westminster. |
| | | | | | | | | District Schools in connexion with the Training School :— |
| 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 4 | — | 3 | — | Hampstead. |
| 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | Rotherhithe. |
| — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | St. George's in the East. |
| | | | | | | | | South Kensington— |
| 30 | 6 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 9 | 34 | 4* | Female. |
| 30 | 9 | 30 | 7 | 30 | 5 | 27 | 6 | Male. |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | — | 9 | 1 | 16 | — | Spitalfields. |
| 11 | 2 | 7 | — | 12 | — | 13 | 2 | Newcastle-under-Lyme. |
| 20 | 4 | 21 | 1 | 37 | 4 | 18 | — | Newcastle-upon-Tyne. |
| 22 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 15 | — | 11 | — | Norwich. |
| 26 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 1 | Nottingham. |
| 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 6 | — | Paisley. |
| 8 | 1 | 10 | — | 15 | 1 | 6 | — | Penzance. |
| 6 | — | 18 | — | 26 | — | 9 | — | Preston. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Petersfield. |
| — | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | — | 1 | Plymouth. |
| — | — | — | — | 8 | — | 2 | — | Perth. |
| 7 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 10 | 1 | Reading. |
| — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 2 | — | Shrewsbury. |
| 21 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 25 | 3 | 35 | 4 | Sheffield. |
| 10 | — | 9 | — | 27 | 1 | 9 | — | Southampton. |
| 5 | — | 3 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | Stirling. |
| 21 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 32 | 5 | 5 | 1 | Stoke-upon-Trent. |
| 9 | — | 10 | — | 15 | — | 4 | — | Stourbridge. |
| 7 | — | 13 | — | 27 | 1 | 15 | 2 | Stroud. |
| 4 | — | 12 | — | 10 | — | — | — | Sunderland. |
| 22 | 1 | 23 | — | 37 | 2 | 8 | — | Taunton. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Tavistock. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | Trowbridge. |
| 6 | — | 5 | — | 7 | — | 2 | — | Truro. |
| — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | Warminster. |
| 30 | 5 | 29 | 3 | 27 | 2 | 20 | 1 | Warrington. |
| 13 | — | 15 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 8 | — | Waterford. |
| 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | Wenlock. |
| 9 | 1 | — | — | 11 | 1 | 7 | — | Wolverhampton. |
| 20 | 2 | 27 | 1 | 35 | — | 12 | 1 | Worcester. |
| 14 | — | 14 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 8 | 1 | Yarmouth, Great. |
| 11 | — | 21 | 3 | 27 | 4 | 26 | 4 | York. |
| 1132 | 90 | 1257 | 83 | 1893 | 159 | 1058 | 104 | Number of Medals awarded. |
| — | 94 | — | 88 | — | 172 | — | 108 | Number of Awards. |

* 5 Awards.

## Table III.

Appendix C. — Distribution of Awards.

Table showing the Distribution of the Awards among the various Stages of Instruction at the National Competition, 1865.

| Stages. | No. of National Medallions awarded. | Stages. | No. of National Medallions awarded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Linear drawing by aid of instruments: | | Brought forward . . | 42 |
| *a.* Linear Geometry . . | | *a.* In monochrome, either in water colour, tempera, or oil . . . . | |
| *b.* Mechanical and machine drawing, and details of architecture from copies . | | *b.* In colours „ „ | |
| *c.* Linear Perspective . . | | 12. Painting ornament from the cast, &c.: | |
| 2. Free-hand outline drawing of rigid forms, from examples or copies: | | *a.* In monochrome, either in water colour, oil, or tempera. | 4 |
| *a.* Objects . . . . . | | 13. Painting (general) from flat examples or copies, flowers, still life, &c.: | |
| Ornament . . . . . | | *a.* Flowers or natural objects, in water colour, in oil, or in tempera. | |
| Free-hand outline drawing from the "round:" | | *b.* Landscapes . . . . | |
| *a.* Models and objects . . | | 14. Painting (general) direct from nature: | |
| *b.* Ornament . . . . | 7 | *a.* Flowers or still life, in water colour, oil, or tempera, without backgrounds. | |
| 4. Shading from flat examples or copies: | | *b.* Landscapes . . . . | 7 |
| *a.* Models and objects . . | | 15. Painting groups as compositions of colour: . . | 2 |
| *b.* Ornament . . . . | 7 | *a.* In water colour, oil, or tempera . . . . | 2 |
| 5. Shading from the round or solid forms: | | 16. Painting the human figure or animals in monochrome, from casts: . . . | 1 |
| *a.* Models and objects . . | 1 | *a.* In oil, water colour, or tempera . . . . | 2 |
| *b.* Ornament . . . . | 7 | 17. Painting the human figure or animals in colour: | |
| *c.* Time sketching and sketching from memory. | | *a.* From the flat, or copies . | |
| 6. Drawing the human figure and animal forms, from copies: | | *b.* From nature, nude or draped. | |
| *a.* In outline . . . . | | *c.* Time sketches and compositions. | |
| *b.* Shaded . . . . | 3 | 18. Modelling ornament: | |
| 7. Drawing flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history, from flat examples or copies: | | *a.* Elementary, from casts . | |
| *a.* In outline . . . . | | *b.* Advanced, from casts . | 1 |
| *b.* Shaded . . . . | | *c.* From drawings . . . | |
| 8. Drawing the human figure or animal forms from the "round," or nature: | | *d.* Time sketches from examples and from memory. | |
| *a.* In outline from casts . . | 1 | 19. Modelling the human figure, or animals: | |
| *b*1. Elementary shaded . . | | *a.* Elementary, from casts of hands, feet, masks, &c. . | |
| *b*2. Shaded . . . . | 4 | *b.* Advanced, from casts or solid examples . . . | 1 |
| *c.* Studies of the human figure from nude model . . | 1 | *c.* From drawings . . | |
| *d.* „ „ draped . . | 1 | *d.* From nature, nude or draped . . . . | 1 |
| *e.* Time sketching and sketching from memory. | | 20. Modelling fruits, flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history from nature. | |
| 9. Anatomical studies: | | | |
| *a.* Of the human figure . . | 5 | | |
| *b.* Of animal forms . . . | | | |
| *c.* Of either, modelled . . | 1 | | |
| 10. Drawing flowers, foliage, landscape details, and objects of natural history from nature: | | | |
| *a.* In outline . . . . | 4 | | |
| *b.* Shaded . . . . | | | |
| 11. Painting ornament from the "flat" or copies: | | | |
| Carried forward . . | 42 | Carried forward . . | 63 |

Distribution of the Awards among the various Stages—*continued.*

Appendix C. DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.

| STAGES. | No. of National Medallions awarded. | STAGES. | No. of National Medallions awarded. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward . . | 63 | Brought forward . . | 76 |
| 21. Time sketches in clay of the human figure or animals, from nature. | | 23. Applied designs, technical or miscellaneous studies: | |
| 22. Elementary design: | | *a.* Machine and mechanical drawing, plan drawing, mapping, and surveys done from actual measurement . . . | 6 |
| *a.* Studies treating natural objects ornamentally . . | 4 | *b.* Architectural design . . | 4 |
| *b.* Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in monochrome. | | *c.* Surface design . . . | 13 |
| *c.* Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in colour . . . . | 5 | *d.* Plastic design . . . | 6 |
| *d.* Studies of historic styles of ornament, drawn or modelled . . . . | 4 | *e.* Moulding, casting, and chasing. | |
| | | *f.* Lithography . . . | |
| | | *g.* Wood engraving . . | |
| | | *h.* Porcelain painting . . | 3 |
| Carried forward . . | 76 | Total . . . . | 108 |

## 12. RESULT of the EXAMINATION of the DIOCESAN and other TRAINING SCHOOLS for CERTIFICATES in DRAWING, in November 1865.

EXAMINATION OF TRAINING COLLEGES.

SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS ONLY.

| Name of School. | Students. | | Teachers. | | Certificates granted. | Proportion of Success. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. Examined. | No. Successful. | No. Examined. | No. Successful. | | |
| Bangor (British & Foreign School Society's) . . . . | 29 | 20 | — | — | 4 | ·68 |
| Battersea (National Society's) . | 78 | 75 | 2 | 1 | 10 | ·96 |
| Borough Road (British & Foreign School Society's) . . . | 77 | 75 | 1 | — | 9 | ·97 |
| Carmarthen (National Society's) | 25 | 19 | — | — | 5 | ·76 |
| Carnarvon (Ch. of Eng.) . . . | 21 | 18 | — | — | 4 | ·85 |
| Chelsea, St. Mark's (Nat. Soc.) . | 98 | 91 | — | — | 15 | ·92 |
| Chester (Diocesan) . . . . | 20 | 20 | — | — | 7 | 100 |
| Chichester (Diocesan) . . | 7 | 7 | — | — | 1 | 100 |
| Culham (Oxford Diocesan) . | 36 | 32 | 2 | 2 | 9 | ·88 |
| Durham (Diocesan) . . . | 34 | 29 | 5 | — | 5 | ·85 |
| Edinburgh (Scottish Episcopal) | 13 | 12 | — | — | 1 | ·92 |
| Exeter (Diocesan) . . . . | 41 | 39 | — | — | 8 | ·95 |
| Hammersmith, St. Mary's (R. C.) | 30 | 25 | — | — | 3 | ·83 |
| Highbury (Metropolitan) . . | Nil. | | | | | |
| Peterborough (Ch. of Eng.) . | 37 | 33 | 3 | — | 7 | ·89 |
| Saltley (Worcester Diocesan) . | 74 | 67 | 3 | 3 | 13 | ·90 |
| Winchester (Diocesan) . . | 18 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 100 |
| York (York and Ripon Diocesan) | 49 | 29 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ·59 |
| | 687 | 609 | 23 | 10 | 110 | — |

Appendix C.

EXAMINATION OF TRAINING COLLEGES.

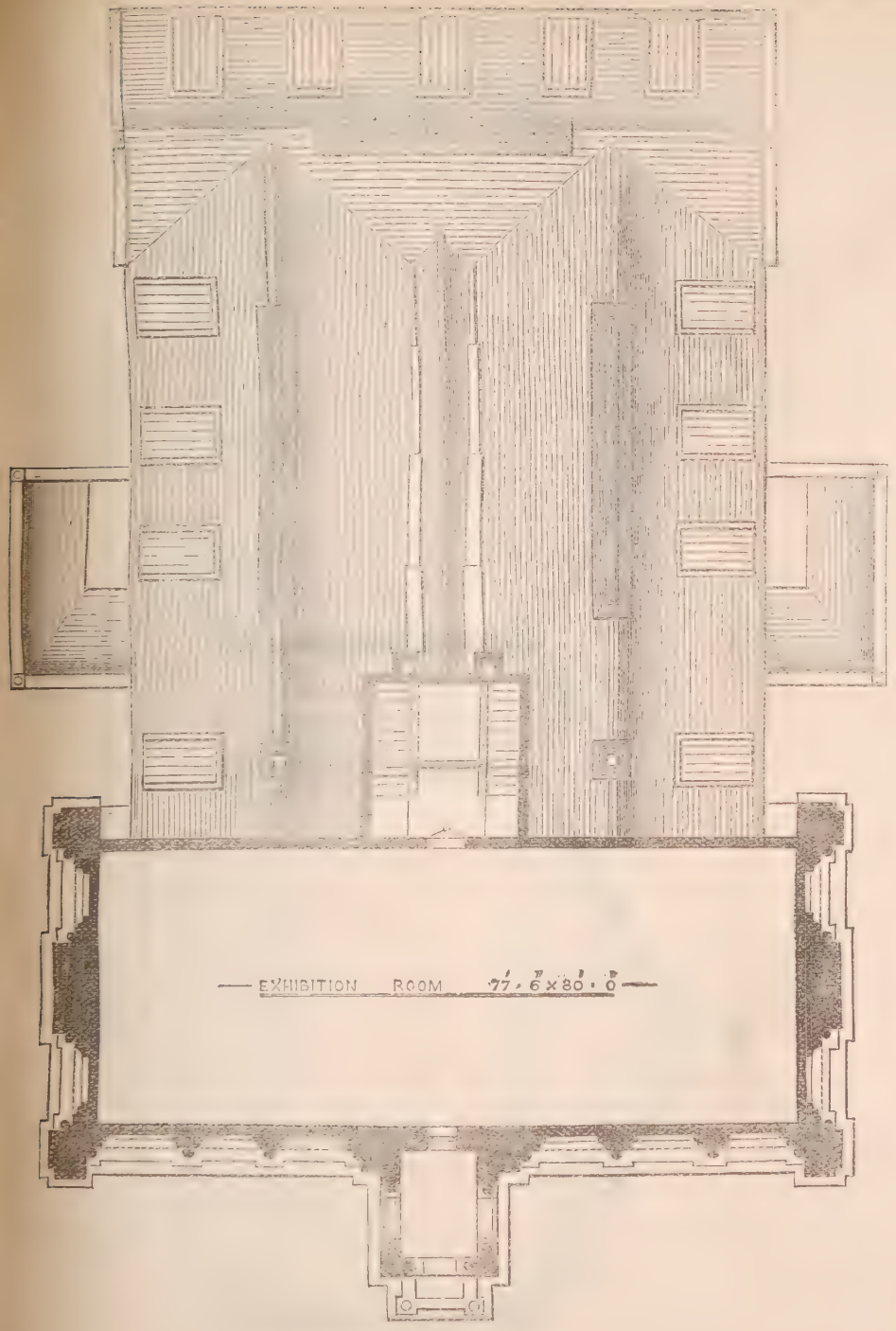
FOR MISTRESSES ONLY.

| Name of School. | Students. | | Teachers. | | Certificates granted. | Proportion of Success. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. Examined. | No. Successful. | No. Examined. | No. Successful. | | |
| Bishops Stortford | Nil. | | | | | |
| Brighton (Chichester Diocesan) | 46 | 32 | — | — | 1 | ·69 |
| Bristol (Diocesan) | 75 | 36 | — | — | 1 | ·48 |
| Derby (Lichfield Diocesan) | 44 | 38 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ·86 |
| Durham (Diocesan) | 44 | 31 | — | — | — | ·70 |
| Gray's Inn Road (Home and Colonial Society) | 153 | 83 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ·54 |
| Lincoln (Diocesan) | 37 | 23 | — | — | 4 | ·62 |
| Liverpool (Roman Catholic) | 42 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ·69 |
| Norwich (Diocesan) | 45 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ·68 |
| Ripon (York and Ripon Diocesan) | 61 | 40 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ·65 |
| St. Leonard's-on-Sea (R. Cath.) | Nil. | | | | | |
| Salisbury (Diocesan) | 60 | 26 | — | — | — | ·43 |
| Stockwell (British and Foreign School Society's) | 93 | 93 | — | — | 10 | 100 |
| Truro (Exeter Diocesan) | 29 | 20 | — | — | — | ·68 |
| Warrington (Chester Diocesan) | 98 | 48 | — | — | — | ·48 |
| Whitelands (National Society's) | 107 | 68 | — | — | — | ·63 |
| | 934 | 598 | 9 | 8 | 27 | — |

FOR BOTH MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.

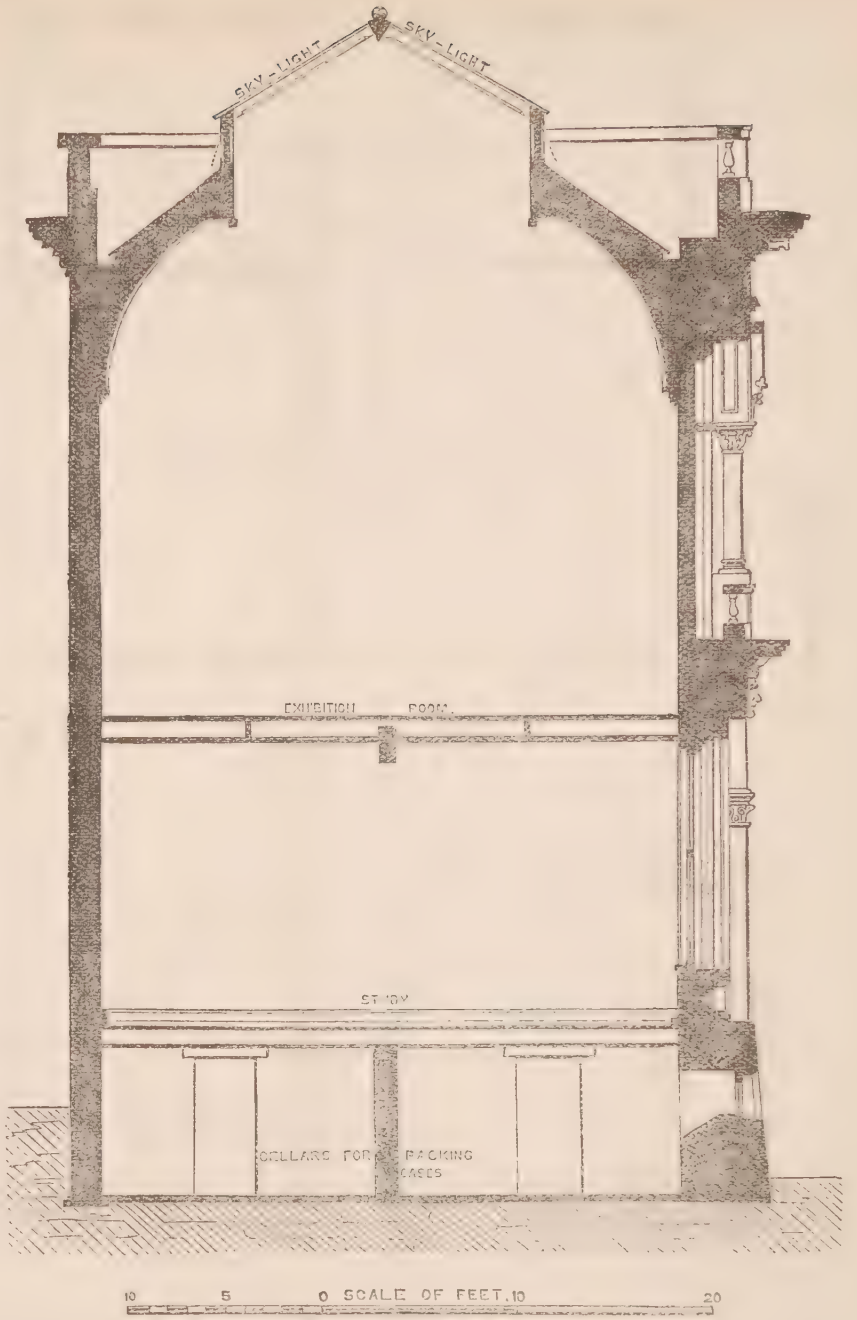
| Name of School. | | Students. | | Teachers. | | Certificates granted. | Proportion of Success. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. Examined. | No. Successful. | No. Examined. | No. Successful. | | |
| Cheltenham (Ch. of Eng.) | Male | 78 | 71 | 2 | 1 | 15 | ·77 |
| " " | Female | 57 | 34 | — | — | — | |
| Edinburgh (Estab. Ch.) | Male | 55 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 9 | ·66 |
| " " | Female | 51 | 21 | — | — | — | |
| Edinburgh (Free Church) | Male | 58 | 40 | — | — | 3 | ·60 |
| " " | Female | 57 | 29 | — | — | 5 | |
| Glasgow (Established Ch.) | Male | 49 | 42 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ·72 |
| " " | Female | 46 | 27 | — | — | — | |
| Glasgow (Free Church) | Male | 45 | 28 | 5 | 3 | 4 | ·64 |
| " " | Female | 54 | 36 | — | — | — | |
| Westminster (Wesleyan) | Male | 56 | 49 | — | — | 9 | ·79 |
| " " | Female | 57 | 41 | — | — | 2 | |
| Totals | | 663 | 467 | 13 | 8 | 49 | — |
| Totals for 1863 | | 2,284 | 1,674 | 45 | 26 | 186 | ·73 |
| Ditto for 1864 | | 2,561 | 1,956 | 23 | 18 | 135 | ·76 |
| Ditto for 1863 | | 2,914 | 1,601 | 31 | 10 | 102 | ·55 |
| Ditto for 1862 | | 2,836 | 1,661 | 27 | 19 | 147 | ·58 |
| Ditto for 1861 | | 2,773 | 1,498 | 40 | 25 | 122 | ·54 |
| Ditto for 1860 | | 2,655 | 1,558 | 66 | 42 | 79 | ·58 |
| Ditto for 1859 | | 2,557 | 1,441 | 226 | 60 | 58 | ·45 |
| Ditto for 1858 | | 2,213 | 954 | 317 | 104 | 62 | ·41 |

# NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL OF ART.




FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

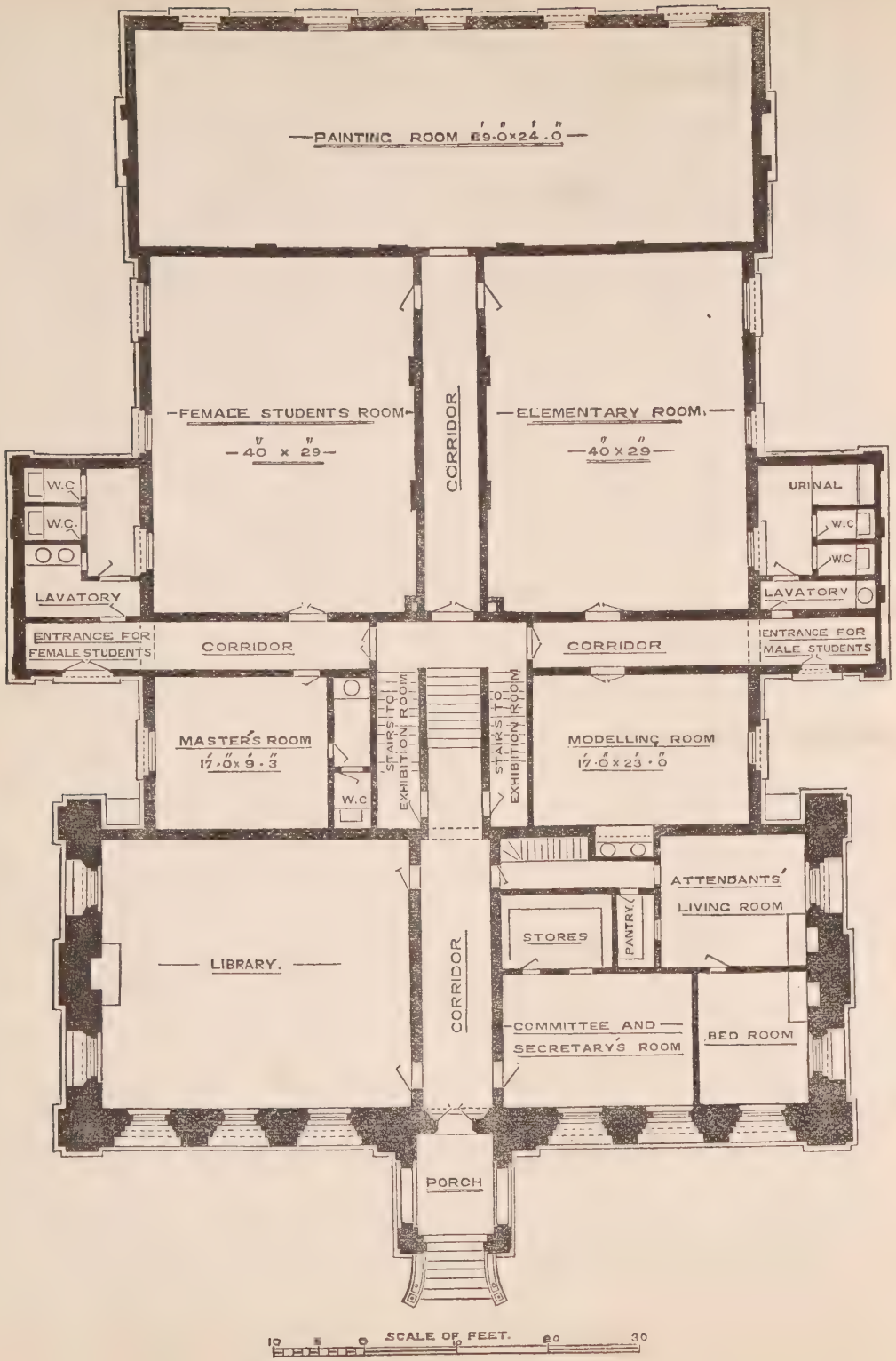
BAKEWELL, Architect.

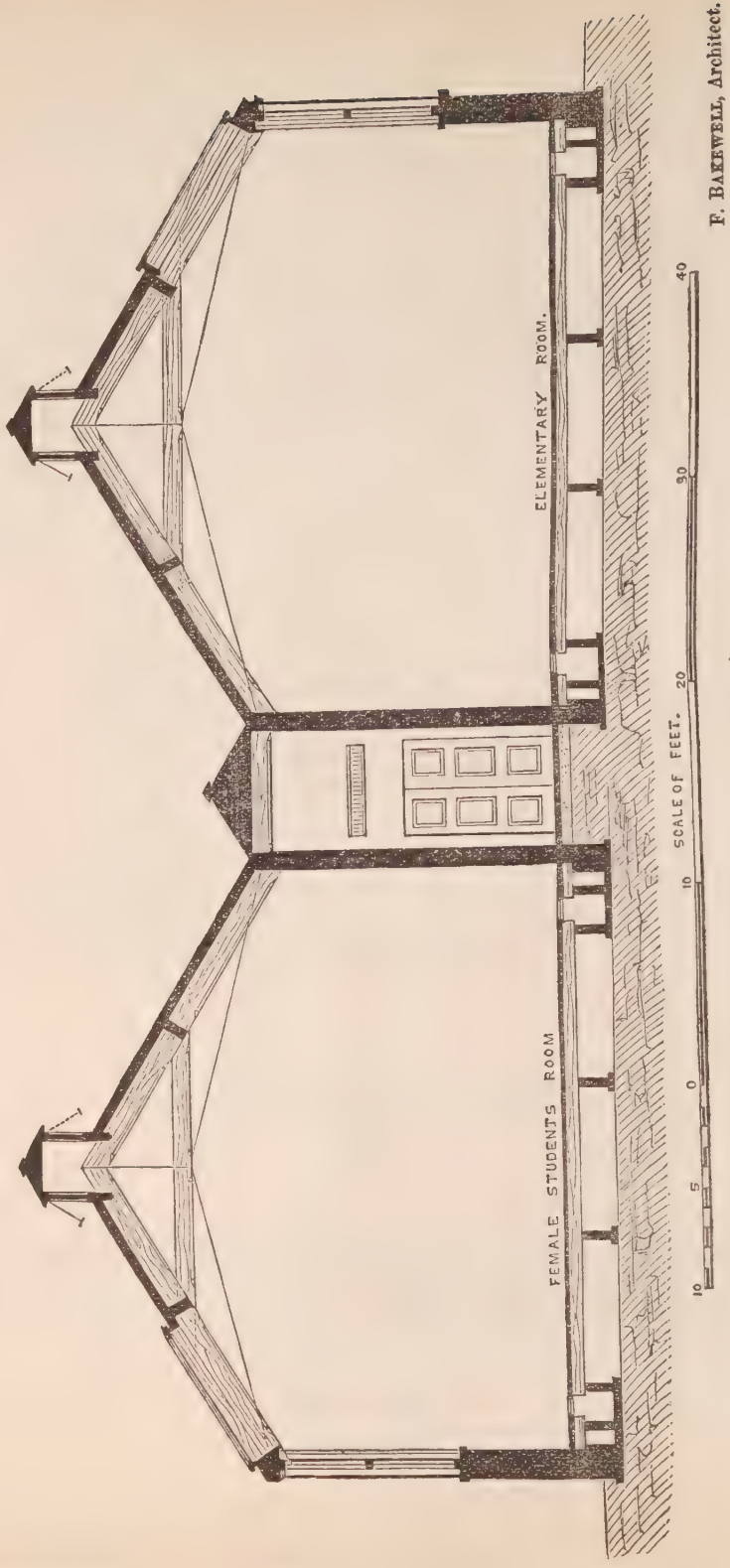



TRANSVERSE SECTION THROUGH EXHIBITION ROOM.

F. BAKEWELL, Architect, Nottingham.

# NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL OF ART.

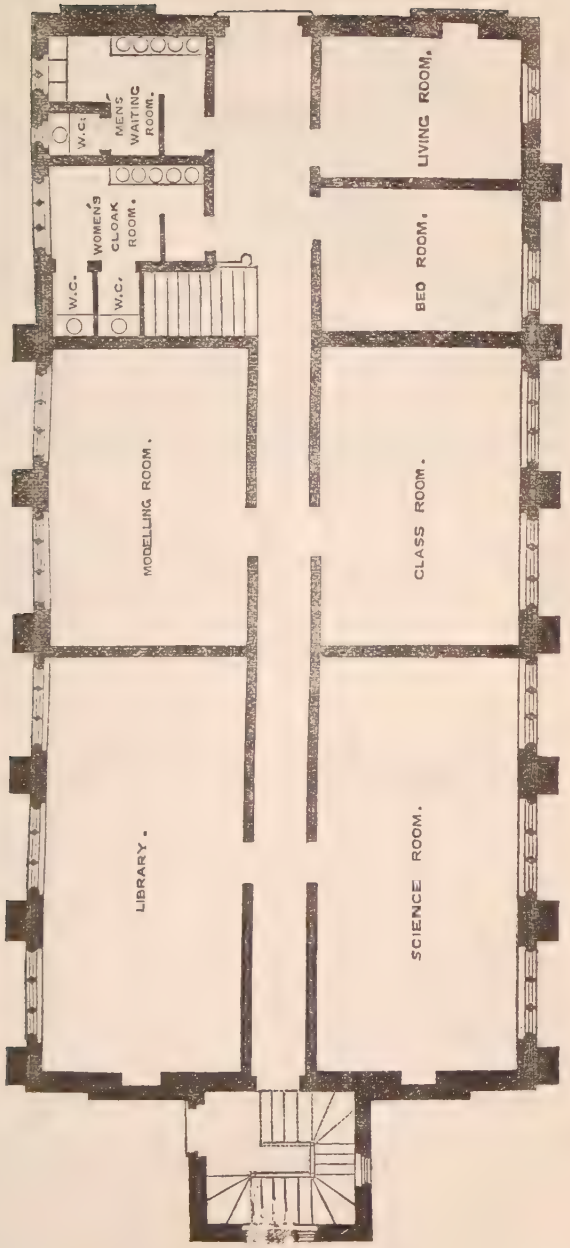


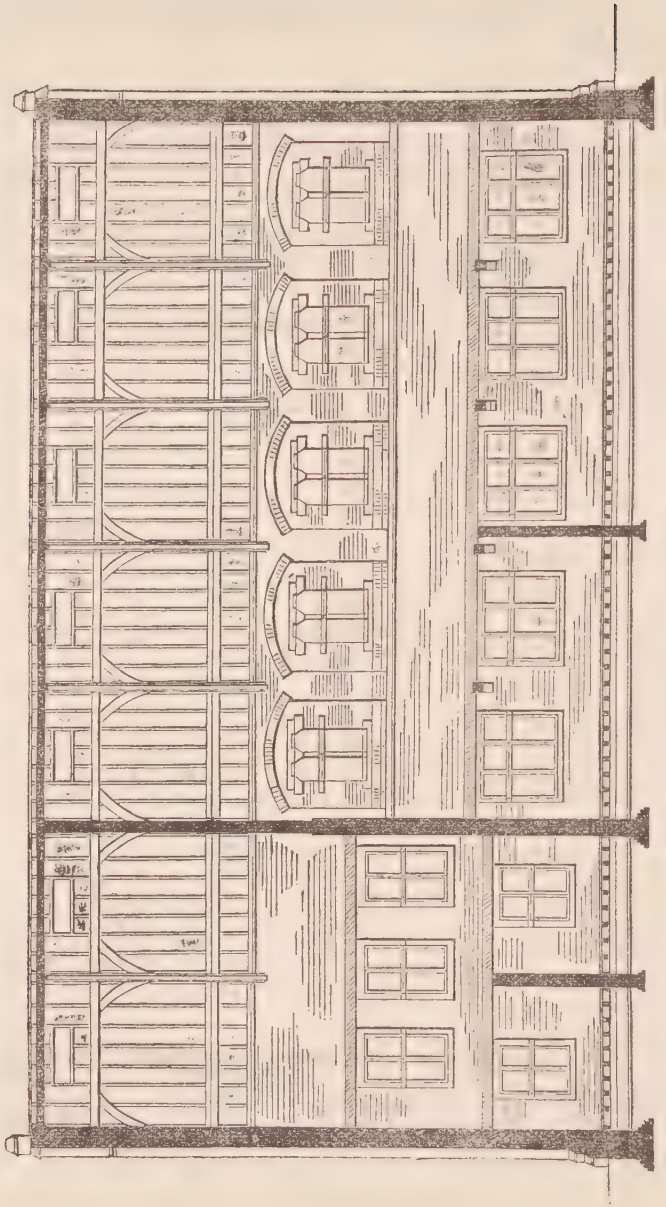

F. BARRWELL, Architect.

TRANSVERSE SECTION THROUGH FEMALE STUDENTS' ROOM AND ELEMENTARY ROOM.

## SCIENCE AND ART INSTITUTE, WOLVERTON.



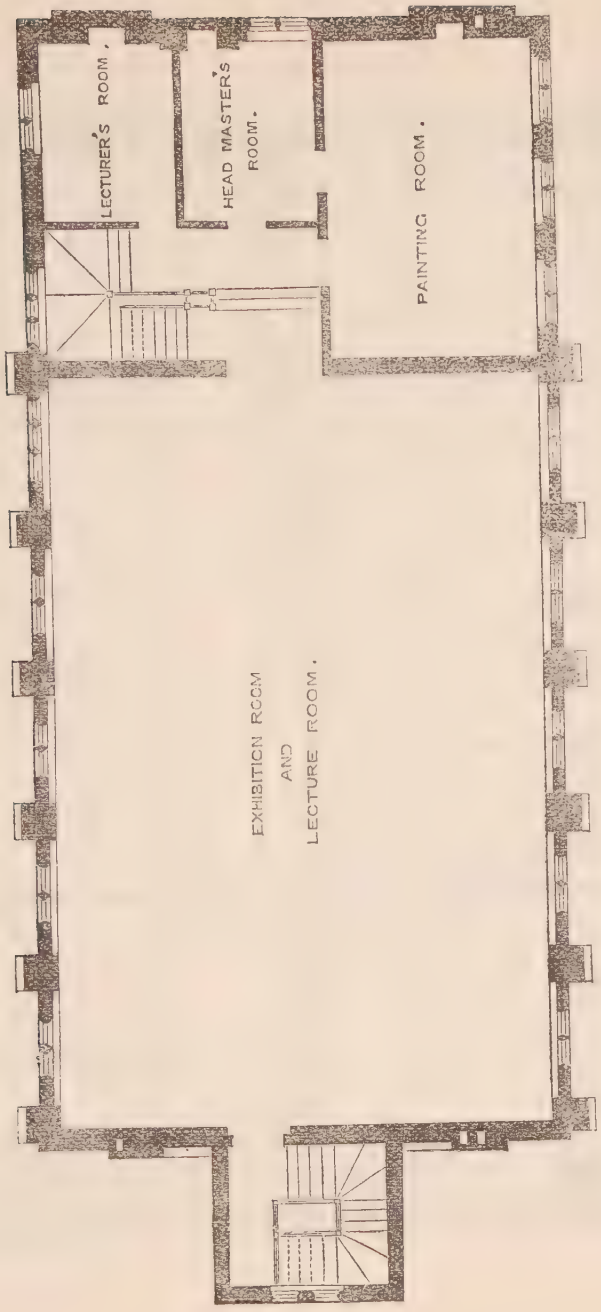

GROUND PLAN.



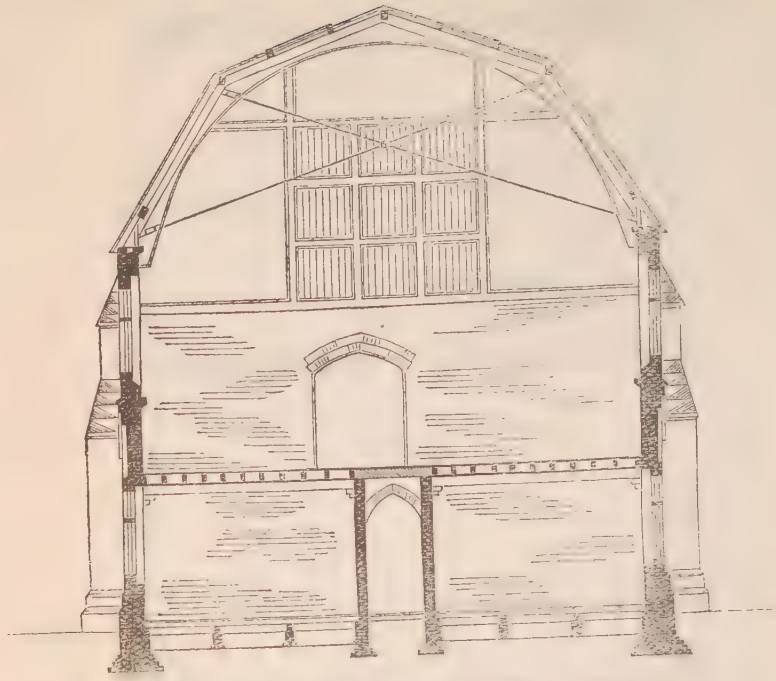
LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

For Scale see next page.

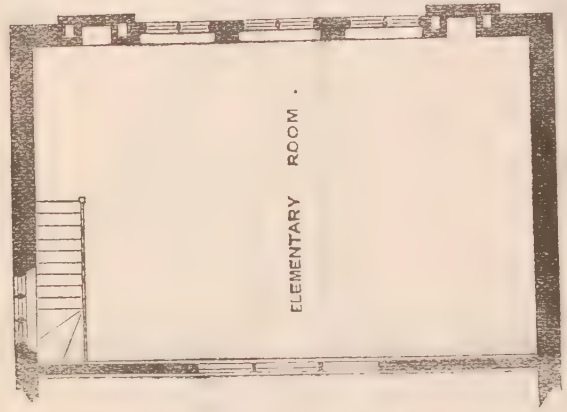
# SCIENCE AND ART INSTITUTE, WOLVERTON.




FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



TRANSVERSE SECTION.




UPPER FLOOR PLAN.

## 13. Details of Prizes issued, 1865.

| | Quantity. | Value. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Art Schools.** | | | | |
| *Slate Prizes.* | | | | |
| Cases of Pencils - - - - - | 618 | 23 | 3 | 6 |
| *First grade Prizes.* | | | | |
| Small Drawing Boards and T Squares - - | 6,494 | 779 | 19 | 7 |
| „ Colour Boxes - - - - | 2,026 | 202 | 12 | 0 |
| Universal Compasses - - - - | 971 | 133 | 10 | 3 |
| Total - | 9,491 | 1,116 | 1 | 10 |
| *Second grade Prizes.* | | | | |
| Boxes of Instruments - - - - | 453 | 226 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Water Colours - - - - | 582 | 291 | 0 | 0 |
| Drawing Boards, T Squares, &c. - - - | 53 | 20 | 10 | 9 |
| Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each - - - - - - | 101 | 45 | 17 | 5 |
| Wornum's Analysis, and Lindley's School Botany, copies of each - - - - - | 71 | 36 | 1 | 10 |
| Cotman's Pencil Landscapes - - sets of | 20 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Sepia „ - - „ | 61 | 30 | 10 | 0 |
| Boxes of Crayons - - - - | 165 | 82 | 10 | 0 |
| Binns' Orthographic Projection, and Burchett's Geometry, copies of each - - - - | 44 | 23 | 5 | 8 |
| Total - - | 1,550 | 766 | 5 | 8 |
| *Third grade Prizes.* | | | | |
| Local Medals in Cases - - - - | 444 | 112 | 17 | 0 |
| Gullick and Timbs' Painting - copies of | 95 | 35 | 12 | 6 |
| Scott's "Half-Hour Lectures" - „ - | 68 | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Wornum's Lectures - - „ - | 50 | 17 | 1 | 8 |
| Timbs' Biography of Painters - „ - | 48 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Duppa's "Michael Angelo" - „ - | 80 | 27 | 6 | 8 |
| Chevreul on Colour - - „ - | 106 | 40 | 3 | 10 |
| Roscoe's De Medici - - - „ - | 1 | 0 | 7 | 10 |
| Total - - | 892 | 285 | 9 | 6 |
| *Certificates.* | | | | |
| First grade Certificate Cards - - - | 11,491 | | | |
| Second grade Certificate Cards - - - | 2,706 | | | |
| „ Certificates - - - - | 75 | | | |
| School Teachers' Certificates - - - | 36 | | | |
| Art Masters' Certificates - - - - | 18 | | | |
| Total - - | 14,326 | | | |

Appendix C.

PRIZES ISSUED, 1865.

| | Quantity. | Value. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *National Prizes.* | | | | |
| National Medallions in Cases | 83 | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| Leslie's Handbook and Fergusson's History of Architecture, copies of each | 35 | 66 | 13 | 0 |
| Eastlake's Materials, &c., and Vasari's Lives, in 5 vols., copies of each | 4 | 10 | 17 | 4 |
| Kugler's Handbook, and Gwilt's Encyclopædia, copies of each | 2 | 7 | 11 | 0 |
| Total | 124 | 151 | 9 | 4 |
| *Local Medal Awards.* | | | | |
| Examples | 917 | 118 | 13 | 0 |
| Casts | 249 | 90 | 7 | 3 |
| Books | 166 | 132 | 18 | 2 |
| Photographs | 91 | 13 | 15 | 6 |
| Electrotypes | 10 | 25 | 14 | 0 |
| Drawings | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,441 | 384 | 7 | 11 |
| *National Medal Awards.* | | | | |
| Examples | 46 | 21 | 15 | 6 |
| Casts | 32 | 42 | 10 | 11 |
| Books | 114 | 276 | 12 | 3 |
| Photographs | 288 | 32 | 16 | 6 |
| Electrotypes | 61 | 240 | 10 | 4 |
| Drawings | 14 | 54 | 5 | 0 |
| Total | 555 | 668 | 10 | 6 |
| TRAINING COLLEGES. *Second grade Prizes.* | | | | |
| Boxes of Instruments | 231 | 115 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Colours | 221 | 110 | 10 | 0 |
| Drawing Boards, T Squares, &c. | 13 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each | 60 | 27 | 5 | 0 |
| Wornum's Analysis and Lindley's School Botany copies of each | 21 | 10 | 13 | 6 |
| Cotman's Pencil Landscapes | 9 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Sepia „ | 33 | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| Boxes of Crayons | 28 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Binns' Orthographic Projection, and Burchett's Geometry, copies of each | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Total | 620 | 306 | 1 | 7 |
| *Certificates.* | | | | |
| First grade Certificate Cards | 10 | | | |
| Second grade Certificate Cards | 1,361 | | | |
| School Teachers' Certificates | 166 | | | |
| Total | 1,537 | | | |

| | Quantity. | Value. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PUPIL-TEACHERS.** | | | | |
| *Second grade Prizes.* | | | | |
| Boxes of Instruments | 18 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Water Colours | 17 | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Drawing Boards, T Squares, &c. | 1 | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Wornum's Analysis and Lindley's Botany, copies of each | 1 | 0 | 10 | 2 |
| Cotman's Sepia Landscapes | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Boxes of Crayons | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 44 | 21 | 15 | 2 |
| *Certificates.* | | | | |
| Second grade Certificate Cards | 104 | | | |
| „ Certificates | 3 | | | |
| School Teachers' Certificates | 21 | | | |
| Total | 128 | | | |
| **SCIENCE SCHOOLS.** | | | | |
| *Book Prizes.* | | | | |
| Books, Class A. | 17 | 23 | 10 | 6 |
| „ B. | 21 | 17 | 5 | 4 |
| „ C. | 79 | 45 | 8 | 10 |
| „ D. | 145 | 41 | 12 | 1 |
| „ E. | 592 | 117 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 854 | 244 | 19 | 9 |
| *Medals.* | | | | |
| Gold Medals in Cases | 7 | 50 | 17 | 4 |
| Silver „ | 14 | 18 | 15 | 8 |
| Bronze „ | 23 | 13 | 0 | 8 |
| Old Bronze „ | 6 | 1 | 18 | 6 |
| Total | 50 | 84 | 12 | 2 |
| Certificates | 41 | | | |
| Total for Art Schools | 31,326 | 3,723 | 5 | 0 |
| „ Science | 945 | 329 | 11 | 11 |
| Grand Total | 32,271 | 4,052 | 16 | 11 |

W. G. GROSER, Storekeeper.

Appendix C.

AID BY EXAMPLES.

14. AID by EXAMPLES granted to SCHOOLS for the POOR, MECHANICS and other INSTITUTIONS for ARTIZANS, &c.

| Locality. | Name of School or Institution. | No. of Pupils. M. | No. of Pupils. F. | Aid by Department. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abingdon | School of Art | – | – | 9 | 19 | 11½ |
| Ayr | The Burgh School | 66 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| Bath | Walcot Wesleyan Day School | 96 | 39 | 0 | 6 | 10 |
| Beckingham | Commercial Academy | 70 | – | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Bessbrook | School | 58 | – | 0 | 18 | 9 |
| Birmingham | Alcester Street Boys' Day School | 52 | – | 0 | 13 | 2 |
| „ | Birmingham and Midland Institute | 312 | 153 | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| „ | St. John's, Ladywood, Boys' School | 272 | – | 2 | 0 | 9 |
| Bridport | School of Art | – | – | 20 | 6 | 3 |
| Brimscombe | Reading Room | 25 | – | 1 | 14 | 10½ |
| Bristol | Countership British School | 200 | – | 0 | 18 | 9 |
| „ | St. John's National School | 60 | 50 | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| Chelmsford | Literary and Mechanics' Institute | 420 | 240 | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| Chippenham | School of Art | 20 | 20 | 5 | 18 | 4 |
| Crewe | Wesleyan Juvenile School | 108 | 30 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| Dalry | Free Church School | 112 | 104 | 0 | 16 | 0½ |
| Dublin | King's Inns Street National School, Female. | – | 60 | 0 | 7 | 4½ |
| „ | St. Nicholas without, and St. Luke's Parish School. | 49 | 53 | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| „ | St. Patrick's Training College | 40 | – | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| „ | St. Peter's Catholic Orphanage | 40 | – | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| „ | St. Peter's National School | 40 | – | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| „ | St. Peter's Parochial Male School | 80 | – | 0 | 16 | 7 |
| „ | Townsend Street Mission School | 115 | – | 1 | 7 | 11 |
| „ | W. Dublin Model School | – | – | 0 | 19 | 8 |
| Dudley | Blue-coat and S. Taylers Church School | 260 | – | 3 | 16 | 7 |
| „ | Holly Hall Schools | 150 | – | 0 | 17 | 5 |
| Edinburgh | Free Church Training School | – | – | 0 | 16 | 11 |
| „ | Newington Free School | 100 | 85 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| „ | St. George's Schools | 100 | 85 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Ellon | School of Art | 90 | 50 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Frome | School of Art | 47 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 9 |
| Gloucester | School of Art | 50 | 100 | 0 | 17 | 4 |
| Handsworth | National School | 112 | 60 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Hogsthorpe | National School | 60 | 30 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Hull | South Myton Wesleyan School | 280 | – | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| Hunslet | Branch of Leeds School of Art | – | – | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Hyde | Central Institute | 60 | – | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Inverness | Model School | 127 | 103 | 1 | 16 | 1 |
| Ipswich | National Schools | – | – | 1 | 16 | 7½ |
| Keighley | Branch of Leeds School of Art | – | – | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Kilmarnock | Central School | – | – | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Kirkstall | Branch of Leeds School of Art | – | – | 5 | 12 | 5 |
| Lanark | Sholt's Works School | 50 | – | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| London: | | | | | | |
| Chelsea | Park Chapel Boys' Day School | 250 | – | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Clapton | London Orphan Asylum | 313 | 157 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Notting Hill | Tabernacle British School | 260 | 80 | 0 | 16 | 9 |
| Up. Berkeley Street | H. Gurney's National School | 80 | – | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Walworth | St. John's National School | 260 | – | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Westminster | St. James' National School | 250 | – | 0 | 7 | 1½ |
| „ | St. Stephen's School, Female | – | 198 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Marlborough | St. Peter's Evening School | 100 | – | 5 | 8 | 4½ |
| Newport | National Schools | 127 | – | 0 | 7 | 1½ |
| „ | Night Art Class | 13 | – | 0 | 13 | 5 |
| Nottingham | Blue Coat Charity School | 60 | 20 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| „ | The People's College | 190 | 62 | 1 | 19 | 1 |
| „ | Trinity Church School | 430 | – | 1 | 0 | 5½ |

| Locality. | Name of School or Institution. | No. of Pupils. M. | No. of Pupils. F. | Aid by Department. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oldham | School of Science and Art | 14 | 9 | 0 3 4 |
| Oxford | School of Art | – | – | 13 7 10 |
| Paisley | Inkerman Works | 100 | 76 | 0 10 10 |
| Penryn | Wesleyan Day School | 83 | 22 | 0 18 8 |
| Plymouth | Charles National School | 500 | 300 | 3 2 3½ |
| „ | Public Free School | 700 | 300 | 1 7 9 |
| Preston | Wovelplumpton National School | 45 | 33 | 0 18 11 |
| Salisbury | School of Science and Art | – | – | 34 2 7 |
| Saltley | Training College | 76 | – | 2 16 4 |
| Sheffield | Wesleyan Educational Institute | 130 | 13 | 0 4 4½ |
| Shrewsbury | School of Art | – | – | 0 18 2 |
| Sligo | Young Men's Society | 30 | – | 0 7 9 |
| Stroud | School of Art | 100 | – | 0 17 0 |
| Warrington | School of Art | – | – | 0 19 11 |
| „ | Parochial School | 200 | 10 | 0 18 5 |
| Wellington | Miss Fox's British School | 150 | – | 0 6 6 |
| Weston-super-Mare | Workman's Hall | 30 | – | 0 13 3½ |
| Willenhall | Literary Institute | 350 | 10 | 1 14 10½ |
| Yarmouth | Children's Hospital | 180 | 100 | 0 8 0 |
| | | | £ | 183 7 1½ |
| | **SCIENCE.** | | | |
| Aberdeen | Navigation School | 15 | – | 0 17 9 |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society. | 54 | – | 4 3 |
| Bolton | Independent Methodist Young Men's Science Class. | 32 | – | 2 5 11 |
| Corsock | Science Class | – | – | 1 5 3 |
| Dukenfield | Chemistry Class | 14 | – | 5 5 0 |
| Dundalk | Grammar School | – | – | 4 2 9 |
| Guisborough | Mechanics' Institute | 54 | – | 1 0 11 |
| Halifax | Working Men's College | 6 | – | 1 17 6 |
| Kinver | Science School | 28 | – | 10 17 3 |
| London: | | | | |
| Brentford | Science Class, New British School | 37 | – | 0 15 8½ |
| Camden Town | Science Class | 31 | – | 5 10 9 |
| Greenwich | Literary Institute | 30 | – | 1 10 0 |
| Kingsland | Science Class | 195 | – | 4 11 6 |
| Lower Islington | Public School Science Class | 160 | – | 5 8 8 |
| Woolwich | Royal Arsenal Military Institute | 15 | – | 3 17 5 |
| Loughborough | Institute | 23 | – | 5 4 5½ |
| Manchester | Institute | 1,039 | – | 2 0 0 |
| Newtownards | Model School | 60 | – | 1 9 6 |
| „ | Science School | 31 | – | 3 12 6 |
| Nottingham | Mechanics' Institute | 42 | – | 5 0 6 |
| Plymouth | Navigation School | 20 | – | 3 5 0 |
| Preston | School of Science and Art | – | – | 6 10 0 |
| Stonehouse | Mechanics' Institute | 12 | – | 1 9 8½ |
| Stourbridge | Science Class | 12 | – | 6 12 6 |
| Tintwistle | Science Class | – | – | 3 6 0 |
| Torquay | Science Class, British School | 25 | – | 4 16 3 |
| Truro | Miners' Association | – | – | 1 4 0 |
| | | | £ | 97 19 9½ |

W. G. GROSER, Storekeeper.

Appendix D.

Report on South Kensington Museum.

# APPENDIX D.

## South Kensington Museum.

### 1. Report of the Director of the South Kensington Museum.

My Lord, 31st March 1866.

The principles recommended by the late Treasury Commission of inquiry for the administration of the South Kensington Museum are being gradually carried into effect, and the business of the museum is as far as practicable separated from that of the Secretary's office. As assistant directors, Mr. R. Thompson has charge of all matters affecting the local arrangement of objects; Mr. P. C. Owen superintends the receipt and return of all loans, circulation of objects to local schools, &c., security, cleanliness, inventorying, labelling, and other matters of general administration, whilst Capt. Festing, R.E., is responsible for all the works, ventilation, lighting, &c., such duties being separated from the construction of the new buildings, which is placed under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Scott, R.E. Mr. Pollen has assumed the editorship of all the various catalogues and other publications issued by the Department and will also act as an occasional referee.

II. The administration of the current works in the museum is fully described in the reports of the several officers.

III. *Removal of the Iron Museum.*—To prepare for this event, the naval models have been transferred into rooms overlooking the Horticultural Gardens, which were used for refreshments in 1862. The collection of animal products has also been removed to the same place. With the consent of the Treasury, the iron museum in separate portions was offered as a gift to the suburban districts of the metropolis and numerous representatives of such districts held a meeting to discuss the subject in May last. But it is only from the neighbourhood of Bethnal Green that a definite proposition has been made which is still under consideration.

During the removal of the iron building and the erection of the new permanent buildings many provisional expedients will have to be adopted, and many objects will have to be crowded into parts not very appropriate for them; for example the collection of majolica is placed in the midst of modern water colours, and temporary room for the collection of porcelain can only be provided in the new Sheepshanks gallery.

IV. *Loans.*—During the past year the west side of the south court has remained filled with valuable objects lent by private owners for public instruction. An extensive and interesting collection of miniatures, superintended by Mr. S. Redgrave, was made and exhibited during the greater part of the year; but by far the most important loan to be specified is that of Raphael's cartoons which have been removed by the gracious permission of the Queen from Hampton Court. The precautions for their safe removal taken by Captain Fowke, R.E., and the entire success which attended it, are related by Captain Festing, R.E., (see page 167). It is universally admitted that these most important works have never been seen by the present generation so well as they can be now in this gallery in which they are placed, and the utmost care is taken to regulate the heating, and ventilation, and excess of light. The security from fire of these invaluable treasures of art has been immensely increased by the transfer of them from Hampton Court, where they were exposed to many risks.

V. *Exhibition of National Portraits.*—The Earl of Derby having

suggested the expediency of making a collection of National Portraits, an influential committee was formed and Mr. Samuel Redgrave was charged with carrying the project into execution. Above a thousand portraits have been liberally entrusted to the Department, and the Exhibition, extending from the time of Richard II. to the year 1688, will be opened in April. It is proposed to continue the exhibition in the year 1867, when there will be a supplementary collection of any portraits which might have found a place but did not in the first exhibition. A bill has passed through the House of Lords to enable trustees holding pictures and works of art to lend them to this exhibition if they are so minded, as well as the Exhibition at Paris of 1867.

VI. *Sheepshank's Collection.*—This collection has been removed from the rooms which it first occupied into three spacious and handsome galleries on the east side of the museum, where it is exhibited to the greatest perfection. Observations having been made that some pictures in this collection, as well as others belonging to the National Gallery, were gradually becoming worse through cracking, which was attributed to the system of heating adopted, a commission of scientific gentlemen has been much occupied in fully investigating the subjects both of ventilation and lighting, and their report will shortly be made.

VII. *Reproductions.*—During the year, by the gracious permission of Her Majesty, electrotype copies have been made of the most important pieces of plate which are kept with the regalia in the Tower of London. Casts have been taken and erected of Hamo de Hythe's doorway from Rochester cathedral and the prior's doorway from the cloisters of Norwich cathedral. Casts of the pulpit from the baptistry at Pisa, and some tombs from the Campo Santo there, have been procured, as well as the remaining portions of the pulpit of the cathedral of Pisa. They are sufficient to enable the pulpit to be erected in the North Court, and, for the first time since the fire at Pisa in the year A.D. 1596, this very extensive and important specimen of Italian mediæval art can be studied as a whole. Some novel questions having been raised at Florence as to the possibility of taking casts of bronzes and marbles without damage to the originals, they have been referred by the Italian Government to a commission of inquiry, and for the present Mr. Franchi's operations are suspended. According to instructions, Mr. Robinson has visited Spain and Portugal, and made notes of various objects to be copied by means of casts or photographs. The permission of the ex-King of Portugal has been graciously given to copy his most important collection of plate at Lisbon. Mr. Thurston Thompson is about to proceed thither to make photographs. Considerable progress has been made in compiling notes of the most important objects of decorative art which are to be found in museums and public buildings throughout Europe, and portions of them will shortly be sent to the press.

VIII. *Universal Catalogue of Art Books.*—The progress made in this work is described in Mr. Pollen's report (page 205). It excites general interest, and assistance has been promised by the most competent authorities throughout Europe.

IX. *Art Library.*—To provide for the greatly increasing wants of this branch of the museum, it has been found necessary to enclose, temporarily, a portion of the west cloisters of the North Court.

X. *Cleopatra's Needle.*—No progress has been made in determining if this object is worthy of being transported to England during the past year, and inquiries are still in progress.

XI. *Architectural Museum.*—The increasing pressure for space rendered it necessary to request the Council of the Architectural Museum to remove those casts which were not required by the Department, in accordance with the arrangement described in my last report (see 12th Report, page 170, § VI.). On reconsideration the council preferred not

Appendix D. Report on South Kensington Museum.

to separate their collection into portions, but have elected to remove it entirely, which is to be done during the current year.

XII. *New Buildings brought into occupation.*—The block of buildings at the south-east end of the museum, marked S on the plan, has been occupied provisionally for the secetary's offices and for the stores of the Department. The temporary offices occupied by the registry have accordingly been pulled down, as well as the temporary lecture theatre, and the buildings formerly occupied by the stores department will be partly appropriated to the housing the educational collections when removed out of the iron building, and providing additional accommodation to the School of Naval Architecture.

XIII. *The Schools of Art and Naval Architecture.*—The progress of both these schools has been very satisfactory. In the Art school a greater amount of fees has been received, and a larger number of pupils has attended than in any former period, whilst the number of public students attending the School of Naval Architecture has increased beyond what was expected; and it will be necessary as soon as possible to provide increased and permanent accommodation for this school. The full details of the working of both schools are given in the reports of Mr. Burchett and Dr. Woolley (see pages 71 and 64).

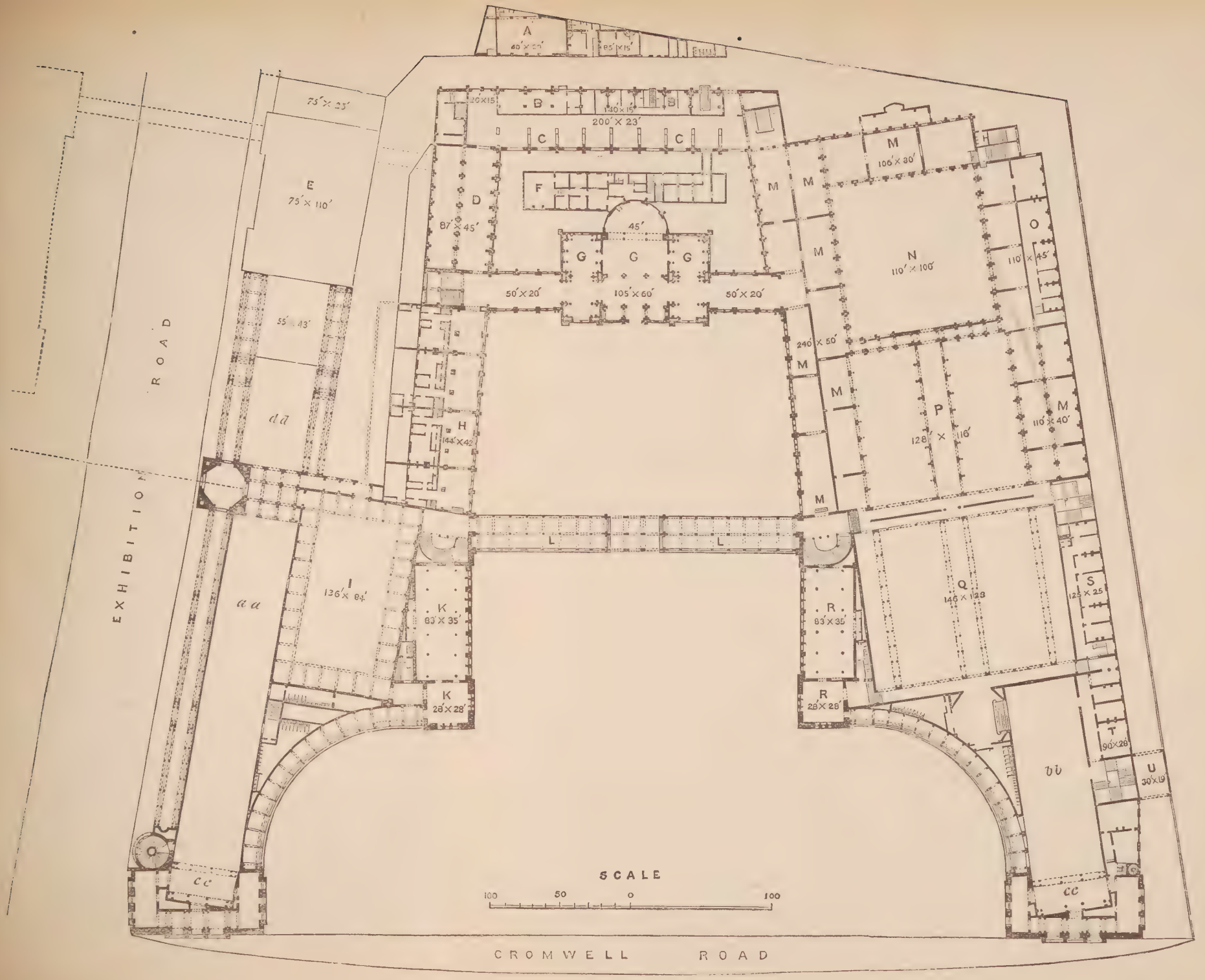
XIV. *Etching Class.*—The etching class, formed of art students in training, under the direction of Mr. Lane, A.R.A., has executed many creditable works after decorative objects in the museum, impressions of which will be circulated to local schools of art.

XV. *New Buildings.*—The Department has sustained a grievous loss by the death of the architect of the new buildings, Capt. Fowke, R.E., which happened on the 4th December 1865, and by the death of Mr. Godfrey Sykes, the decorative artist, which happened on the 28th February 1866. Fortunately for the public service and the reputation of these distinguished men, Capt. Fowke had matured the general plan of the permanent buildings, and Mr. Sykes has left in the hands of his pupils, Mr. Gamble and Mr. Townroe, materials for carrying on the style and system of the decorative works which he so successfully commenced. The progress of the works during the past year is detailed in the report of Lieut.-Col. Scott, who was appointed director of the new buildings. The general plan, together with front elevation, as finally revised by Capt. Fowke, are appended to this report. They have been forwarded to the Treasury, together with an estimate of the cost for completing the works, which amounts to 420,070*l.* (see correspondence, page 3). It is proposed to complete the new refreshment rooms, kitchen, and offices wholly with various kinds of pottery. The walls and floors will be of tiles, and the decorations in della robbia ware, for which Mr. Sykes left designs.

XVI. *Decorations.*—In addition to the artists and subjects named in my last report (page 169), the following works have been designed for the series of wall mosaics in the South Court:—

Fra Beato Angelico, by W. Cope, R.A.
Donatello, by Mr. Redgrave, R.A.
Primaticcio, by W. O'Neil, A.R.A.
Fiammingo, by Mr. Ward, R.A.
Maestro Giorgio, by Mr. Hart, R.A.
P. Visscher, by Mr. W. B. Scott.
Giorgione, by Mr. V. Prinsep.

Three lunettes in the National Competition Gallery have been executed, one by Mr. Moody, one by Mr. Morgan, and one after Mr. Redgrave's design by Mr. Puckett. Mr. Moody, has been commissioned to submit designs for the decoration of the west staircase, and Mr. Poynter for one of the refreshment rooms. Mr. Moody has also in hand an adapta-


A
40′ × 20′
85′ × 15′
B
20 × 15′
140 × 15′
200′ × 23′
C
C
D
87′ × 45′
E
75′ × 110′
75′ × 25′
F
45′
G
G
G
50′ × 20′
105′ × 60′
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128′ × 116′
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tion of Raffaelle's School of Athens to one of the large lunettes in the South Court, which it is proposed shall be executed in mosaic.

XVII. *Stained Glass.*—The competition for the stained glass window for the north staircase, mentioned in the 12th Report, page 9, resulted as follows:—The first prize was awarded to Mr. Townroe, the second prize to Mr. Elden, and two additional prizes of 10*l.* each were awarded to Mr. Gamble and Mr. Alfred Hassam.

XVIII. *Mosaics.*—The following works have been successfully executed during the past year; the figures of N. Pisano: Apelles and Benozzo Gozzoli in Venetian glass mosaic by Dr. Salviati, who has in hand W. of Wykeham and Giorgione: also Phidias, in glass mosaic, by Messrs. Harland and Fisher. Besides these Mr. Rust is executing B. Palissy in glass mosaic, and Messrs. W. B. Simpson have in hand Hogarth, to be executed in English earthenware mosaic. Cimabue is being worked by Messrs. Minton, as well as certain panels for the outside of the Lecture Theatre front. The outside decorations will be executed in flat tertiary tints. Those in hand are limited to the colours of ochre, brown and black, and it is believed that they will be as imperishable as the best brickwork, and not likely to be degraded by the dirt in the atmosphere, which it is certain that glass mosaics with their comparatively rough surfaces would be.

XIX. *Triangle of Ground opposite Thurloe Square.*—This plot of open space, by which an uninterrupted space of 500 feet is preserved in front of the museum, has been planted, and the adjacent road will shortly be completed and opened.

XX. *Railway.*—The works of the Metropolitan District Railway, which has a station close to the museum, are rapidly progressing, and it is expected that in the course of 18 months a line of communication will be completed from Westminster Bridge, through Pimlico, Chelsea, Brompton, South Kensington, Kensington, Notting Hill, to Paddington, joining the Metropolitan Railway to all parts of the east of London.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Henry Cole.

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## 2. Report of the Assistant Director for Works.



Sir, March 1866.

The services performed under the head of "Works" are so numerous and various, and many are so minute and of such little comparative importance that it does not seem advisable to give a detailed report of them. I therefore give an account only of the most important. The removal of the Raphael cartoons from Hampton Court Palace to the museum took place at the end of April, under the direction and superintendence of Captain Fowke. The first operation in moving the cartoons was taking them out of their frames, which occupied two days. A large van, carrying, by indian-rubber slings, a case of sufficient size to hold all the cartoons, was specially made from the designs of Captain Fowke; it was brought down by night to the Palace, and soon after daylight the following morning we commenced the work of lowering the cartoons from a window of the room in which they were and packing them in the van. Captain Fowke superintended the latter part of the operation, having stationed me on the scaffolding outside the window to see that they were carefully taken down. We both accompanied the van on its journey by road to London, which was performed without the smallest accident, and by four o'clock in the afternoon the cartoons were all safely lodged in their new gallery, without having sustained the

Appendix D. Report by Capt. Festing.

slightest injury, the whole of the work having been done under the direct supervision of Captain Fowke and myself, and every precaution taken that the faces of the cartoons should not be touched. The extent of this work may be judged from the fact that the case for the cartoons measured 18 feet, by 12, by 4, and the van was 20 feet long, by 8 wide, and 18 high to the top of the framing, and was drawn by 8 horses. About 40 workmen were employed in the work. The cost of the service was about 250*l.*

A room had been specially arranged for the cartoons, the hot-water pipes having been removed from along the walls and placed down the middle of the room in trenches made in the thickness of the floor. This alteration has been attended with very good results, and the warming and ventilation of the room are very satisfactory. A blind is fixed over the skylight to keep out the sunlight, and there are green blinds under it, which are drawn when the room is not open to the public, or when there is too much light.

The preparation of the rooms overlooking the Horticultural Gardens, which were used for refreshments in the International Exhibition, for the reception of the National Portrait Exhibition, is the only other service of any magnitude, and this has involved a considerable amount of work. From having been untenanted for so long a time, the building had been damaged and was out of repair. A complete system of warming by hot water was necessary, and wooden screens, covered with canvas and papered, had to be erected for the pictures. The warming apparatus has lately been completed, and is efficient.

The new workshops having been lately completed have been taken into use, and are found to very commodious and well arranged.

The warming of the permanent portions of the museum has been efficiently maintained during the past winter, which has, however, been very mild. It is impossible to warm the iron building sufficiently in cold weather, in consequence of which there is always a great rush of cold air from it into the adjacent portions of the permanent museum, which are thus often made colder than they should be.

The lighting of the museum is, on the whole, good, though it would be desirable to have a larger supply of gas. I have, therefore, proposed that some additional meters should be obtained, as those which we have at present are not capable of passing a sufficient quantity. The quality of the gas supplied is often not as good as we might wish; but this may, perhaps, be accounted for by the distance from the gas-works.

The ventilation of the museum has been, on the whole, very satisfactory.

The roofs of the buildings were put to a very severe test by the heavy snowstorm of the 11th January, which did such damage generally throughout the kingdom. That they should have stood this test as they did without the slightest leak or injury of any kind is a very good proof of the soundness of the principles on which they are constructed, as well as of the goodness of the workmanship.

E. Robert Festing,
Captain, R.E.,
Assistant-Director.

Report by Mr. Thompson.

3. Report of the Assistant Director for Arrangement.

Sir,

*Art Museum.*—In reporting on the arrangement of the Art Collections during the past year, and on the many alterations that have been made in the positions occupied by the various objects, it becomes necessary to explain the causes that have led to so many changes of a temporary character throughout the Museum.

In the first place, owing to the very limited nature of the space compared with the magnitude of the general collection, it is not possible, when arranging the various classes into which the collection is divided, to place the individual specimens sufficiently far apart to allow space for the introduction of new examples, the ordinary annual increase of the collection requiring, in fact, a larger amount of space than we can possibly reserve for its reception.

The next and most important cause is the unfinished state of the permanent buildings, the work of completing the decoration and flooring is still going on in various places, and necessitating the removal of both specimens and cases from such positions to make room for the scaffolding and workmen, the examples thus removed being temporarily arranged in some other part of the Museum, wherever space can be found, and in most cases returned to their original positions on the completion of the decorations: from these causes it became necessary to make use of the space in the centres of the Sheepshanks and other galleries for the exhibition of certain classes of examples: these arrangements, though of a temporary character, will probably have to continue for two or three years.

The most important event of the season was the arrival from Hampton Court of the Raffaelle cartoons: these were safely removed from Hampton Court by the late Captain Fowke, and were on their arrival at the Museum at once placed in a gallery previously prepared for their reception, where they were framed, covered with plate glass, and placed in position on the walls without the slightest injury having occurred to them.

The old Sheepshanks rooms were by arrangement devoted to the National gallery pictures, in place of the north gallery, now known as the cartoon gallery, previously occupied by them; the Sheepshanks pictures being removed to the new rooms adjoining the cartoon gallery, where they were arranged under the superintendence of Mr. Redgrave. By opening these new rooms, and completing the circuit round the north court, the means of circulation through the picture galleries has been greatly improved, thereby adding largely to the comfort of visitors.

The exhibition of miniatures, formed under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Redgrave, was held in the competition rooms, which were fitted up specially for that purpose. In consequence of the number and value of the miniatures it was thought advisable to protect them by placing them under glass, and suitable glass cases and frames were provided for their accommodation.

The Loan Collection, which had been removed from the south courts in order to allow of the laying down of the tile flooring, was on the completion of that work re-arranged in its former position; the decoration of a second portion of the oriental court having been completed, the space has been fitted with glass cases, and a collection of Japanese objects presented by Her Majesty, and other specimens, have been arranged therein.

The restoration of Huntington Shaw's beautiful iron gates, removed from Hampton Court, having been completed, eight of the finest examples have been selected, and exhibited in the north court. The collection of Italian mirrors and carved frames, formerly exhibited in the long gallery under the schools, have been removed to the west cloisters, and arranged on the walls over the Italian furniture, the space thus vacated being given to the exhibition of textile fabrics.

The fine examples of ivory carving, and the prepared casts, or fictile ivories, formerly arranged in various classes of the collection, have been brought together, and arranged in the room at the foot of the north staircase.

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REPORT BY MR. THOMPSON.

New and suitable glass cases have been provided for the general collection of ornamental metal work, the specimens have been re-arranged, and the classification greatly improved.

A collection of drawings of stained glass windows, consisting of several hundred specimens, were framed and exhibited during the summer in the long north room. In addition to the foregoing, the numerous acquisitions of the year, gifts, purchases, and loans, have been arranged in their respective classes.

Arrangements have been completed for the exhibition of National Portraits in the upper portion of the Exhibition rooms, Horticultural arcades, these rooms have been fitted with screens and re-decorated for the occasion.

*Educational Museum.*—No great alteration has been made in the arrangement of the Educational Museum, all the additions made during the year have been arranged for public exhibition. The collection is very much crowded, and the reading room inconveniently small.

*Food and Animal Products Collections.*—No alteration has been made in the arrangement of the Food Collection. The series of specimens and apparatus, illustrating the process of fish culture, has been visited by a large number of persons. Several thousands of salmon, trout, and grayling were hatched during the season. The Collection of Animal Products, removed last year to the rooms in the south arcades of the Horticultural Gardens, has been entirely re-arranged, and will shortly be opened to the public.

*Structural Museum.*—Several important additions have been made to this collection, principally illustrating various methods of working in mosaics with glass and other tesseræ; these specimens have been placed in the central court of the Structural Museum. The windows on the east side of the iron building have all been fitted with examples of modern stained glass, the additions of the year are all exhibited to the public.

In anticipation of the immediate removal of the iron building, many specimens deposited on loan in the Structural Collection have been returned to their proprietors.

*Museum of Naval Architecture.*—Many important additions have been made to this collection of great public interest, among which may be noticed the fine model of the "Northumberland," and half-block models of most of the new ships of our iron-clad fleet, also numerous contributions from private yards of models illustrating our mercantile marine.

This collection, which increases with great rapidity, is mostly protected by glass cases; and arrangements are in progress by which all the models and other fragile examples, at present liable to injury through exposure to dust, &c., will be similarly protected: the new cases will allow of a much better classification of the models than is at present possible.

RICHARD A. THOMPSON.

To the General Superintendent.

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REPORT BY MR. OWEN.

### 4. REPORT by MR. P. C. OWEN, Assistant Director for GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. The organization of the superintendence recommended in the report of the Treasury Commission is being gradually developed.

Three officers are jointly responsible to the Director for the custodyship and general administration of the museum.

2. To secure reliable records of yearly acquisitions to the art collections, the following rules which you have established are being carried out.

From 1837, when specimens of art manufacture were purchased for the schools of design, and transferred to the department in 1852, until 1863, the actual possession of the acquisitions has been checked with the bills which have been lent for that purpose by the Audit Office.

These yearly lists of acquisitions are being prepared upon the following system, which it has been considered will more readily render the objects available to the public seeking information and instruction.

I. The nature of the object.
II. Its material.
III. Title and description.
IV. Country.
V. Date.
VI. Size.
VII. Condition, if necessary.
VIII. Presentation or purchase.
IX. Finding numbers, year of acquisition.

Since 1863 the materials for the lists have been regularly printed as labels for current use, and for registration.

The whole of the matter till 1863 will be in print before the close of the year.

The preparation of these chronological lists of acquisitions is carried on by the officers of the museum, and will be issued under the final revision of the officer appointed to be editor of the catalogues.

The special exhibition of miniatures was opened on 5th June and closed 31st October.

The contributors were 444, and the number of miniatures lent 3,946. With the exception of a few retained at the request of the owners, the whole have been safely returned.

The collection of naval models, chiefly lent by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, was opened to the public in April.

The numbers of visitors to the museum have been 692,954, against 653,069 for the year ending 31st December 1864. For 1865 the attendance in the morning was 444,803, in the evening 248,151.

Since 22nd June 1857 till the close of 1865, the total numbers have been,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Morning - | - 3,518,962 |
| Evening - | - 2,210,535 |
| Total | - 5,729,497 |

*Circulation of Objects to Schools of Art.*

The circulation of objects to schools of art for special exhibitions has been largely developed during the past year, and 2,536 objects, and 3,446 paintings, engravings, photographs, &c., making a total of 5,082, have been lent to 23 different institutions. Upon all occasions on which special exhibitions have been organized, an officer of the museum has been in constant attendance, with instructions to assist generally towards the success of the undertaking.

*Safety of the Objects and Custodyship.*

Upon reference to the daily police occurrence book, it is found that no accidents of any importance have taken place, nor has any case of irregularity on the part of the general public been reported.

*Labelling.*

The labelling common to all the divisions gives for the year the following table of returns.

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REPORT BY MR. OWEN.

*Labels printed.*

4000 different labels printed.
2332 labels painted, pasted, cut letters, pens, ink.
2448 painted on naval models.

8780

Permanent labels have replaced those temporarily affixed within 24 hours of receipt, for the purpose of allowing the objects to be exhibited.

(Signed) P. C. OWEN,
Assistant Director.

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REPORT BY MR. CUBITT.

School of Art, Great Yarmouth,
5th February 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annexed report of the committee of management for the School of Art in this town on the exhibition closed on the 27th ult.

I have, &c.,
F. A. CUBITT,
Hon. Sec.

The Secretary Science and Art Department,
South Kensington.

REPORT.

The committee of management for the School of Art in Great Yarmouth beg to report, for the information of the Department of Science and Art, that the exhibition lately held in this town comprised, in addition to the travelling selection from South Kensington, a large number of paintings from private collections, an extensive selection of porcelain (especially of *Lowestoft ware*), and various works of art and interest, amounting in all to upwards of 1,000 specimens, contributed from the town and neighbourhood.

That the exhibition was held in the town hall, which had been placed at the disposal of the committee, and was opened on the 21st December by a conversazione, at which the Mayor presided, supported by E. Howes, Esq., member for East Norfolk, and other gentlemen. That, inclusive of the extension granted by the Department, the exhibition was open in all 32 days, and was finally closed on the 27th ult.

That during the first 14 days the attendance was thin and discouraging. The committee consider this due to the season of year, and the difficulty of making the exhibition known.

That as, owing to further efforts in advertising, the excellence of the collection became known, the attendance gradually increased, until the committee had every reason to be satisfied with the results.

That the attendance was especially full in the evenings.

That on the evenings on which the admission was 2*d.* for the artizan classes, the exhibition was crowded even to excess, and the committee consider that the admission at 2*d.*, instead of 1*d.*, increased rather than diminished the attendance. Good order prevailed, and no damage of any kind was sustained.

That a course of lectures upon subjects relating to science and art were given by several gentlemen, were well attended, and added greatly to the interest of the exhibition.

That two lectures were given by Mr. Dorning, the master of the local school, and from the good attendance it is hoped will be of service to the school.

That the total number of visitors during the 32 days was 5,602½, and the total amount received, 97*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

That the students at the local school were admitted free.

That the exhibition has been the means of bringing together a

collection which the public in general would otherwise have had no opportunity of seeing.

The committee desire to express their satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Morgan, the officer in charge from the Department, discharged his duties.

The committee consider that the success of the exhibition will tend greatly to the welfare of the local school, as it has been the means of creating in the public an undoubted interest in works of art.

The committee beg to tender their thanks to the Department for the loan of the Kensington collection.

Capt. F. A. Cubitt,
Hon. Sec.

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## 5. Report of the Division Keeper of the Art Collections.



The systematic classification and arrangement of the objects in the Art Museum has been seriously interfered with during the past year, by the necessity for the removal of the various cases and their contents, in order that the paving of the courts with ornamental floor tiles might be proceeded with, as also the woodwork of the cases stained black and polished. These operations necessitated special arrangements, over a considerable period of time, and involved the temporary placing of many objects in unsuitable positions; and at times their exhibition in such connexion with each other as to seriously affect their appearance, as also their immediate utility for the purposes of study.

Happily this unavoidable interference with the sequential arrangements of the collection is practically at an end, at least in its more formidable phase, as the paving is now completed in the North and South Courts, as also in the Oriental Court, and the completion of the cloisters, it is hoped, will not involve any serious disturbance of the classification of the objects in groups.

The principal series of acquisitions during the year is the remaining unpurchased portion of the Soulages Collection, comprising 277 objects, thus completing the arrangements made in 1858 for its permanent addition to the Art Museum. The sale of the Pourtales Collection at Paris, in March 1865, afforded an opportunity for acquiring several valuable objects, amongst which are:—

1. A tazza and cover, Limoges enamel, painted in grisaille by Pierre Remond. On the cover and foot are the armorial bearings of Cardinal Antoine Sanguin, also the initials of the artist, and the date 1544.
2. A plaque,—majolica, the Resurrection; in the style of Melozzo da Forli. Date about 1500–1510.
3. A dish,—elliptic, enamelled earthenware, by Bernard Palissy. Date second half of 16th century.

A small but important series of works in carved ivory has also been purchased from the collection of Mr. John Webb. The principal objects are:—

1. An oblong box or casket, covered with small plates of ivory, executed in a very spirited and peculiar manner. Probably of Byzantine work, 9th or 10th century. This casket was obtained in 1861 from the Treasury of the Cathedral of Veroli, near Rome.
2. One leaf of the *Diptychon meleretense*, representing a female holding an acerra with incense, and standing before an altar; behind the altar is a child holding a bowl of fruit and a two-handled vase, or *cantharus*; above is inscribed SYMMACHORVM. This and the

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

other leaf of the diptych were formerly attached to a reliquary at Monticro, in France, and published in Gori. "Thesaurus Diptychorum," I. p. 207. The Symmachi were a family of consular rank which flourished about the 4th century.

3. Diptych, or pair of folding tablets. Subjects in three ranges, representing the History of the Passion, with the Resurrection, Ascension, and Descent of the Holy Spirit. Painted and partly gilt. Date, end of 13th century. Formerly in the Treasury of the Cathedral of Soissons.

The presentations during the year have been of an interesting and varied character. The principal groups of objects are :—

1. A collection of Japanese objects, consisting of armour, horse accoutrements, banners, screens, and a varied series of specimens of textile fabrics, decorative papers, and porcelain. Presented by Her Majesty the Queen.
2. A series of modern carved ivories, wax models, &c., executed by R. L. Lucas, Esq., together with a small collection of gems, belonging to him, and presented by that gentleman through the late Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, K.G.
3. An astronomical clock, in the form of a celestial globe, of gilt metal. Augsburg work. Date 1584. Said to have been made for the Emperor Rudolph II. And
4. A quadrangular casket, composed of bone panels, carved in low relief. At the top is an ivory panel of older date than the rest of the carvings. Byzantine work, of 9th or 10th century.

These valuable and interesting objects were presented by Robert Goff, Esq.

The important section of loans of objects to the Art Museum by noblemen and gentlemen, from their private collections, has been fully sustained, both in variety and general excellence, during the last year; and the reception of several important collections offered on loan has been delayed, in consequence of the loss of space during the arrangements necessary for paving the courts. The Loan Court has been re-arranged, according to the intention indicated in my last report, and, subject to the periodical change of objects by the withdrawal of old loans and substitution of new ones, the arrangements may now be considered as permanent.

The reproductions acquired have been numerous and important. The principal electrotypes are :—

1. The bronze gate in the south transept of the Cathedral at Pisa, known as the Porta di San Ranieri, by Bonanno. Date 1180.

This work is one of the most important as yet produced by the electro-deposit process. The dimensions are 15 feet 4 inches in height by 9 feet 6 inches in width.

2. Seven pieces from the Regalia in the Tower of London, viz., the wine fountain, the font and salver of the font, the communion salver and flagon, the anointing spoon, and a salt cellar.
3. A tazza, English, 17th century, from the original in the possession of Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.

The above were all specially executed for the use of the Department by Messrs. Franchi & Son.

4. A tall standing cup and cover. From the original preserved in the Landhaus at Gratz in Styria. Date, 16th century. Electrotyped at Vienna.

Amongst the casts in plaster acquired or completed during the past year are :—

1. A cast of the pulpit of the Baptistery at Pisa. The original by Niccola Pisano. Finished A.D. 1260.

The pulpit stands on seven pillars, one in the centre, resting on a base composed of crouching figures of men and animals, and three of the surrounding ones on the backs of lions. Half-way up the steps by which it is ascended is a lectern or reading desk for the Epistle, and on an angle of the pulpit there is another for the Gospel, supported by an eagle.

This cast is now erected in the North Court. The dimensions are: height, 13 feet 7 inches; the base being 12 feet 2 inches in length by 8 feet 6 inches in width.

2. A cast of the pulpit formerly in the Cathedral of Pisa, injured in the fire of 1596, and the fragments preserved in the crypt of the cathedral. The original by Giovanni Pisano. Date, 1302 to 1311.
3. A cast of the tomb of the Emperor Henry VII. (Henry of Luxembourg), now in the Campo Santo, Pisa. The original by Tino di Camiano. Date, about 1315.
4. A cast of the reredos of an altar formerly in the Church of San Francisco, now in the Campo Santo, Pisa. The original by Tommaso Pisano.
5. A cast of a candelabrum in the Church of St. Bavon at Ghent. attributed to Torregiano.
6. A cast of a group in bronze of Mercury and Psyche, by Adrian di Vries, in the Museum of the Louvre, Paris.

Amongst the casts of suitable examples in England are:—

7. A cast of the tomb of Sir Francis de Vere in Westminster Abbey. Date, 1610.
8. A cast of a bronze cannon and carriage from Malta. Dated 1684. The original in the Tower of London.
9. A cast of the Minstrel Gallery in Exeter cathedral. Date, 14th century. This has been permanently placed in the North Court.
10. A cast of the doorway of the Chapter House, Rochester Cathedral. Date, about 1340.
11. A cast of the prior's doorway, Norwich Cathedral. Date, between 1297 and 1325.

Most of these casts are only erected in a temporary manner at present, as they await the completion of the buildings before permanent and suitable positions can be assigned to them. They are nearly all, however, available for study.

The important and interesting collection of casts in fictile ivory has been classified and described by suitable labels, and the greater portion mounted on one plan, in cases of uniform size (imperial) for exhibition and circulation. Additions have been made, where required, to complete the various series. The whole now forms a valuable addition to the section of reproductions especially adapted for circulation, as in case of damage they can be replaced with comparative ease and at little cost.

Additions of oil paintings and water-colour drawings have been made from time to time to the collection of works suitable for study in schools of art, and the return of the number circulated to schools for this special purpose is now given separately from the works circulated for exhibition.

The question of the circulation of objects for exhibition having been reconsidered by the board, the system has been practically re-organized. The collection so long known as the "Travelling Collection" is still kept together, as the number of catalogues unsold made it desirable that, for a time at least, it should remain intact; but the circulation of objects selected from the Art Museum is no longer confined to this single collection, and objects arranged in suitable glass cases are selected from the general collection; as the new arrangements are intended to facilitate the circulation of such technical selections as may appear best adapted

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

to the wants of the locality and school of art in which an exhibition may be held.

A more complete classification of the examples available for circulation to schools of art for the purposes of study has been recently made, and although the collection is incomplete in certain points, an abstract has been appended, showing the number of works in each class available at the present time for the purposes of study in local schools. It is proposed to fill up the less complete series, as opportunities arise for doing so.

A similar list has been prepared of the framed and glazed examples available for issue in aid of local exhibitions. An abstract of this is also given, showing the groups into which the collection has been divided. Other additions will be made, and it is intended to indicate in a special list issued to schools of art and other institutions desiring to hold exhibitions, the amount of vertical space required to hang each group for exhibition, as a guide for selection where the space is limited; experience having shown that groups of framed examples have been applied for and forwarded, whilst exhibiting space has not been available for their proper display.

A general return is given of the number of objects lent for exhibition during the year 1865, which shows that 23 localities availed themselves of the privilege of obtaining objects for public exhibition.

Important exhibitions were held in the following places, and a special return of the number of visitors, and total receipts in each instance, follows the general return above named.

1. Bath and West of England Society. For several years past a varied collection of art objects has been contributed to the annual exhibition of this society. In 1865 it was held at Hereford. The expenses of the principal officer in charge are always borne by the society.
2. Nottingham School of Art. On the occasion of the inauguration of the new building erected at Nottingham for the purposes of the school of art, an exhibition was held of a very satisfactory character, consisting of a collection of ancient and modern paintings, local contributions of antiquities and art objects, with a special collection of lace. The travelling collection, with the addition of a variety of examples in frames, and one portion of the wrought-iron screen from Hampton Court palace, were sent as contributions from the museum in charge of an officer whose services were placed at the disposal of the Committee of the School of Art during the whole period of the exhibition. The screen was sent by the special request of the Committee, as the work was executed by Huntington Shaw, of Nottingham, about 1659, and was therefore an object of great local interest.

   The result of the exhibition was so far satisfactory that a balance of about 400*l.* was carried to the credit of the building fund of the school of art.
3. Alton Towers, Staffordshire. An exhibition for the county of Stafford, the first, it is hoped, of a series of county exhibitions, was opened on 6th July by the Lord President, at Alton Towers; the mansion and grounds having been placed at the disposal of the "Wedgwood Memorial Fund" by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, for the purposes of an exhibition in aid of that fund.

   A miscellaneous collection of objects, chiefly pictures and electrotypes, were sent in charge of an assistant keeper (Mr. Worsnop), who acted as manager and superintendent of the exhibition. The local contributions were numerous and varied. The nett

results to the Wedgwood Memorial Fund was a balance of about 2,000*l.*

4. The North-east London Industrial Exhibition was inaugurated by the Lord Chancellor on 16th August. Its object was to create a fund in aid of a local museum for the district around Islington. An extensive collection of objects, selected chiefly for their bearing upon the principal industries of the locality of the exhibition, was sent in charge of a clerk-attendant; but the object of the promoters was not attained, as the exhibition was not a pecuniary success.
5. The Darlington School of Art having organized an exhibition in connexion with a soirée given at the annual meeting and distribution of prizes, a collection of objects in frames were contributed from Nottingham, at the close of the exhibition at that place. The officer who had charge of them going with them to Darlington and superintending the arrangement of the exhibition prior to his return to the museum.
6. The Yarmouth School of Art Exhibition, held in the town hall, opened on 20th December for the Christmas week, and was kept open for six weeks. The "Travelling Collection," and other contributions of a miscellaneous character, were sent in charge of an art attendant. The exhibition was not very successful, although very laudable and strenuous efforts were made by the gentlemen connected with the school of art and their friends to render it so, by the delivery of lectures on subjects connected with art. The season of the year appears to have been against a larger amount of success, as there are few visitors at Yarmouth during the winter months, and there are no manufacturers to give employment to an artizan class.

During the year 1865 there has been a more systematic demand on the part of artists, designers, and others for permission to make drawings and studies from the examples in the art museum. Every facility consistent with the safety and proper exhibition of the works to the general public has been given, and arrangements have now been made for more systematic action in this direction.

The establishment of the etching class in connexion with the schools of art has opened another field of usefulness for the objects suitable for study in this class, and from January 26 to November 30, 1865, 83 objects were made available for the use of the students under the direction of Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A.

As stated in the last report, another exhibition of stained glass was proposed to be held in May, June, and July, 1865. So few works of real artistic merit were contributed as to lead the executive committee to the conclusion that an annual exhibition of stained glass was not practicable, and, under the recommendation of their report it has been deemed advisable to adopt another course in order to facilitate the public exhibition of works of this class. It is now proposed to treat stained glass windows in the same manner as ordinary loans to the art museum, and receive them at the convenience of the producers for exhibition, if suitable window spaces can be found. As a guide to those who may desire to exhibit, a circular, detailing the window spaces available from time to time, will be issued periodically.

The success of the competition for the prizes offered by the Board,—40*l.* for the best design for a stained glass window suitable for the north staircase, and 20*l.* for the second best, the subjects illustrated being taken from the 38th chapter of Ecclesiasticus, verse 24 to the end of the chapter,—led the prize committee to recommend two additional prizes of 10*l.* each, and also the purchase for the art museum of all the specimens

Appendix D. Report by Mr. Wallis.

of glass, six in number, sent as illustrations of the proposed treatment of the designs as windows. These have been added to the collection of modern stained glass examples.

George Wallis.

Return of Acquisitions in Art Museum, 1865.

| Month. | Purchases. | Approval. | Donations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January (specimens) | 7 | 93 | 2 |
| „ (plaster casts) | 59 | — | — |
| „ (electrotypes) | 42 | — | — |
| February (specimens) | 3 | 21 | 7 |
| „ (plaster casts) | 9 | — | — |
| „ (electrotypes) | 13 | — | — |
| March (specimens) | 87 | 10 | 1 |
| „ (plaster casts) | 17 | — | — |
| „ (electrotypes) | 16 | — | — |
| April (specimens) | 7 | 23 | 2 |
| „ (Soulages specimens) | 277 | — | — |
| „ (plaster cast) | 1 | — | — |
| „ (electrotypes) | 11 | — | — |
| May (specimens) | 7 | 43 | 27 |
| „ (plaster casts) | 70 | — | — |
| „ (electrotypes) | 1 | — | — |
| June (specimens) | 43 | 55 | 66 |
| „ (plaster casts) | 63 | — | — |
| July (specimens) | 1 | 52 | 2 |
| „ (plaster cast) | 1 | — | — |
| August (plaster casts) | 64 | 3 | 117 |
| „ (electrotypes) | 14 | — | — |
| September (specimens) | 23 | 32 | 2 |
| October (specimens) | 4 | 5 | 77 |
| „ (plaster casts) | 48 | — | — |
| „ (electrotypes) | 33 | — | — |
| November (specimens) | 8 | 16 | 10 |
| „ (fictile ivories) | 39 | — | — |
| „ (electrotypes) | 6 | — | — |
| December (specimens) | 18 | 127 | — |
| „ (plaster casts) | 8 | — | — |
| „ (electrotypes) | 8 | — | — |

Return of Visitors, Receipts, &c. at various Exhibitions to which Objects of Art were contributed from the Art Museum.

| | Date. | Number of days open. | Visitors. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ s. d. |
| Bath and West of England Society, Hereford. | 5th June to 9th June. | 5 | 54,836 | 3,648 5 3 |
| Nottingham School of Art | 19th June to 14th Oct. | 102 | 33,919 | 759 2 3 |
| Alton Towers Exhibition for the benefit of the Wedgwood Memorial Fund, Burslem. | 6th July to 9th Oct. | 81 | 53,979 | 2,510 12 6 |
| North-east London Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, Islington. | 16th August to 19th Oct. | 56 | 104,565 | 1,657 7 7 |
| Darlington School of Art | 26th Oct. to 28th Oct. | 3 | 482 | 5 2 0 |
| Great Yarmouth School of Art | 21st Dec. 1865 to 27th Jan. 1866. | 32 | 5,609 | 97 9 1 |

RETURN of CIRCULATION of PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS to LOCAL SCHOOLS of ART for PURPOSES of STUDY, 1865.

| MONTH. | Paintings, &c. |
|---|---|
| January | 32 |
| February | 16 |
| March | — |
| April | 16 |
| May | 11 |
| June | 3 |
| July | — |
| August | 6 |
| September | 6 |
| October | 18 |
| November | 13 |
| December | 3 |
| Total | 124 |

RETURN of OBJECTS lent for EXHIBITION, 1865.

| Place of Exhibition. | No. of Objects. | No. of Paintings, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| Birmingham and Midland Institute | — | 157 |
| Ealing National School | 75 | 93 |
| St. George's-in-the-East School of Art | — | 193 |
| Birmingham Messrs. Chance's School | — | 135 |
| Stroud School of Art | 72 | 38 |
| Windsor Literary Institute | 49 | 177 |
| Society of Antiquaries | 11 | — |
| Dublin International Exhibition | 172 | 5 |
| Greenock Fine Art Society | — | 1 |
| Cork School of Art | — | 6 |
| Finsbury School of Art | — | 75 |
| Salford Royal Museum | — | 176 |
| Bath and West of England Society, Hereford | 154 | — |
| Nottingham School of Art | 699 | 556 |
| Alton Towers Exhibition | 126 | 80 |
| North-east London Exhibition | 332 | 153 |
| Darlington School of Art | 108 | 367 |
| Cambridge School of Art | 108 | 367 |
| Limerick School of Art | — | 137 |
| Edinburgh Museum | 1 | — |
| Yarmouth School of Art | 629 | 542 |
| Ealing Industrial Exhibition | — | 81 |
| Female School of Art, Queen Square | — | 107 |
| | 2,536 | 3,446 |

The total circulation from the Art Division during 1865 is—

| | |
|---|---|
| Specimens | 2,536 |
| Paintings, drawings, &c. | 3,570 |

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

Abstract of classified List of Paintings and Drawings selected as suitable for lending to Schools of Art for Purposes of Study.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. *Oil.*—Figure | - - - - - | 11 |
| Landscape | - - - - - | 6 |
| Flowers, &c. | - - - - | 6 |
| 2. *Water colours.*—Figure | - - - - | 3 |
| Landscape | - - - | 73 |
| Fruit, flowers, &c. | - - | 8 |
| 3. *Crayon, sepia, &c.*—Figure | - - - | 1 |
| Landscape, &c. | - - | 10 |
| 4. *Mulready life studies.*—Figure | - - - | 30 |

5. Also McCallums' architectural ornaments, &c.
6. Framed miscellaneous drawings of ornament.
7. Drawings of flowers by Marie Anne.
8. Tempera paintings of flowers, with dark grounds.

Abstract of classified List of Specimens in frames selected for Circulation to Local Exhibitions.

| | No. of Specimens. | No. of Frames. |
|---|---|---|
| Fictile ivories - - - - - | 330 | 65 |
| Textiles - - - - - | 267 | 163 |
| Engravings - - - - - | 51 | 31 |
| Etchings - - - - - | 83 | 44 |
| Photographs of original drawings - - | 199 | 138 |
| „ Italian sculpture, &c. - - | 235 | 182 |
| „ coloured - - - | 144 | 144 |
| | 1,409 | 767 |

Other specimens are in course of preparation.

## Loans to Art Museum in 1865.

Acton, H. E., Esq. Pair of vases.
Anderdon, J. H., Esq. Two miniatures.
Archer, —, Esq. A Spinet.
Architectural Museum. Gilt metal tazza, ornamented with coloured enamel.
Art Union of London. Group in marble, "The Wood Nymph."
Arundel of Wardour, Lord. Miniature painting.
Arundel Society. 762 coloured drawings.
Bale, C. S., Esq. Ewer and dish in Palissy ware.
Bell, James, Esq. Three paintings by Landseer.
Binns, R. W., Esq. Two gold rings and a silver casket.
Bond, Joseph, Esq. Various objects in silver and porcelain.
Bouquet, Mons. Two paintings on earthenware.
Broadwood, H. F., Esq. Five oil paintings.
Browne, Mrs. A miniature portrait.
Beaumont, Somerset, Esq. A marble statue.
Boston, Lord. Thirty miniature portraits.
Beck, Rev. James. Thirty-one miniature portraits.
Cadogan, Lord. Miniature portrait.
Cameron, Miss F. A. Gold enamel watch with chatelaine.
Cary, F. S., Esq. Oil painting.
Chance, J. H., Esq. Water-colour drawing.
Charsley, Miss Matilda. Terra cotta model of a lark.
Colnaghi, Scott, & Co. Thirty-one miniature portraits.
Corner, John, Esq. A jet seal and a crystal brooch.

Craig, J. T. Gibson, Esq. Five miniature portraits.
Crealock, Lieut-Col. H. H. Various objects of Moorish earthenware.
Cubitt, G. Esq. An oil painting.
Chambré, W. S., Esq., R.N. A mirror frame in carved wood.
Coleridge, Miss C. R. Two pendent jewels.
Campbell, Sir H. H. A miniature portrait.
Dallas, Barnes, Esq. Japanese box and cover.
Darnley, Lord. Miniature paintings
Dasent, G. W. Esq. Specimens of English plate.
Delmar, F. O. T., Esq. Specimens of the sick oyster, &c. and two miniature portraits.
Derby, Mrs. A. A miniature portrait.
Dilke, Sir W., Bart. A miniature portrait.
Dillon, John, Esq. Three oil paintings.
Durrant, Mr. A walnut-wood cabinet and a leather screen.
Edwardes, T. Dyer, Esq. Six oil paintings, some jewellery, &c.
Ellis, J. Joel, Esq. Ancient Peruvian ornaments and a Hebrew prayer book bound in silver.
Fitzhardinge, Lord. A miniature portrait.
Flower, J., Esq. A miniature painting in oil.
Ford, W. B., Esq. A miniature painting of H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
Fortnum, C. D. E., Esq. Various objects in bronze, terra cotta, &c.
Fowke, Mrs. Two china candlesticks and two pieces of glass painting.
Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E., M.P. Statuette in Doccia ware.
Gladstone, W., Esq. Snuff box of chased gold set with ten miniature paintings.
Godbold, S. B., Esq. Miniature painting on ivory.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col., R.E., C.B. Ninety-seven objects of Chinese dress, flags, &c.
Grant, Lieut.-Col. Forty-four objects in various kinds of porcelain.
Hamilton, Sir R. N. C., K.C.B. Seventy-nine pieces of Hindoo jewellery, &c.
Hampton Court Palace. Seven cartoons by Raphael.
Hardy, Gathorne, Esq. M.P. A chased steel coffer.
Hawes, Rev. J. O. W. A miniature painting.
Hawkins, Mrs. W. A breakfast service in white porcelain.
Henfrey, Mrs. A. Three miniature portraits.
Holford, R. S., Esq. Group in silver set with gems.
Hope, A. J. B. Beresford, Esq., M.P. Various drawings, photographs, &c., a malachite head of Jupiter.
Huth, Louis, Esq. Three objects in terra cotta.
Jebb, Lady Amelia. Marble bust of Sir Joshua Jebb.
Lennox, Lord Henry. Four Venetian mirrors.
Lewin, Leiut., R.E. Seal in white Chinese porcelain.
Louther, R., Esq. Snuff box, ivory, with miniature of a lady on lid.
Lucas, R. C., Esq. Gold ring with antique engraved gem.
Luxmoor, C. H., Esq. A miniature portrait.
Leyland, Mrs. N. A miniature portrait.
McKennon, Mrs. Three pieces of porcelain and an iron coffer.
Malcolm, J., Esq. A Limoges enamel tazza, casket in steel, two ivory statuettes, and a water jug.
Marryatt, Horace, Esq. Two pieces of porcelain.
Maund, Edwin, Esq. Gold chased snuff box.
Mazaroz, Ribaillier & Co., Messrs. Two objects carved in walnut wood.
Merle, W. H. de, Esq. Gold filigree watch case.
Mitford, W. T., Esq. Maiolica plateau.
Möller, Johannes. Miniature portrait.
Moffatt, G., Esq., M.P. Twenty-six pieces of Russian plate.
Morland, G. H., Esq. Various objects in porcelain.
Mulrenin, B., Esq. Three miniature portraits.
Mulvany, G. F., Esq. Four miniature paintings.
Murtrie, J. F., Esq. An oil painting of a seaport.
Neblitt, J. T. D., Esq, Stained glass window.
Nightingale, J. E., Esq. Vase and cover in old Worcester porcelain.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Parry, Major. Ewer and plateau in gilt metal set with agates.
Peters, Mr. J. Three engravings and two drawings.
Percival, Mrs. Spencer. Miniature painting.
Phillips & Co., Messrs. Two pieces of modern French enamelled earthenware.
Primaudaye, Capt. C. H. La. Eight specimens of modern Cashmere silver work.
Pringle, Sir John. Four Limoges enamels and two pieces of Florentine mosaic.
Redgrave, Samuel, Esq. A oil painting.
Reynolds, C. W., Esq. Eleven objects in porcelain and earthenware.
Royal Hibernian Academy. Three miniatures in enamel.
Royal Academy. A painting in oil.
Richmond, Duke of. Ninety-one miniature portraits.
St. Albans, Duke of. Silver-gilt standing cup and cover.
Salomons, Alderman. Miniature painting.
Slark, Mr. Watch case in dark blue enamel.
Stanley, Lady Mary. Miniature painting.
Selby, Capt. W. B. Claret jug in silver.
Sellar, F., Esq. Two oil paintings.
Seymour, Sir Hamilton. Four miniature paintings.
Sillett, J. B., Esq. Two miniature paintings.
Smith, Mrs. Newman. Linen damask table cloth.
Smith, Mrs. M. B. Miniature portrait.
Smith, Catterson, Esq., P.H.R.A. Miniature portrait.
Sutton, Mrs. A copper enamelled tazza and two other objects.
Shaftesbury, Earl of. Forty-two miniature portraits.
Spencer, Earl. Eighty miniature portraits.
Townshend, Rev. C. Hare. An amulet in carved green stone.
Trevelyan, Sir W. C., Bart. Objects in in silver and miniature paintings.
Vezey, Messrs. Model of a state coach.
Waldy, Rev. J. E. A tobacco box in silver.
Walpole, Mr. J. Mourning ring with miniature portrait.
Warwick, Earl of. Violin in carved box-wood and two other objects.
Watson, Mr. Oil painting on panel.
Westropp, J. T., Esq. Eight Algerian ornaments and an oil painting.
Willett, H. Esq. Various objects in bronze, marble, Wedgwood ware, &c.
Wilshere, C. W., Esq. Eleven pieces of early Christian glass.
Winchelsea, Earl of. Miniature portrait on ivory.
Witt, G. Esq. Scent bottle in porcelain.
Woolner, Mr. Statue of Mr. Godley in bronze.
Wright, T., Esq. Oil painting by Glover.
Wood, Moreton, Esq. Water-colour drawing.
Wilson, Miss. Three miniature portraits.
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord. Various objects in silver, porcelain, &c.
Ylinski, M. Le Comte B. Finger rings, seals, &c.

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## List of Contributors of Objects on Loan exhibited in the Art Museum.

### Her most Gracious Majesty The Queen.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acton, H. E., Esq. | Baily, F. W., Esq. | Bentinck, Miss. |
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| Art Union of London. | Beaumont, S., Esq., M.P. | Black, Mrs. |
| Bacon, the Rev. T. | Beck, Rev. James. | Blackburn, H., Esq. |
| Bacon, Miss E. S. | Bell, James, Esq. | Board of Works. |

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Boger, the Rev. E.
Bond, Joseph, Esq.
Bonner, George, Esq.
Bouquet, Mons.
Bowyer, Charles, Esq.
Braikenridge, Rev. G. W.
Broadwood, H. F., Esq.
Brownlow, Earl.
Bruce, R., of Kennet.
Burn, G. A., Esq.
Burnside, R. J., Esq.
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Campbell, Sir H. H., Bart.
Cary, F. S., Esq.
Chambré, W. S., R.N.
Chance, J. H., Esq.
Charsley, Miss M.
Chesham, Lord.
Clarke, Miss.
Cole, H., Esq., C.B.
Coleridge, Miss C. R.
Colnaghi, Scott, and Co.
Commissioners of International Exhibition 1862.
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Coutts, Miss Burdett.
Craig, J. Gibson, Esq.
Crealock, Col. H. H.
Cubitt, Mr. G.
Cumming, Col.
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Darnley, the Earl of.
Dasent, G. F., Esq.
Davis, F., Esq.
D'Azeglio, the Marquis.
De la Feld, Count.
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Diamond, Miss T.
Dillon, John, Esq.
Donnelly, Captain, R.E.
Drewett, R. D., Esq.
Durlacher, Henry, Esq.
Durrant, Mr.
Edwardes, Sir H., Bart.
Edwards, T. Dyer, Esq.
Egerton, Hon. W., Esq.
Elcho, Lord, M.P.
Ellis, J., Esq.
Elwes, Robert, Esq.
Ewart, Capt., R.N., C.B.
Falkener, E., Esq.
Finch, Mrs. E.
Fisher, R., Esq.
Flower, J., Esq.
Ford, W. B., Esq.
Fortnum, C. D. E., Esq.
Fowke, Mrs.
Franks, A. W., Esq.
Fraser, Sir W.
Frere, R. J., Esq.
Fricard, Madame A.
Fytche, Major.
Geary, Lady.
Gladstone, W., Esq.
Godfrey, J. R. R., Esq.
Goff, R., Esq.
Gore, Hon. C.
Governors of Bethlehem Hospital.
Grant, Lieut.-Col.
Grant, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hope, K.C.B.
Granville, the Earl, K.G.
Gresley, Sir T., Bart.
Guthrie, Colonel.
Haden, Seymour, Esq.
Halsted, C. T., Esq.
Hamilton, Sir Robert N. C.
Hampton Court Palace.
Harvey, W., Esq.
Hawarden, the Viscountess.
Hawkesley and Co., Messrs.
Hawkins, J. H., Esq.
Hawkins, Miss L. Liela.
Hawkins, Mrs. W.
Harford, Rev. F. K.
Hippisley, Sir J., Bart.
Hodgkinson, S., Esq.
Hogg, W., Esq.
Hollond, Mrs. R.
Hope, A. J. B. B., Esq.
Hopkinson, T., Esq.
Howard, Lord E. Fitzalan.
Hungerford, Mrs.
Hunt, W. L., Esq.
Huntly, the Marquess of.
Huth, Louis, Esq.
Jebb, Lady A.
Jolliffe, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bart., M.P.
La Primaudaye, Capt. C. H.
Lacaita, Sir James.
Lambert and Rawlings, Messrs.
Langford, Capt.
Laurie, Peter G., Esq.
Lawrence, E. H., Esq.
Lechmere, Sir E., Bart.
Lemmé, Louis, Esq.
Lennox, Lord Henry.
Lewin, Lieut.
Lucas, C. R., Esq.
Locker, F., Esq.
MacLeod of MacLeod.
Macmanus, H., Esq.
Martin, T., Esq.
Marryat, H., Esq.
Marryat, Joseph, Esq.
Maskell, W., Esq.
Maund, Edwin, Esq.
Mazaroz, Ribaillier, and Co.
Merle, W. H. de, Esq.
Michel, Sir John.
Mitchell, Rev. H.
Mitford, W., Esq.
M'Leay, G., Esq.
Moffatt, G., Esq., M.P.
Morland, G. H., Esq.
Mulrenin, B., Esq.
Mulvany, G. F., Esq.
Murtrie, James, Esq.
Nasmyth, Mrs.
Naylor, R. C., Esq.
Nesbitt, Alexander, Esq.
Nightingale, J. E., Esq.
Northumberland, the Duke of.
Outram, Sir Francis.
Parish, Sir Woodbine.
Parry, Major.
Pearce and Countze, Messrs.
Percival, Mrs. Spencer.
Peters, John, Esq.
Phillips and Co., Messrs.
Phillips, Mark, Esq.
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Powell and Son.
Prendergast, Captain.
Pringle, Sir J.
Reed, T., Esq.
Redgrave, Samuel, Esq.
Reynolds, C. W., Esq.
Ridell, R., Esq.
Rogers, W. G., Esq.
Rothesay, Lady S. de.
Royal Academy.
Salomons, Alderman.
Salviati, Dr. A.
Sambrooke, T. G., Esq.
Scrope, G. Poulett, Esq.
Selby, Capt. W. B.
Sellar, T., Esq.
Seymour, Alfred, Esq. M.P.
Seymour, H.D., Esq., M.P.
Slark, Mr.
Smith, C., Esq.
Smith, Mrs. M. B.
Smith, R. H. Soden, Esq.
Smith, S., Esq.
Spence, W. B., Esq.
St. Alban's, Duke of.
Stamford and Warrington, Earl of.
Stuart, D'Albanie, Count.
Sutton, Mrs.

Appendix D.
REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Tennant, Prof.
Thompson, E., Esq.
Townshend, Rev. C. Hare.
Trevelyan, Sir W., Bart.
Trustees of the National Gallery.
Tyndale, J. W. W., Esq.
Van Dervyn, Madame.
Vaughan, Henry, Esq.
Vernon, Hon. W. B., Warren.
Vezey, E. and R.
Waldy, Rev. J. E.
Walpole, Mrs. J.
Warwick, Earl of.
Waterton, E., Esq.
Watts, Mr.
Webb, John, Esq.
Westropp, J. T., Esq.
Wild, James W., Esq.
Willet, Henry, Esq.
Williamson and Sons, Messrs.
Willoughby d'Eresby, Lord.
Wilshere, C. W., Esq.
Wilson, Miss.
Witt, Mr. G.
Woolner, T., Esq.
Wynn, Sir W. W., Bart., M.P.
Ylinski, M. le Comte B.

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## Donations to Art Museum in 1865.

Presented by E. J. Albo, Esq.

Painting in oil; portrait bust of a lady; style of Hogarth. English, middle of 18th century. No. 775–65.

Presented by C. Alldridge, Esq.

Sword, "tulwar," the hilt of black metal incrusted with gold, in designs of lions seizing bullocks, and various other ornaments. Indian. No. 145–65.

Portion of wood carving, representing the Sacrifice of Abraham, in high relief, painted and gilt. German, 15th century. No. 146–65.

Presented by Mr. Bouquet.

Painting on earthenware. Sea-beach with fishing boats ashore. Modern French. No. 171–65.

Presented by Rev. Greville J. Chester.

Tiles (5), with foliage pattern on white ground, apparently from the Alhambra. Spanish (Moorish), 15th century. Nos. 495 to 495d.–65.

Fragment of moulding, terra-cotta, apparently from the Alhambra. Spanish (Moorish), 15th century. No. 496–65.

Presented by H. Cole, Esq., C.B.

Knives (4), buff encaustic earthenware handle, with animals on coloured ground; designed by R. Redgrave, Esq., R.A. Modern British. Nos. 26 to 29–65.

Presented by F. Dillon, Esq.

Wall tiles (2), with foliage pattern on white ground. Cairene, probably 17th or 18th century. Nos. 478, 479–65.

Presented by R. Goff, Esq.

Astronomical clock in the form of a celestial globe, of gilt metal, on a stand of four dragons' claws. Augsburg work, said to have been made for the emperor Rudolph II. No. 246–65.

Casket of bone, panels carved in low relief with figures of warriors. Byzantine, 9th or 10th century. No. 247–65.

Presented by Mr. W. J. Goode.

Etching on porcelain, a "Dance of Death" group, an original drawing by Holbein. Modern British. No. 13–65.

Presented by J. O. Halliwell, Esq.

Cover of a book, brown calf, with Renaissance ornament. English, late 16th century. No. 11–65.

Presented by Mrs. Browne Healy.

Miniature painting on ivory of a Hindoo princess, by a native artist. No. 442–65.

Presented by Sir T. W. Holburne, Bart.

Pair of spurs, steel. English, date about 1620–30. Nos. 149, 149*a*–65.

Presented by M. D. Hollins, Esq.

Dish, white and green "Sgraffito on earthenware;" subject, Virgin and Child, after Titian. Modern English. No. 224–65.

Presented by E. Kaulbach, Esq.

Fork, glass, with twisted and curved stem. Venetian, 15th or 16th century. No. 160–65.

Presented by Lieut. Lewin, R.E.

Embroidery, piece of, representing Abraham and the Angels, and the Sacrifice of Isaac. No. 443–65.

Presented by R. C. Lucas, Esq.

Wax model of the Portland vase. Modern British. No. 173–65.

Wax model; three heads in low relief, viz., Chevalier Bunsen, Lord Palmerston, Abbott Lawrence. Modern British. No. 174–65.

Wax model; bust in low relief of the bishop of Oxford. Modern British. No. 175–65.

Wax model; group in low relief of Leda and the swan. Copy of an ancient bronze. Modern British. No. 176–65.

Statuette in wax of a Nymph at the Bath. Modern British. No. 177–65.

Statuette in wax; a Sea Nymph. Modern British. No. 178–65.

Statuette in wax; a Martyr. Modern British. No. 179–65.

Wax model for an ivory carving, group in high relief representing the Resurrection. Modern British. No. 180–65.

Wax models (2); groups in high relief of a Warrior and Amazon in combat. Copy from a piece of ancient bronze armour in the British Museum. Modern British. Nos. 181, 182–65.

Plaster model; bust in low relief of Lord Lyndhurst Modern British. No. 183–65.

Ivory carving in low relief; bust of the Pallas Athene of the Parthenon. Modern British. No. 184–65.

Ivory carving in low relief; bust of Jupiter. Modern British. No. 185–65.

Ivory carving in low relief; bust of Proserpine. Modern British. No. 186–65.

Ivory carving in low relief, in two subjects: a female classical head, and a winged female figure, seated on an amphora (called Iris the messenger). Modern British. No. 187–65.

Ivory carving, in high relief, of Iris descending. Modern British. No. 188–65.

Ivory carving; bust of Cleopatra with the Asp. Modern British. No. 189–65.

Ivory carving; the Descent from the Cross. Modern British. No. 190–65.

Ivory carving, representing the Naming of St. John the Baptist, after Albert Durer. Modern British. No. 191–65.

Ivory carving; the Nativity with the Shepherds Modern British. No. 192–65.

Ivory carving; the Raising of Lazarus. Modern British. No. 193–65.

Ivory carving; Christ blessing Children. Modern British. No. 194–65.

Statuette in ivory; model of the Boy extracting a Thorn. Modern British. No. 195–65.

Statuette in ivory; Cupid seated. Modern British. No. 196–65.

Ivory medallion of the Graces teaching Cupid. Modern British. No. 197–65.

Ivory medallion of the Graces, after Canova. Modern British. No. 198–65.

Ivory plaque, carved; the Crouching Venus. Modern British. No. 199–65.

Ivory plaque, elliptic; head of Ariadne. Modern British. No. 200–65.

Ivory plaque; head of Lord Palmerston. Modern British. No. 201–65.

Ivory carving; head of a Roman emperor. Modern British. No. 202–65.

Wax model; three heads of Lord Palmerston. Modern British. No. 203–65.

Ivory plaque; bust of Julius Cæsar. Modern British. No. 204–65.

Ivory plaque; head of Alexander the Great. Modern British. No. 205–65.

Cameo on shell, head of Napoleon. Modern Italian. No. 206–65.

Intaglio in amethyst, representing Hercules dividing the Rocks. Antique, No. 207–65.

Appendix D.
—
Report by Mr. Wallis.

Cameo, on onyx, of a female head, in gold setting. Modern. No. 208–65.
Statuette, in marble, of a reclining female figure and child. Modern British. No. 209–65,
Intaglios (14), various subjects, chiefly antique Greek and Roman work. Nos. 231 to 244–65.
Two wax impressions of the Pallas Athene of the Parthenon, from an antique gem now at Vienna. No. 245–65.

Presented by C. F. Mann, Esq.

A collection of domestic implements and warlike weapons, chiefly from Australia and the islands of the Pacific. Nos. 373 to 434–65.

Presented by the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

Bronze medal, commemorating the entry of the Princess Alexandra into London. Modern British. Diameter, 3 in. No. 61–65.

Presented by Miss Meteyard.

Bell pull, Wedgwood ware, ovate. British, latter half of 18th century. Length, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. No. 440–65.

Presented by Mrs. Boyd Miller.

Book, formed of 12 leaves of thin wood covered with lacquer, the writing black, the ground gold with red foliated ornaments and figures of gods, Burmese. No. 225–65.
Model of temple, bronze, said to have been dug out of the ruins at Moulmein, India. No. 226–65.
Carving, in steatite, representing a small house or temple on a hill, passengers ascending and descending. Chinese. No. 227–65.

Presented by Messrs. Minton & Co.

Plate, modern majolica, painted with a landscape and cattle ; manufactured by Minton & Co. No. 5–65.
Tazza, modern majolica, painted with subject of the wolf acting as shepherd ; painted by Edouard Rischgitz, manufactured by Minton & Co. No. 6–65.
Painting, on porcelain; a fisherman. The work of a young apprentice at Messrs. Minton's potteries. No. 372–65.

Queen, Her Majesty the.

Spears (8), handles of black lacquered wood, thickly inlaid with mother-of-pearl ; the heads fitted with gilt wooden caps. Modern Japanese. Nos. 248 to 257–65.
Sword or halbert, in sheath of red lacquered wood, the upper part of the handle of black lacquer, with granulated copper mounting. Modern Japanese. In case of dark coloured embroidered silk, with green cords and tassels. No. 258–65.
Swords (4), with plain white wood handles and sheaths. Modern Japanese. In silk embroidered cases. Nos. 259 to 262–65.
Swords (4), with ivory hilts, the sheaths of lacquered wood, with inlaid metal mountings. Modern Japanese. In cases of embroidered silk. Nos. 263 to 266–65.
Sword sheaths (5), white wood, quite plain. Modern Japanese. Nos. 267 to 271–65.
Screens (2), six leaves, covered with white paper with cloud-like pattern in dull gold. Modern Japanese. Nos. 272, 273–65.
Umbrellas (2), of paper, painted with flowers in natural colours. Modern Japanese. Length, 5 ft. 5 in.; diameter, 3 ft. 6 in. In white silk case. Nos. 274, 275–65.
Blinds (2), of embroidered silk, in various patterns, painted on white silk. Modern Japanese. Nos. 276, 277–65.
Tray of black lacquered wood, with flowers in dull gold. Modern Japanese. No. 278–65.
Boxes (5), of black and gold lacquered wood. Modern Japanese. Nos. 279 to 283-65.
Boxes (6), and cover of black and gold; fitted variously as colour-box, dressing case, &c. Modern Japanese. Nos. 284 to 289–65.

Basins (10), or saucers, white porcelain, painted in blue. Modern Japanese. Nos. 290 to 299–65.
Dishes(4), blue porcelain. Modern Japanese. Nos. 300 to 303–65.
Pans (3), or flower pots, blue porcelain. Modern Japanese. Nos. 304 to 306–65.
Set of four square trays, or dishes, one fitting into the other, with cover, blue porcelain. Modern Japanese. No. 307–65.
Bottles (4), white porcelain, painted in blue, containing "Sakke," a liqueur made from rice. Modern Japanese. Nos. 308 to 311–65.
Embroidery (14 pieces), of silk in various patterns and colours. Modern Japanese. Nos. 312 to 325–65.
Crape, white (2 pieces). Modern Japanese. Nos. 326, 327–65.
Crape, red (2 pieces). Modern Japanese. Nos. 328, 329–65.
Silk, figured, various colours (6 pieces). Modern Japanese. Nos. 330 to 335–65.
Muslin, figured, various colours (6 pieces). Modern Japanese. Nos. 336 to 341–65.
Velvet, cotton, various colours, (11 pieces). Modern Japanese. Nos. 342 to 352–65.
Crape (2 pieces), with alternate stripes of violet and white. Modern Japanese. Nos. 353, 354–65.
Linen cloth (2 pieces). Modern Japanese. Nos. 355, 356–65.
Four pieces of narrow white leather. Japanese. Length of each, 34 in. No. 357–65.
Cups (2), of lacquered wood, used for throwing water over the mouth and nostrils of a horse. Modern Japanese. Nos. 358, 359–65.
Walking canes (2), of lacquered wood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Modern Japanese. Nos. 360, 361–65.
Suit of armour, in 16 pieces, consisting of helmet, mask, and gorget, corslet greaves, boots, &c. Modern Japanese. No. 362–65.
Sets (2) of horse trappings, in 27 pieces, in gold lacquered ware, decorated with gilding. Modern Japanese. Nos. 363, 364–65.
Saddle cloth, black figured velvet, shot with gold thread. Modern Japanese. No. 365–65.

Presented by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.

Fresco, Ganymede feeding the Eagle. Painted in imitation of the antique Roman frescoes. No. 159–65.

Presented by Miss Smith.

Dish, Chelsea ware, date about 1740. No. 172–65.

Presented by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.

Napkin, damask. British, early 17th century. No. 441–65.
Decoration of a plateau, made of artificial flowers and glass painted medallions, framed in wire scroll-work. French, 18th century. No. 497–65.

Presented by Henry Vaughan, Esq.

Window, painted and stained glass. French, 13th century, apparently from the Sainte Chapelle. No. 12–65.

Presented by Miss E. Webb.

Piece of Guipure lace, with scroll pattern. Venetian point, 17th century. No. 25–65.

Presented by Messrs. Wedgwood.

Candlestick, ; imitation of Henri II. ware. Modern British. No. 368–65.
Shaving pot, white earthenware, with spiral band of portraits in blue, and inscription. Modern British. No. 161–65.
Salt cellar, enamelled earthenware, formed by a dolphin supporting a shell, painted and gilt. Modern British. No. 162–65.

Presented by J. W. Wild, Esq.

Wall paper (2 pieces). Modern Chinese. No. 480, 481–65.
Portion of wall hanging, silk and paper. Modern Japanese. No. 482–65.

Appendix D.
REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

CLASSIFIED LIST of OBJECTS purchased for the ART MUSEUM, 1865, alphabetically arranged.

ALABASTER :

Box for medicines, alabaster mounted in silver gilt. English, early 17th century. Price 19*l.* No. 24–65.

ARCHITECTURAL MODELS :

Models (26), stucco, of architectural details in the Alhambra. Modern Spanish. Price 125*l.* 5*s.* Nos. 452 to 477–65.

ARMS :

Shield, wood, lacquered, and etched in gold. Italian, date about 1550. Price 40*l.* No. 1–65.

Shield, stucco, painted and gilt on wood. Florentine, 2nd half of 15th century. Price 40*l.* No. 3–65.

BRONZES :

Vase. Italian, 15th century. (Piot Coll.) Price 206*l.* No. 35–65.

Bust, model of the "Clytie" in the British Museum. Modern British. Price 15*l.* No. 39–65.

Frieze, portion of. Modern British. Price 15*l.* No. 60–65.

Statuette, a dwarf. Italian, 16th or 17th century. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 20*l.* 8*s.* No. 65–65.

Knocker. Italian, early 16th century. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 20*l.* No. 66–65.

Relievo, Vulcan, Cupid, and other Gods. Italian, 15th century. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 19*l.* No. 67–65.

Statuette, Ceres searching for Proserpine. Italian (?), first half of 17th century. (Pourtales Collection). Price 280*l.* No. 85–65.

Knocker. Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 89–65.

Plaque, Apollo and Marsyas. Italian, 16th century. Price 16*s.* No. 95–65.

Plaque, Laocoon group within a wreath. Italian, first half of 16th century. Price 12*s.* No. 96–65.

Medal, bust of Clementine, Princess Sobieski. German, early 18th century. Price 5*l.* 5*s*, No. 127–65.

Vase and cover. Italian, 16th century. Price 12*l.* No. 140–65.

Medallion, bust of Catharine de Medici. French, date about 1585. Price 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* No. 223–65.

Hammer, head of. Italian, 16th century. Price 8*l.* No. 136–65.

Lamp. Italian, 16th century. Price 163*l.* No. 137–65.

Candlesticks (2). (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1480–1500. Price 125*l.* each. Nos. 551, 552–65.

Candlesticks (8), bronze, damascened with silver. (Soulages Coll.) Venetian, date about 1550. Price 20*l.* each. Nos. 553 to 558–65.

Candlesticks (4). (Soulages Coll.) Italian work, date about 1570. Price 15*l.* each. Nos. 559 to 562–65.

Lamp. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1570. Price 15*l.* No. 563–65.

Candlestick lamp. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1570. Price 18*l.* No. 564–65.

Inkstand. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1560–70. Price 25*l.* No. 565–65.

Vase (penholder). (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1560–70. Price 3*l.* No. 566–65.

Inkstand. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1560–70. Price 20*l.* No. 567–65.

Pedestal, style of Donatello. (Soulages Coll.) Florentine, 15th century. Price 10*l.* No. 568–65.

Bracket branches for lights (4). (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1570. Price 12*l.* 10*s.* Nos. 569 to 572–65.

Door-knocker. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1560. Price 80*l.* No. 573–65.

Lamp, grotesque. (Soulages Coll.) Florentine, 15th century. Price 15*l.* No. 574–65.

Perfume burner. (Soulages Coll.) Florentine, 15th century. Price 20*l.* No. 575–65.

Bust, portrait. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1550. Price 25*l.* No. 576–65.

Statuette, Satan overthrown. (Soulages Coll.) Florentine (?), 16th century. Price 10*l.* No. 577–65.

Ewer, engraved copper. (Soulages Coll.) Venetian, date about 1500–30. Price 10*l.* No. 578–65.

Ewer, copper, beaten and chiselled. (Soulages Coll.) Venetian, date about 1530. Price 8*l.* No. 579–65.

Ewers (2), undecorated. (Soulages Coll.) Venetian, date about 1530. Price 4*l.* each. Nos. 580, 581–65.

Ewer, undecorated. (Soulages Coll.) Venetian, date about 1530. Price 5*l.* No. 582–65.

Ewer, with cover, bronze or "latten." (Soulages Coll.) French or German work, date about 1400. Price 3*l.* No. 583–65.

Ewer, undecorated. (Soulages Coll.) Venetian, date about 1530. Price 5*l.* No. 584–65.

Salver, engraved. (Soulages Coll.) Venetian, date about 1530–40. Price 10*l.* No. 585–65.

Hand-bell. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, dated 1561. Price 3*l.* No. 586–65.

Hand-bell. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1500. Price 3*l.* No. 587–65.

Stopper of a flask. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. No. 588–65.

Tap to a cistern. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 2*l.* No. 589–65.

Siren, probably a furniture bronze. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 2*l.* No. 590–65.

Escutcheon. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 1*l.* No. 591–65.

Statuette, a falconer bird-catching. (Soulages Coll.) Italian (Florentine?), 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 592–65.

Statuette, David with the head of Goliath. (Soulages Coll.) Florentine, 16th century. Price 2*l.* No. 593–65.

Statuette, a grotesque aged man. (Soulages Coll.) Florentine, 15th century. Price 1*l.* No. 594–65.

Statuette, a jester playing on a bagpipe. (Soulages Coll.) German, 14th or 15th century. Price 1*l.* No. 595–65.

Statuette, probably the top of a fool's bauble. (Soulages Coll.) German (?), 15th century. Price 1*l.* No. 596–65.

Handles to fire utensils (4). (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 1*l.* 4*s.* Nos. 567 to 630–65.

Statuettes (6), furniture decorations. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, Florentine (?), 16th century. Height, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Price 5*l.* Nos. 601 to 606–65.

Feet (4) to a coffer. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* Nos. 607 to 610–65.

Chess piece. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 1*l.* No. 611–65.

Statuette, a furniture ornament. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 1*l.* No. 612–65.

Feet (4) of a coffer or cabinet. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th or 17th century work. Price 2*l.* Nos. 614 to 617–65.

Pail, engraved with allegorical figures, etc. (Soulages Coll.) Venetian, date about 1530. Price 10*l.* No. 619–65.

Snuffers, pair of. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 1*l.* No. 620–65.

Salt-cellars (2), bronze gilt and silver. (Soulages Coll.) Italian (Venetian), date about 1570. Price 50*l.* Nos. 624, 625–65.

Salt-cellar. (Soulages Coll.) Italian (Venetian), date about 1560. Price 20*l.* No. 625–67.

Salt-cellar, school of Giovanni di Bologna. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1560. Price 25*l.* No. 627–65.

Salt-cellars (5). (Soulages Coll.) Florentine, date about 1560. Price 40*l.* Nos. 628 to 632–65.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Case for a Missal. (Soulages Coll.) Italian date about 1540. Price 4*l.* No. 634–65.

Sundial, apparently also forming an inkstand. (Soulages Coll.) Augsburg, date about 1550. Price 4*l.* No. 639–65.

Cup for holy water, "Benitier," bronze gilt, set with agates. (Soulages Coll.) Florentine, 16th century. Price 1*l.* No. 649–65.

Medallion, Galeazzo Marescotti of Bologna. (Soulages Coll.) By Sperandio of Mantua, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 658–65.

Medallion, Cardinal Trivulzio. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 659–65.

Medallion, Borso d'Este, Duke of Modena. (Soulages Coll.) By Petriciui of Florence, dated 1460. Price 3*l.* No. 660–65.

Medallion, Louis XII., king of France, and his Queen, Anne of Brittany, (Soulages Coll.) French, dated 1499. Price 3*l.* No. 661–65.

Medallion, Lodovico Carbone. (Soulages Coll.) By Sperandio of Mantua. 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 662–65.

Medallion, Duke and Duchess of Savoy. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1500. Price 3*l.* No. 663–65.

Medallion, head of Christ. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 664–65.

Medallion, Emilia Pia, of Montefeltre. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 666–65.

Medallion, Giovanni Boldu. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, dated 1458. Price 3*l.* No. 667–65.

Medallion, Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta. (Soulages Coll.) Dated 1446. Price 3*l.* No. 668–65.

Medallion, Alfonso king of Naples. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1450. Price 3*l.* No. 669–65.

Medallion, Isotta da Rimini. (Soulages Coll.) Date 1346. Diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Price 3*l.* No. 670–65.

Medallion, Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, dated 1446. Diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Price 3*l.* No. 671–65.

Medallion, Niccolo Picinino of Perugia. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 672–65.

Medallion, Nicholas Palmerius, Bishop of Orta. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, dated 1467. Price 3*l.* No. 674–65.

Medallion, Antonio, de Grandis. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 675–65.

Medallion, Alfonso king of Naples. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1450. Price 2*l.* No. 676–65.

Medallion, Leonello, Marquess of Este. (Soulages Coll.) Date about 1450. Price 3*l.* No. 677–65.

Medallion, Leonello, Marquess of Este. (Soulages Coll.) Date about 1450. Price 3*l.* No. 678-65.

Medallion, Caterina Riario Sforza. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 679–65.

Medallion, a lady unknown. (Soulages Coll.) 15th century. Diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Price 3*l.* No. 680–65.

Medallion, François I. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1530–40. Price 3*l.* No. 683-65.

Medallion, busts of Geronimo Panico and Pompeo Ludovisi. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 684-65.

Medallion, Giovanni Paolo Zuponi, of Padua. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 2*l.* No. 685–65.

Medallion, Filippo de Vadi. (Soulages Coll.) Venetian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 686-65.

Medallion, Filippo Maria Visconti. (Soulages Coll.) Date about 1450. Price 3*l.* No. 687–65

Medallion, St. Paul. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 688–65.

Medallion, Nicola Orsini. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 689–65.

Medallion, Alfonso, Duke of Calabria. (Soulages Coll.) Price 3*l.* No. 690–65.

Medallion, Marc Antonio Trevisano, Doge of Venice. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, dated 1554. Price 3*l.* No. 691–65.

Medallion, Vittore Camelo. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, dated 1508. Price 2*l.* No. 692–65.

Medallion, Anthony of Burgundy. (Soulages Coll.) French, 16th century. Diameter 1½ in. Price 2*l.* No. 693–65.

Medallion, Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 694–65.

Medallion plaque, female portrait, without reverse. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 695–65.

Medallion plaque, portrait of a young man. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 696–65.

Medallion plaque, bust portrait of a lady, unknown. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 697–65.

Medallion plaque, bust portrait of a man, unknown. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 698–65.

Medallion, busts of the emperor Charles V. and his brother Ferdinand. (Soulages Coll.) German, dated 1535. Price 3*l.* No. 699–65.

Medallion, a lady, unknown, (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 700–65.

Medallion, Charles VIII., King of France. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. (Medal much injured.) Price 2*l.* No. 701–65.

Medallion, subject, a combat. Italian, dated 1468. (Soulages Coll.) Price 2*l.* No. 702–65.

Medallion, bust of a priest. (Soulages Coll.) Italian 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 703–65.

Medallion, Scipio Africanus. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1500. Price 3*l.* No. 704–65.

Medallion, portrait of an unknown lady. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 705–65.

Medallion, portrait of a cardinal, unknown. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 706–65.

Medallion, portrait of Antonio Bossi. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 707–65.

Medallion, a Tuscan lawyer. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 709–65.

Medallion plaque, allegorical. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, early 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 711–65.

Medallion, portrait of a monk. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 712–65.

Medallion, Boccaccio. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 713–65.

Medal. The poet Ariosto. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 2*l.* No 714–65.

Medallion, Aldus Manutius, the printer. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 715–65.

Medallion, Pietro Aretino. (Soulages Coll.) Italian. Price 3*l.* No. 716–65.

Medallion, Cardinal Bembo. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 717–65.

Medallion, Dante. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 718–65.

Medallion, Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan, and Galeazzo Maria Sforza. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, dated 1548. Price 3*l.* No. 720–65.

Medallion, Jacoba Corrigia. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 721–65.

Medallion, Queen Mary of England. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 722–65.

Medallion, the Emperor Maximilian II. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 723–65.

Medallion, Urban Labenwolf of Augsburg. (Soulages Coll.) German, dated 1518. Price 3*l.* No. 724–65.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Medallion, Pope Gregory XIII. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 726–65.

Medallion, Cardinal Ippolito d'Este. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 727–65.

Medallion, Cardinal Alidossi. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 728–65.

Medallion, Geronima Farnese. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, dated 1556. Price 3*l.* No. 729–65.

Medallion, a lady unknown. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 730–65.

Medallion, Mary, wife of Maximilian II. (Soulages Coll.) German, dated 1575. Price 3*l.* No. 731–65.

Medallion, Antonio Grimani. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 732–65.

Medallion, Ippolita Gonzaga, by Leoni of Arezzo. (Soulages Coll.) Price 3*l.* No. 734–65.

Medallion, Henry II. of France. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, dated 1552. Price 3*l.* No. 736–65.

Medallion, a lady unknown. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 2*l.* No. 738–65.

Medallion, Giovanni Francesco Gonzaga. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 739–65.

Medallion, a princess of the house of Gonzaga. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 740–65.

Medallion plaque, a young man unknown. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 1*l.* No. 741–65.

Medallion, Martin Luther. (Soulages Coll.) German, dated 1538. Price 3*l.* No. 742–65.

Medallion, Martin Luther. (Soulages Coll.) German, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 743–65.

Medallion, Lorenzo de Medici. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1490. Price 2*l.* No. 744–65.

Medallion, Sigismund Pandulfo Malatesta. By Pisanello of Verona. (Soulages Coll.) Price 3*l.* No. 745–65.

Medallion, a lady unknown. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 746–65.

Medallion, Andrea Doria. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1530. Price 3*l.* No. 747–65.

Medallion, Medea Malatesta Ferretta and Jacopo Malatesta. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 748–65.

Medallion, Thomas Philologus. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 749–65.

Medallion, a lady unknown. (Soulages Coll.) Price 2*l.* No. 750–65.

Medallion, Maximilian II. and Mary his wife. (Soulages Coll.) German, dated 1563. Price 3*l.* No. 752–65.

Medallion, George Herman. (Soulages Coll.) German, dated 1538. Price. 2*l.* No. 754–65.

Medallion, Giovanni Cavino, Alessandro Bassiano, and Marco Bonavita. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 756–65.

Medallion, bust of a poet. (Soulages Coll.) Price 2*l.* No. 757–65.

Medallion, Cosmo de Medici. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, dated 1561. Price 3*l.* No. 759–65.

Medallion, Francis I., Henri II., and Francis II. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 760–65.

Medallion, Domenico Fontana, architect. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 761–65.

Medallion, Cardinal Pietro Barbo of Venice. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, dated 1455. Price 3*l.* No. 762–65.

BOOKBINDING:

Book, "Epistolæ diversæ." Italian, end of 15th century. Price 12*l.* No. 30–65.

Book, "Missale Romanum." Grolier style, 16th century. Price 8*l.* 8*s.* No. 31–65.

Book, "Le Vite dei Cesari, di C. Suetonio." Italian, 16th century. Price 7*l.* No. 32–65.

Book, "Psalmorum Liber." French or Flemish, late 16th century. Price 4*l.* No. 33–65.

Book, "Thucydides." Italian, early 16th century. Price 6*l.* 6*s.* No. 34–65.

Book, "Publii Virgilii Maronis Carmina Omnia." Modern British. Price 8*l.* 8*s.* No. 50–65.

Case to contain a book (probably of devotion). Italian, 18th century. Price 10*l.* No. 139–65.

Book, "Biblia Sacra, Lugduni, 1551." French, 16th century. Price 6*l.* No. 147–65.

Book, "Familiarum Colloquiorum Erasmi opus, Coloniæ, 1548." French, 16th century. Price 5*l.* No. 148–65.

Case for writing implements. Italian, 16th century. Price 2*l.* 8*s.* No. 169–65.

BRASS:

Bracket. Modern British. Price 3*l.* No. 155–65.

Chandelier. (Soulages Coll.) Flemish, 17th century. Price 15*l.* No. 613–65.

Cistern, for suspension. (Soulages Coll.) Flemish or German, date about 1400–50. Price 15*l.* No. 618–65.

CABINET:

Cabinet, red velvet and gilt metal. German, date about 1550. Price 14*l.* No. 86–65.

CLOCKS:

Clock. French, late 17th or early 18th century. Price 70*l.* No. 130–65.

Clock. German (?), 17th century. Price 35*l.* No. 131–65.

Clock. (Soulages Coll.) Augsburg work, date about 1560. Price 20*l.* No. 635–65.

Clock. (Soulages Coll.) Venetian, date about 1580. Price 20*l.* No. 636–65.

Clock. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Height, 18½ in. Price 30*l.* No. 637–65.

Clock. (Soulages Coll.) Venetian, 16th century. Price 10*l.* No. 638–65.

COCOA-NUT:

Cup and cover, cocoa-nut, mounted in silver. Flemish (?), early 17th century. Price 50*l.* No. 168–65.

COINS:

Coin, gold, of Philip of Valois. French, date about 1340. Price 12*l.* No. 114–65.

Coin, silver, of Hercules, Duke of Ferrara. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 2*l.* No. 753–65.

Coin, copper, of Costanzo Sforza. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 1*l.* No. 755–65.

COMPASSES:

Compass, azimuth, gilt metal. English, date about 1620. Price 5*l.* No. 437–65.

Compass and dial. Spanish, dated 1596. Price 4*l.* No. 438–65.

Compass in bronze cup-shaped case. (Soulages Coll.) French or Italian, date about 1590. Price 1*l.* No. 640–65.

Compass, bronze, gilt. (Soulages Coll.) German (?), 16th century. Price 1*l.* No. 641–65.

COPPER:

Stoppers (2) to a flask. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th or 17th century. Price 1*l.* Nos. 621, 622–65.

Scent bottle in gilt copper. (Soulages Coll.) Italian (?), 14th or 15th century. Price 1*l.* No. 642–65.

CRYSTAL:

Spoon and fork, rock crystal, mounted in silver-gilt. French, first half of 15th century. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 42*l.* 2*s.* each. Nos. 83, 84–65.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

Lens in rock crystal, (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1530. Price 15*l.* No. 633-65.

Drawings:

Drawing, crown used by King George IV. Price 7*l.* No. 366-65.

Drawing, jewels formerly the property of Queen Charlotte. Price 5*l.* No. 367-65.

Earthenware:

Salver, earthenware. Modern Sèvres. Price 4*l.* No. 8-65.

Plate, earthenware. Modern Sèvres. Price 2*l.* No. 9-65.

Vase, and cover, earthenware. Modern Sèvres. Price 5*l.* 12*s.* No. 10-65.

Panel, enamelled earthenware. Modern French. Price 12*l.* No. 15-65.

Panel, enamelled earthenware. Modern French. Price 24*l.* No. 16-65.

Panels, portions of a frieze, enamelled earthenware. Modern French. Price 8*l.* Nos. 17, 17*a*-65.

Vase, enamelled earthenware. Imitation of Henry II. ware. Modern French. Price 60*l.* No. 18-65.

Mustard pot, Parian ware. Modern British. Price 8*l.* No. 40-65.

Salt-cellar, Parian ware. Modern British. Price 24*s.* No. 41-65.

Paper weight, Parian ware. Modern British. Price 8*s.* No. 42-65.

Inkstand, Parian ware. Modern British. Price 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* No. 43-65.

Statuette, Parian ware, Drothea. Modern British. Price 2*l.* No. 44-65.

Statuette, Parian ware, Clorinda. Modern British. Price 2*l.* No. 45-65.

Statuette, Parian ware, Una and the Lion. Modern British. Price 2*l.* 16*s.* No. 46-65.

Statuette, Parian ware, "Morning Prayer." Modern British. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* No. 47-65.

Statuette, Parian ware, "Evening Prayer." Modern British. Price 1*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* No. 48-65.

Bust, Parian ware. Duke of Wellington. Modern British. Price 1*l.* 8*s.* No. 49-65.

Vase, terra-cotta. Italian, 16th century. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 2*l.* No. 64-65.

Dish, by Bernard Palissy. French, second half of 16th century. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 112*l.* No. 77-65.

Deep plate, Palissy ware. French, second half of 16th century. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 30*l.* 8*s.* No. 78-65.

Jug, Palissy ware. French, second half of 16th century. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 47*l.* 4*s.* No. 79-65.

Ewer, black glazed earthenware. Italian majolica, first half of 16th century. Price 1*l.* No. 94-65.

Jug, black glazed earthenware. Staffordshire ware, late 17th century. Price 2*l.* 10*s.* No. 116-65.

Bust, terra cotta. Flemish work, about 1500-30. Price 48*l.* No. 222-65.

Statuette in Parian ware. Modern British. No. 486-65.

Fountain, Palissy ware. (Soulages Coll.) French, date about 1560-70. Price 5*l.* No. 537-65.

Dishes (6), enamelled earthenware of Dauphiné. (Soulages Coll.) French, 16th century. Price 10*l.* Nos. 538 to 543-65.

Vase (3), brown glazed ware. (Soulages Coll.) French (Avignon?), 17th century. Price 15*l.* Nos. 544 to 546-65.

Ewers (2), earthenware of Dauphiné. (Soulages Coll.) French, 16th century. Price 5*l.* each. Nos. 547, 548-65.

Panel, Della Robbia ware, (Soulages Coll.) Italian, end of 15th century. Price 40*l.* No. 651-65.

Salad bowl, enamelled earthenware. (Soulages Coll.) South of France work, 16th century. Price 5*l.* No. 774-65.

Enamels:

Casket. French, date about 1290-1300. Price 140*l.* No. 4-65.

Knife and fork, with handles of gold enamel. Italian (?), 17th century. Price 20*l.* Nos. 21, 21*a*-65.

Tazza and cover, Limoges enamel, by Pierre Remond. Dated 1544. (Pourtales Collection.) Price 448*l.* Nos. 80, 80*a*-65

Patch-box, copper enamelled. Dutch (?), 17th century. Price 3*l.* No. 99-65.

Medallion, gold enamelled. French (or Spanish?), 17th century. Price 2*l.* 16*s.* No. 100-65.

Scent bottle, enamel on gold. French, 1620. Price 12*l.* No. 221-65.

GLASS:

Water bottle, glass painted. Modern British. Transferred from stores. No. 14-65.

HATS:

Hats (2), Tuscan straw, ornamented with coloured silk. Italian, 18th century. Price 5*l.* Nos. 157, 158-65.

IRON:

Purse frame, chiselled iron. Italian, early 16th century. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 17*l.* 12*s.* No. 68-65.

Coffret, engraved iron. German (Augsburg?) work, date about 1550. Price 20*l.* No. 87-65.

Purse mount, wrought-iron. Flemish or German, 15th century. Price 2*l.* 10*s.* No. 142-65.

Bracket, wrought iron. Modern British. Price 2*l.* 10*s.* No. 154-65.

Suspensory hook, wrought-iron. German (?), 17th century. Price 3*l.* 3*s.* No. 170-65.

Lantern, wrought-iron. German (?), 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 483-65.

Fenders (2), wrought-iron. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 5*l.* Nos. 549, 550-65.

IVORY:

Powder flask. French, date about 1550. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 40*l.* No. 71-65.

Priming flask. French (?), 17th century. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 10*l.* 8*s.* No. 72-65.

Hunting horn. French, date about 1550. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 42*l.* No. 73-65.

Cup and cover. German, A.D. 1681. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 11*l.* 8*s.* No. 74-65.

Cup and cover. Italian, dated 1681. Height, 13½ in. (Pourtales Coll.) Purchased at the Pourtales sale. Price 7*l.* 12*s.* No. 75-65.

Cylinder. Italian, 17th century. Price 48*l.* No. 91-65.

Snuff-box, enclosing portrait miniatures. French, date about 1760. Price. 130*l.* No. 98-65.

Mirror cover. French, date 1300-1330. (Soltikoff Coll.) Price 75*l.* No. 210-65.

Diptych. French (?), end of 13th century. Price 308*l.* No. 211-65.

Leaf of diptych. Roman, 4th century. Price 420*l.* No. 212-65.

Panel, pierced work. French (?), date about 1400. Price 168*l.* No. 213-65.

Pastoral staff, head of. French, 14th century. Price 168*l.* No. 214-65.

Head of a "Tau." 12th century. (Soltikoff Coll.) Price 77*l.* No. 215-65.

Box or casket, covered with small plates of ivory, and ornamented with oblong panels enclosing subjects from classical myths. Probably of Byzantine work, 9th or 10th century. This casket was obtained in 1861 from the Treasury of the Cathedral of Veroli, near Rome. Length, 15¾ in.; width, 6 in.; height, 4½ in. Price 420*l.* (Webb Coll.) No. 216-65.

Box, cylindrical, with conical top, ornamented with eagles, etc., all of pierced work; round the edge is an Arabic inscription. Arabic, date about 960-70. Height, 3 in.; diameter, 4 in. Price 112*l.* (Webb Coll.) No. 217-65.

Crozier head, carved with various figures, representing the Nativity. German, 12th century. Length, 4¾ in. Price 140*l.* (Webb Coll.) No. 218-65.

Ivory carving, bas-relief representing St. Sebastian bound to a tree; set on a wooden background with marquetry border. North Italian, end of 15th century. Ht., 11¾ in.; width, 7 in. Price 84*l.* (Webb Coll.) No. 219-65.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

Tablets (4), with the Evangelists in high relief; above are their respective symbols. German, 12th century. Height of each, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.; width, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Price 70*l.* (Webb Coll.) Nos. 220, 220*a*, 220*b*, 220*c*–65.

Bread knife, the blade engraved with figures of children sowing and reaping, the handle of carved ivory. Modern British. Length, 14 in. Price 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* No. 446–65.

Paper knife, the blade of gilt metal with chased flowers in open-work, the handle of carved ivory. Modern British. Length, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. Price 4*l.* 10*s.* No. 447–65.

Jewellery:

Seal, carnelian. English, early 18th century. Price 6*l.* No. 20–65.

Gimmal ring, gold with enamel. German, early 17th century. Price 8*l.* No. 22–65.

Ring, gold chased. English (?), 18th century. Price 3*l.* No. 23–65.

Brooch. English, early 18th century. Price 10*l.* No. 56–65

Pendent jewel. English, 18th century. Price 8*l.* No. 57–65.

Pendent jewel. French (?), 18th century. Price 1*l.* 15*s.* No. 58–65.

Brooch, gold enamelled. French (?), 18th century. Price 3*l.* No. 102–65.

Ring, gold enamelled. French, first half of 17th century. Price 15*l.* No. 103–65.

Pendent jewel, red coral. Spanish, date about 1540–50. Price 20*l.* No. 105–65.

Signet ring, gold engraved. English (?), 16th century. Price 7*l.* No. 129–65.

Lace:

Lace edging (5 pieces). Mechlin, present century. Price 15*l.* Nos. 163–167–65.

Lead:

Medallion, Giulio Cesare of Varanno. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 3*l.* No. 665–65.

Medallion, male portrait, unknown. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 2*l.* No. 681–65.

Medallion, Duke and Duchess of Ferrara. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 708–65.

Medallion, Heraclius, Roman Emperor of the East. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century (?). Price 3*l.* No. 710–65.

Medallion, Balthasar Castiglione. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 719–65.

Medallion, bust unknown. German, 16th century. (Soulages Coll.) Price 3*l.* No. 725–65.

Medallion of Lucretia de Medicis. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, dated 1558. Price 3*l.* No. 733–65.

Medallion, Diana of Poictiers. (Soulages Coll.) French, 16th century. Price 3*l.* No. 737–65.

Medallion, Julia della Rovere. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 2*l.* No. 751–65.

Medal, Guido Rangoni. (Soulages Coll.) Price 2*l.* No. 763–65.

Majolica:

Plate, Faenza ware, date about 1490. Price 6*l.* No. 2–65.

Plaque, Faenza or Forli, date about 1500–10. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 12*l.* No. 69–65.

Drug vase, Gubbio lustred ware. (Soulages Coll.) Date about 1500. Price 20*l.* No. 498–65.

Vase. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, Gubbio (?), date about 1500–30. Price 20*l.* No. 499–65.

Vase. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, Gubbio (?), date about 1500–20. Price 20*l.* No. 500–65.

Bowl, lustre ware, by Maestro Giorgio. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio, date about 1510–20. Price 80*l.* No. 501–65.

Bowl, lustre ware. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio, date about 1520–30. Price 30*l.* No. 502–65.

Bowl, on raised stem, with two twisted handles. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, first half of 16th century. Price 40*l.* No. 503–65.

Vases (2). (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1570. Price 15*l.* each. Nos. 504, 505–65.

Vase. (Soulages Coll.) Urbino ware, date about 1560. Price 25*l.* No. 506–65.

Bowl. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio lustre ware, date about 1510. Price 15*l.* No. 507–65.

Bowl. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio lustre ware, date about 1510. Price 20*l.* No. 508–65.

Salt cellars (2). (Soulages Coll.) Urbino ware, date about 1580–1600. Price 15*l.* each. Nos. 509, 510–65.

Salt cellar. (Soulages Coll.) Urbino ware, date about 1560. Price 30*l.* No. 511–65.

Vase. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio lustre ware, date about 1500–10. Price 15*l.* No. 512–65.

Vases (2). (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio lustre ware, date about 1500–10. Price 6*l.* each. Nos. 513-514–65.

Vase. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio (?) lustre ware, date about 1520. Price 10*l.* No. 515–65.

Tazza. (Soulages Coll.) Deruta, date about 1510–20. Price 10*l.* No. 516–65.

Flask, with cover. (Soulages Coll.) Urbino ware, date about 1550. Price 40*l.* No. 517–65.

Vase. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio (?) lustre ware, date about 1510–20. Price 5*l.* No. 518–65.

Vase. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio (?) lustre ware, date about 1510–20. Price 5*l.* No. 519–65.

Plaque. (Soulages Coll.) Urbino or Gubbio, date about 1530–40. Price 60*l.* No. 520–65.

Plaque. (Soulages Coll.) Faenza ware (?), dated 1491. Price 5*l.* No. 521–65.

Salt cellar. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio (?) lustre ware, date about 1520–30. Price 12*l.* No. 522–65.

Drug vase. (Soulages Coll.) Faenza ware (?), date about 1490. Price 5*l.* No. 523–65.

Vase. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio lustre ware, date about 1520–30. Price 15*l.* No. 524–65.

Vase. (Soulages Coll.) Ancient Faenza ware (?), date about 1470-80. Price 5*l.* No. 525–65.

Vase. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio lustre ware (?), date about 1520–30. Price 5*l.* No. 526–65.

Jug. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio lustre ware, date about 1520–30. Price 30*l.* No. 527–65.

Cup. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio (?) lustre ware, date about 1510. Price 5*l.* No. 528–65.

Cup. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio lustre ware, date about 1520–30. Price 5*l.* No. 529–65.

Ewer. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio (?) lustre ware, date about 1510. Price 5*l.* No. 530–65.

Ewer. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio lustre ware, date about 1510. Price 5*l.* No. 531–65.

Vase. (Soulages Coll.) Urbino ware, date about 1580–1600. Price 4*l.* No. 532–65.

Cistern. (Soulages Coll.) Urbino (?) ware, date about 1540–50. Price 80*l.* No. 533–65.

Candlestick. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio lustre ware, by Maestro Giorgio, date about 1520–30. Price 30*l.* No. 534–65.

Vase. (Soulages Coll.) Gubbio lustre ware, by Maestro Giorgio. Price 30*l.* No. 535–65.

Ewer. (Soulages Coll.) Castel Durante ware, date about 1530–40. Price 20*l.* No. 536–65.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. WALLIS.

Plate, lustred ware of Gubbio. (Soulages Coll.) Date about 1520–30. Price 10*l.* No. 773–65.

MARQUETRY:

Table top, inlaid wood. Modern British. Price 31*l.* 10*s.* No. 125–65.

Cabinet, inlaid woods. French, early 18th century. (Cadogan Coll.) Price 250*l.* No. 138–65.

METAL INLAY:

Panel, copper, inlaid with silver. Modern British. Price 4*l.* No. 150–65.

MOSAICS:

Panel, wall mosaic. Modern British. Price 10*l.* No. 152–65.

PAINTINGS:

Miniature. English, early 18th century. Price 18*l.* No. 19–65.

Oil painting; buildings in South Kensington. Modern British. Price 35*l.* No. 117–65.

Oil painting; life study by Dyce. Modern British. Price 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* No. 156–65.

Oil painting. Spanish, end of 15th century. Price 100*l.* No. 484–65.

Oil painting. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th or 17th century. Price 20*l.* No. 764–65.

Painting in tempera, by Crivelli. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 70*l.* No. 765–65.

Painting, on panel. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 15th century. Price 20*l.* No. 766–65.

Oil painting, by Bellini. (Soulages Coll.) Venetian, dated 1515. Price 220*l.* No. 767–65.

Oil painting. (Soulages Coll.) German, date about 1530. Price 80*l.* No. 768–65.

Oil painting. (Soulages Coll.) German, early 15th century. Price 30*l.* No. 769–65.

Oil painting. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, early 16th century. Price 60*l.* No. 770–65.

Oil painting. (Soulages Coll.) School of Basle, 16th century. Price 50*l.* No. 771–65.

PICTURE FRAME:

Picture frame, copper-gilt. French (?), 18th century. Price 3*l.* No. 141–65.

PORCELAIN:

Bottle; Nankin porcelain. Price 2*l.* 16*s.* No. 90–65.

Vase, "Wellspring" pattern. Modern British. No. 135–65.

Painting, arabesque, after Lucas van Leyden. Modern British. Price 10*l.* 10*s.* No. 38–65.

SCREEN:

Folding screen, gilt leather painted in oil. English, 18th century. Price 25*l.* No. 448–65.

SCULPTURE:

Panel, alabaster: the Adoration of the Shepherds. Flemish, date about 1560. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 3*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* No. 70–65.

Panel, hone-stone: the Virgin and Child. French (?), date about 1540–50. Price 24*l.* Nos. 88, 88*a*–65.

Bracket. Modern British. Price 15*l.* No. 153–65.

Bowl, "Mazer," in serpentine. (Soulages Coll.) German, dated 1521. Price 20*l.* No. 650–65.

Bust, marble. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 25*l.* No. 652–65.

Bust, marble, in low relief. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, first half of the 15th century. Price 40*l.* No. 653–65.

Bust, alabaster. 16th century. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1550. Price 1*l.* No. 654–65.

Chimney piece, carved stone; ascribed to Tullio Lombardi. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1500–10. Price 400*l.* No. 655–65.

Panel: the Prodigal Son. (Soulages Coll.) German, date about 1550–60. Price 10*l.* No. 656–65.

Group, marble, the Virgin, with the infant Christ and St. John. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1500–20. Price 80*l.* No. 657–65.

Medallion in lithographic stone, bust portrait. (Soulages Coll.) German. 16th century. Price 2*l.* No. 758–65.

SILVER:

Tankard. English, hall-mark 1650. Price 28*l.* No. 36–65.

Cup and cover. English, hall-mark 1676. Price 40*l.* Nos. 51, 51*a*–65.

Cup and cover. English, hall-mark 1638. Price 29*l.* Nos. 52, 52*a*–65.

Casket. English, hall-mark 1683. Price 40*l.* No. 53–65.

Stand or socle. Irish, date about 1730–40. Price 13*l.* 13*s.* No. 54–65.

Vase and cover, designed by the architect Adams. English, hall-mark 1772. Price 59*l.* 17*s.* Nos. 55, 55*a*–65.

Pax, silver parcel-gilt. North Italian (?), date about 1540. Price 34*l.* No. 92–65.

Triptych in silver. Spanish, date about 1550. Price 32*l.* No. 93–65.

Rosary and cross. Spanish, 17th century. Price 8*l.* No. 101–65.

Medallion for religious use. German, date about 1500. Price 16*s.* No. 104–65

Deep plate, silver parcel-gilt, with translucent enamel. French, date about 1330. Price 30*l.* No. 106–65.

Deep plate, or bowl, silver, with translucent enamel. French, date about 1330. Price 30*l.* No. 107–65.

Deep plates (2). French, date about 1330. Price 36*l.* Nos. 108, 109–65.

Spoons (4). French, date about 1330. Price 32*l.* Nos. 110–113–65.

Plaque. English, date about 1615. Price 10*l.* No. 126–65.

Girdle clasp. German, late 15th century. Price 6*l.* Nos. 143, 143*a*–65.

Beaker, silver parcel-gilt. Russian, 16th or 17th century. Price 25*l.* No. 144–65.

Plaque. Modern British. Price 6*l.* No. 151–65.

Christening cup. Price 42*l.* No. 371–65.

Statuette. Roman, 17th or 18th century. Price 45*l.* No. 436–65.

Inkstand. Italian, 16th or 17th century. Price 3*l.* 10*s.* No. 439–65.

Altar cruets (2), silver parcel-gilt. English (?), 15th century. Price 30*l.* Nos. 449, 450–65.

Bottle or pilgrim's flask. French or German, 17th century. Price 10*l.* No. 451–65

Spoon. German, 15th century. Price 20*l.* No. 485–65.

Head ornament. Algerian work, anterior to French occupation. Price 6*l.* No. 487–65.

Brooch. Algerian work, anterior to French occupation. Price 3*l.* No. 488–65.

Pair of anklets. Algerian work, anterior to French occupation. Price 4*l.* Nos. 489, 489*a*–65.

Hair or shawl pins (2), silver, pierced and chased. Algerian work, anterior to French occupation. Price 1*l.* 15*s.* Nos. 490, 491–65.

Ornament. Algerian work, anterior to French occupation. Price 1*l.* No. 492–65.

Pair of earrings (incomplete). Algerian work, anterior to French occupation. Price 1*l.* 5*s.* Nos. 493, 493*a*–65.

Bottle or censer, for sprinkling rose water. Algerian work, anterior to French occupation. Price 4*l.* No. 494–65.

Tazza. (Soulages Coll.) Italian (Genoese ?), date about 1560. Price 40*l.* No. 623–65.

Corkscrew. (Soulages Coll.) Augsburg, date about 1680. Price 1*l.* No. 643–65.

Needle case. (Soulages Coll.) Augsburg, 17th century. Price 1*l.* No. 644–65.

Pair of scissors. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 7*s.* No. 645–65.

Bodkin. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 7*s.* No. 646–65.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

Bodkin handle. (Soulages Coll.) Italian, 16th century. Price 6*s*. No. 647–65.

Stylus, or "silver crayon." (Soulages Coll.) Italian, date about 1530. Price 5*l*. No. 648–65.

Medallion. (Soulages Coll.) Swiss, 16th century. Price 3*l*. No. 673–65.

Medallion, Cardinal d'Amboise. (Soulages Coll.) French, dated 1500. Price 3*l*. No. 682–65.

Medallion, Louis XII. and his Queen. (Soulages Coll.) French, early 16th century. Price 3*l*. No. 735–65.

Snuff Boxes:

Snuff-box, mother-of-pearl and silver gilt. French, 18th century. Price 5*l*. No. 67–65.

Snuff-box, red lac and gold. French, 18th century. Price 36*l*. 15*s*. No. 128–65.

Stained Glass:

Panels (2), stained glass. Swiss or German, date about 1490. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 8*l*. 4*s*. each. Nos. 81, 82–65.

Panel of painted glass. Modern English. Price 3*l*. 10*s*. No. 228–65.

Panel of painted glass. Modern English. Price 15*l*. 15*s*. No. 229–65.

Panel of painted glass. Modern English work. Price 3*l*. 10*s*. No. 230–65.

Panel, stained glass. Modern British. Price 8*l*. 15*s*. No. 369–65.

Panel, stained glass. Modern British. Price 7*l*. 10*s*. No. 370–65.

Panel. Modern British. Price 3*l*. No. 435–65.

Textile:

Cap, brown felt. Irish, date about 1500. Price 5*s*. No. 7–65.

Napkin, linen embroidered. German, dated 1610. Price 2*l*. No. 776–65.

Tray:

Tray, papier mâché ; gold, mother-of-pearl. Modern British. Price 3*l*. 4*s*. No. 132–65.

Wood Carvings:

Bracket. French (?), 18th century. Price 20*l*. No. 37–65.

Wood carving, dead bird with fly. Modern British. Price 18*l*. No. 59–65.

Statuette (possibly a Magdalen). German, early 16th century. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 4*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. No. 62–65.

Crucifix, style of Alonzo Cano. Spanish (?), 17th century. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 9*l*. 4*s*. No. 63–65.

Panel, carved in low relief. French, date about 1570. (Pourtales Coll.) Price 12*l*. 4*s*. No. 76–65.

Bass viol, carved in open fret-work, with two bows and tuning key. German, dated 1626. Price 40*l*. No. 115–65.

Screen, oak carved, removed from Exeter. English, 15th century. Price 25*l*. No. 118–65.

Bosses (6), carved wood. English, 15th century. Price 10*l*. Nos. 119 to 124–65.

Columns (2), carved and gilt. Italian, dated 1522. Price 73*l*. Nos. 133, 134–65.

Bread trencher. Modern British. Price 1*l*. 16*s*. No. 444–65.

Bread knife. Modern British. Price 18*s*. No. 445–65.

Cupboard, inlaid with marquetry. (Soulages Coll.) French, date about 1550–60. Price 200*l*. No. 772–65.

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Classified List of Reproductions for the Art Museum, 1865.

Electrotypes. 38 fac-similes of gold and silver coins, of Greece and her colonies. From the British Museum and other collections. 65. 1–38.

Electrotype. Tall standing cup and cover. From the original preserved in the Landhaus at Gratz in Styria. 16th century. 65. 54.

Electrotype. Bronze medal of Corneille, by De Paulis. Dated 1833. 65. 57.

Electrotype. The bronze gate in the south transept of the cathedral at Pisa, by Bonanno. Date 1180. 65. 58.

Electrotype. Covered tankard. German work, dated 1605. From original in the South Kensington Museum, No. 4,860. 65. 61.

Electrotype. Oval plateau. Dutch work, date about 1690. From original in the South Kensington Museum, No. 1,058. 65. 62.

Electrotype. Candlestick. Venetian, in imitation of Persian design. From original in the South Kensington Museum, No. 4,301. 65. 63.

Electrotype. Tankard. Flemish or German, 17th century. From original in the South Kensington Museum, No. 3,637. 65. 64.

Electrotype. Cup. Ancient Persian or Byzantine work. From original in the South Kensington Museum, No. 1,616. 65. 65.

Electrotype. Triangular salt-cellar. German, 16th century. From original in the South Kensington Museum, No. 2,110. 65. 66.

Electrotype. Triangular salt-cellar. Italian, 16th century. From original in the South Kensington Museum, No. 2,109. 65. 67.

Electrotype. Triangular salt-cellar. Italian, 16th century. From original in the South Kensington Museum, No. 2,128. 65. 68.

Electrotype. Circular salt-cellar. French, 16th or early 17th century. From original in the South Kensington Museum, No. 2,124. 65. 69.

Electrotype. Square salt-cellar. Italian, 16th century. From original in the South Kensington Museum. No. 2,129. 65. 70.

Electrotype. Circular bowl and cover. Ancient Saracenic damascene work. From original in the South Kensington Museum. No. 2,290. 65. 71.

Electrotype. Circular bowl and cover. Ancient Saracenic damascene work. From original in the South Kensington Museum. No. 2,289. 65. 72.

Electrotype. Circular bowl and cover. Saracenic damascene work. From original in the South Kensington Museum. No. 4,222. 65. 73.

Electrotype. Circular cover of a bowl. Saracenic damascene work. From original in the South Kensington Museum. No. 4,039. 65. 74.

Electrotype. Circular salt-cellar. From original in the South Kensington Museum, No. 2,111. 65. 75.

Electrotype. Tazza. English, 17th century. From original in the possession of Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart. 65. 76.

Electrotype. The anointing spoon. From the regalia in the Tower. 65. 77.

Electrotype. The communion flagon. From the regalia in the Tower. 65. 78.

Electrotype. The communion salver. From the regalia in the Tower. 65. 79.

Electrotype. The font. From the regalia in the Tower. 65. 80.

Electrotype. Salver of the font. From the regalia in the Tower. 65. 81.

Electrotype. Salt-cellar. From the regalia in the Tower. 65. 82

Electrotype. Wine fountain. From the regalia in the Tower. 65. 83.

Fictile ivories. 39 casts from ivory diptychs, book covers, devotional tablets, and other examples of ancient and mediæval carving in ivory. 65. 93–131.

Plaster cast. The Minstrels' gallery in Exeter cathedral. Date, 14th century. 65. 39.

Plaster cast. Reredos of an altar, formerly in the church of San Francesco, now in the Campo Santo, Pisa; by Tommaso Pisano. 65. 40.

Plaster casts. Six fragments of Etruscan sculpture, in the Campo Santo, Pisa. 65. 41–46.

Plaster cast. Candelabrum in the church of St. Bavon at Ghent. Attributed to Torregiano. 65. 47.

Plaster cast. Group of Mercury and Psyche, by Adrian de Vries, in the Museum of the Louvre, Paris. 65. 48.

Plaster cast. The tomb of Sir Francis de Vere, in Westminster Abbey. Date 1610. 65. 49.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Wallis.

Plaster cast. The tomb of the Emperor Henry VII. (Henry of Luxemburg), now in the Campo Santo, Pisa; by Tino di Camiano. Date about 1315. 65. 50.

Plaster cast. Bronze cannon and carriage from Malta, dated 1684, now in the Tower of London. 65. 51.

Plaster cast. Pulpit formerly in the cathedral of Pisa, injured in the fire of 1596, and the fragments preserved in the crypt of the cathedral; by Giovanni Pisano. Date 1302–1311. 65. 52.

Plaster casts. 25 small statuettes of saints, from wood carvings of altar piece in church of Oberwesel. 65. 53 (1–25).

Plaster cast. Doorway of chapter house, Rochester cathedral. Date about 1340. 65. 55.

Plaster cast. The tomb of Filippo Decio, a Sienese lawyer, in the Campo Santo, Pisa; by Stagio Stagi. Date about 1530. 65. 56.

Plaster cast. Statue. The archer, by George Rennie. Presented by the Committee of the Athenæum Club. 65. 59.

Plaster cast. The prior's doorway, Norwich cathedral. Date between 1297 and 1325. 65. 60.

Plaster cast. Bust of Isotta da Rimini, by Mino da Fiesole, in the Campo Santo, Pisa. 65. 84.

Plaster casts, bronzed. Eight groups of infant tritons and sea monsters, from a fountain in the Old Palace, Munich. 65. 85–92.

George Wallis.

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Report by Mr. Laskey on Art Library.

## 6. Report of the Division Keeper of the National Art Library.

In the Art Library during the past year, as in the four preceding years, the readers and subscribers have steadily increased, as will be seen by the accompanying return. In 1865 the library was closed for four days more than in 1864; nevertheless there has been an increase of 84 in the total number of readers, the numbers for 1864 having been 10,635, and in 1865 10,719. These numbers represent frequently as many readers as can at present be accommodated. With adequate room and more suitable presses and furniture for the convenient use of the books and portfolios, the number of readers will probably greatly increase.

The subscribers taking tickets in the library, exclusive of those sold at the catalogue sale stall, have also increased from 544 and 661 in 1863 and 1864 respectively, to 764 in the last year. The issue of tickets to the public in the Art Library has been discontinued, and in future they will be procured at the catalogue sale stall only.

The printed books, parts, and pamphlets acquired by purchases and donations during the past year have amounted to 3,468. These have all been catalogued, and the larger portion have been stamped, press-marked, and placed on the shelves. Owing to a want of press-room and the necessary re-arrangement of several classes of the books into separate presses, the stamping, press-marking, and placing of about 500 volumes have been delayed. The normal titles, together with the subject index titles arranged alphabetically, are sorted monthly into the inventory, and the index slips and a duplicate of the titles pasted into the copy of the catalogue in the reading-room.

The register of the 2,405 drawings, engravings, and lithographs acquired in the past year has been kept up, and a finding index prepared and placed in the reading-room. The whole of the acquisitions have been also stamped, numbered, and placed in portfolios; a collection of 1,050 prints after Raphael, Rubens, and other masters has been catalogued, and the re-arrangement of several portfolios proceeded with. A

large series of engravings—those of the Chalcographie of the Louvre—about 3,620, have been numbered, and a copy of the Louvre printed catalogue numbered to correspond with the classified arrangement of the 39 volumes in which they are bound. Upwards of 212 engravings are unbound, and have been temporarily arranged in portfolios. Appendix D. — Report by Mr. Laskey on Art Library.

The total number of photographs, including duplicates, received in the year has been 2,572, all of which have been numbered, registered, and indexed.

National Art Library Return, 1861 to 1865 inclusive.

| 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 301 | 311 | 311 | 313 | 309 | Days open. |
| 443 | 638 | 544 | 661 | 764 | Subscribers. |
| 7,143 | 7,592 | 8,240 | 10,635 | 10,719 | Readers. |
| 1,931 | 1,105 | 1,228 | 1,563 | 2,000 | Books borrowed. |
| 1,788 | 1,066 | 1,299 | 1,576 | 1,957 | „ returned. |
| 974 | 562 | 1,776 | 4,551 | 1,040 | Diagrams, prints, &c. borrowed. |
| 822 | 436 | 1,120 | 3,413 | 1,749 | „ returned. |
| 591 | 349 | 792 | 1,293 | 1,696 | Volumes purchased. |
| 109 | 102 | 73 | 103 | 139 | „ presented. |
| 960 | 1,130 | 1,179 | 1,712 | 1,418 | Parts, pamphlets, &c. purchased. |
| 221 | 176 | 211 | 230 | 215 | „ presented. |
| 48 | 154 | 171 | 1,589 | 411 | Photographs purchased. |
| 652 | 160 | 909 | 556 | 2,161 | „ presented. |
| 9 | 182 | 80 | 202 | 160 | Drawings purchased. |
| — | 303 | 54 | 6 | 127 | „ presented. |
| 19 | 30 | 33 | 222 | 1,723 | Engravings purchased. |
| 550 | 33 | 112 | 117 | 220 | „ presented. |
| 10 | 12 | 23 | 186 | 146 | Lithographs purchased. |
| 3 | 11 | 25 | 117 | 29 | „ presented. |
| 650 | 673 | 1,104 | 2,692 | 1,931 | Titles entered. |
| — | — | 13 | 16 | 10 | Catalogues of Library sold. |
| 443 | 638 | 544 | 661 | 764 | Tickets sold in Library. |
| £29 5 0 | £38 8 0 | £29 6 6 | £34 11 0 | £36 5 0 | Fees. |
| 274 | 186 | 350 | 392 | 572 | Volumes bound. |

Donations have been received from John Abel, Esq., Mrs. Cameron, the Chevalier de Schaeffer, H. Emanuel, B. W. Hawkins, R. Lane, A. H. Layard, M.P., T. B. Liebering, G. Moffatt, M.P., C. Redfern, G.W. Reid, the Rev. Canon Rock, D.D., G. Scharf, L. Schmidt, W. Tite, M.P., H. Twining, H. Vaughan, Esqrs.; His Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, and Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esq.

R. Laskey.

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7. Report of the Museum Superintendent of Catalogues. Report by Mr. Pollen.

Sir,

The first point on which I have to report is the condition of the catalogues and inventories of the Department. The important question of a general register has been decided, and the result is the document, founded on the order of acquisition, now in course of preparation under the superintendence of Mr. Owen.

2. The inventories for the various sections of the art division will not now have the importance they would have possessed for two reasons: one, that these records will be superseded as regards the Department by the more comprehensive work of the general registry; and the second,

Appendix D. that, as regards the public, they will no longer be required as they formerly were.

REPORT BY MR. POLLEN.

3. In consequence of a minute passed by my Lords last year, every object in the museum has now a printed label attached to it, and reference to the inventories will not be necessary, as it formerly was, to daily visitors.

4. *Catalogues.*—The catalogues, however, of more real importance as regards the public, are being carried through the press as expeditiously as their completion and acquisition in the museum will allow. These are to be illustrated like the Catalogue of Italian Sculpture, and containing valuable critical notices, will be important acquisitions to libraries of art institutions as well as to amateurs.

5. The very valuable works that have appeared from time to time on the great continental collections, such as Righetti's on that of the Capitol, and those of Visconti and Pistolesi on that of the Vatican, with many others, form the chronicles of European art collections. It is to perpetuate an accurate knowledge of the important works now in the museum, of a character somewhat similar to the foregoing, that these catalogues are being prepared.

6. Those of the textile fabrics, of the MS. illuminations, and of the early stained glass in the museum, have been received during the past year, as has also that of bookbinding.

7. Other portions are still in progress, as that of the ecclesiastical vessels and metal work, oriental fabrics, majolica, and several more.

8. The catalogue of textiles is now going to press, as well as that already reported on, that of art bronzes.

9. The catalogue of casts is in part written. There has not yet been space assignable for the hanging of all the collection. The catalogue therefore cannot be completed till these are finally decided on, and till such casts of the architectural museum as may not be removed, according to the last minute on this subject, are incorporated in accordance with an arrangement reported last year.

10. The Art Library has been steadily increased. A number of important works on galleries, of Spanish works, and of specimens of typographic decoration and old wood-cutting have been added to the Library.

11. The important collections of drawings, engravings, lithographs, and photographs has been increased by purchases, and by some valuable presentations. Amongst the latter it would be proper to mention the photographs of the carved doors in the Vatican, given by Mr. Vaughan.

12. These works were executed by special permission of H. E. Cardinal Antonelli, for Mr. Vaughan, and the negatives had to be destroyed.

13. The growing bulk of the library is felt very seriously in the difficulty of finding room for the new purchases. Nothing, however, beyond temporary accommodation has been aimed at, as the new buildings will supersede any provision made in our present rooms.

14. The work of the library has been under discussion with reference to the number and disposition of the attendants. The present arrangements in this respect must be considered as experimental still. The evenings bring more students, generally, than the days, and as the class of readers to whom evenings only are available is one most needing encouragement, the provision for evening attendance naturally occupies much of our attention.

15. The important work of the Art Library catalogue must now be noticed. A large amount of provisional work has already been done and is in progress towards the execution of this project. M moranda

have been drawn up and forwarded to the authorities of the British Museum, the heads of the book and print departments of the Imperial Library in Paris, the librarians of the university libraries, and some of the more distinguished collectors and amateurs, with a view to deciding some recognized system on which books shall be included in the catalogue as "Art Books."

16. The Minute printed at page 31 will perhaps explain most comprehensively what are found to be the main difficulties experienced at the outset of the undertaking.

17. Several answers have been received to the questions sent out, and the suggestions of the writers will be laid before my Lords for their decision on the questions involved.

18. With a view to bring more general knowledge to bear on these difficulties, and to widen the interest in the work, as well as in the hope of getting information as to books not otherwise to be heard of, my Lords have caused a paper to be drawn up inviting the assistance of persons whose position or knowledge on the subject of art and art literature leads to the hope that they may contribute to the solution of the difficulties alluded to. The names placed on the list are given at page 33. The papers circulated are the following :—

### Universal Catalogue of Art Books.

*Memorandum by Mr. Pollen.*

(1.) It is proposed that the Universal Catalogue of Art Books shall be divided into three parts. The first to consist of classes of works strictly to be called "Art" books, that is, works bearing on the theory, history, and criticism of Art.

(2.) In the first of these classes would he comprised all books purely or mainly illustrative of the Theory of Art, as, *e.g.*,—

Vitruvius on Architecture,
Lectures of the Academicians,
Vol. ii., Modern Painters, &c.

in which either philosophically or practically, or both ways, the subject of Art is treated in the abstract. The second class would comprise histories or chronicles of works of Art, or of artists themselves. Such works as—

Pausanias' Descriptions,
Stuart's Athens, with the additions of Professor Cockerell,
Sir G. Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians,
Vasari's Vite dei Pittori,
The Publications of the Arundel Society, &c.

would come under this head. In the third class, "Criticism," would be included books such as those of—

Winckelmann,
Visconti's Museo Pio Clementino.
Vol. i. of Modern Painters, &c.

in which special works of art are critically reviewed.

(3.) Of these characteristics, probably, most of the books which will be the special objects of the Catalogue will be found to include more than one.

Historical notices will be sure to contain a large amount of criticism, and most writers on the subject will lay down theoretic principles on which to base their judgment. There will be, therefore, no attempt made to separate the books into these classes. But if any work falls under one or other of these divisions or characters it will be inserted in the Catalogue.

(4.) The difficulty I find at every stage of the inquiry is that of deciding whether or not a book which, without professing in its title to do so, may very probably contain important notices of the nature specified, does or does not in reality contain any such matter.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. POLLEN.

Such a work, *e.g.*, as the "Vetusta Monumenta" may be expected to contain important notices or descriptions of works of art, monuments, or costumes. But many others lie imbedded in topographical works, voyages and travels, &c., as, *e.g.*, Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, or Mr. Rye's "England as seen by "Foreigners," in which will be found notices or descriptions, even passing allusions of the greatest interest and use to the student.

So again, in the various ancient descriptions of the holy places, allusions to buildings or portions of buildings no longer existing, or much changed, are sometimes as valuable to the artist or architect who seeks to elucidate his theory or fill up the details of plans and elevations, as the odd vertebra which enables Professor Owen to reconstruct with perfect reliability the megatherium or saurus of the antediluvian period.

To have got to these scattered gems of knowledge wanted, perhaps, only once in a lifetime, but of the utmost importance when the occasion arises, and to have included in the Catalogue such works as contain them, is the kind of research which will probably be expected from us by the public.

But here lies the special difficulty as regards a Catalogue of books scattered over Europe, and but partially accessible, at least to those employed on the Catalogue.

For the present a number of works on topography, as of voyages and travels, are admitted into the Catalogue "provisionally" till their value to it shall have been decided.

(5.) I should consider it advisable to adopt Mr. Cole's suggestion with regard to this outlying literature, and to make the catalogue of books only incidentally bearing on Art, and professedly on topography or on travels, into a separate and second part.

(6.) A third part would consist of a rare class of works, of the utmost value, and indispensible to an Art library, those in which Art is made illustrative of literature—illustrated books, such as Albert Dürer's Small Passion, Holbein's Bible Cuts, Mulready's Vicar of Wakefield, Gustave Doré's works, Stothard's Rogers' Poems, Millais' Parables, Punch, Gilray and Cruikshank's works, and the like.

Those professedly illustrative of Art, such as Count Clarac's "Sculpture," will be included in the class of Art History. But a large class, extending over the whole field of literature, is of so great an importance, that it would be impossible not to include it, under some restrictions, in the Catalogue. The objections to embarking on this part of the undertaking are obvious. Where should such a catalogue stop? But it is equally certain that a comprehensive reference to works of this kind would add immensely to the interest and value of the Catalogue, granting that this part could not pretend to be exhaustive. It might be possible to make it tolerably exhaustive as to kinds or characters of such illustration, perhaps as to artists of any real merit, so that a reader should be sure to find in it references to every different character of book illustration or ornamentation, and to all acknowledged illustrators. The great difficulty here will be to frame rules of exclusion that shall be generally agreed to, and it seems desirable to have this subject fully discussed. This portion of the Catalogue might be considered as constantly liable to change and correction, and might be re-issued from time to time without breaking on the continuity of the entire work.

(Signed) J. H. POLLEN.

19th January 1866.

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SIR, 23rd February 1866.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committe of Council on Education to transmit to you the accompanying papers, from which you will learn that they have decided on the compilation of a catalogue of printed books relating to the fine arts, which is intended to include, as far as possible, all such books from the invention of printing, and that much progress has already been made towards such a compilation.

On several points of detail in the execution of this work, my Lords desire to profit by the advice of those who may have given their attention to the

subject, and their Lordships request you to afford them the advantages of your valuable experience and knowledge as to the points in question.

They will be happy to receive such assistance as you are disposed to give them in the way most convenient to yourself, either by correspondence or at a meeting to be hereafter summoned.

In the meantime they will be glad to be informed of your consent to their request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY COLE.

19. Dr. Appel has been appointed as my assistant in the work, and his literary acquirements and accuracy have been of the utmost use as far as we have gone at present.

20. I may here state that the letter A. is tolerably complete, as far as our means, and the accurate analysis of the library of the British Museum, as well as of such other library catalogues as have been obtained, enable us to carry it. Small contributions, however, continue to accrue.

21. The main division of the work will be first into an alphabetical order of authors' names; secondly, a subject catalogue as complete as we can make it. The first part will be further subdivided, first, into works bearing immediately on art, such as those on the theory, history, and criticism of art; second, works incidentally containing such matter, and therefore useful or necessary for reference, such as those on topography, or such books of travel as contain plates or important notices of monuments or costume. This part will entail much difficulty, owing to the uncertainty of the contents of such books. The third and last subdivision will contain titles of illustrated books. To arrive at conclusions on this head that shall be generally accepted by the literary public of Europe is still more difficult, from the enormous field out of which selections of book illustration must be made. Without at present dilating on this part of the subject, it may be hoped that some definite principle of choice and exclusion will be recognized, and that this interesting section of the work may be made, if not exhaustive, which would be impossible, of real general value and interest.

22. The Naval Catalogue has been published, and will be found to contain varied and extensive information, much of which has entailed serious and difficult research.

23. The catalogue of the loan exhibition of miniatures has been published, and will form a valuable record of the works exhibited.

24. Of the Education Catalogue there is a sufficiency of copies.

25. The Structural Museum has also a fair number of copies of the edition of 1862.

26. The catalogues and "guides" to the Food Collection and the Collection of Animal Products are out of print.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. H. POLLEN.

The General Superintendent.

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## 8. REPORT of the DIVISION KEEPER of the EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIONS.



January 8, 1866.

DURING the past year, in order to render the limited space of the museum as far available as possible, re-arrangement has been made of various portions of the collection.

The scientific apparatus exhibited by Messrs. Griffin, Newton, and Elliott has been re-arranged in new cases, and some additions have been made, so that when these exhibitors complete their collections, the objects recommended in the list published by the Department for the use of science schools, may be seen in convenient juxtaposition.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. SODEN SMITH.

In the class of drawing materials a re-arrangement has also taken place, and various new specimens have been added; also in the natural history division some additions have been made. A collection of foreign shells, containing some good specimens, has been presented by Mrs. Drinkwater Meadows and Mrs. Bolton Corney.

The labelling of all objects has continued as before, and in a few cases where descriptions of a more detailed character were likely to be useful they have been supplied.

As no increase in the space allotted to the collection has taken place, and as that space was reported last year to be insufficient for the requirements of the museum, of course any considerable development of the collection has been impossible.

The following sections especially could be developed without much difficulty and with great advantage, not only for the information of those whom they particularly concern, but also the instruction of the general public:—1st. The class of school buildings and fittings; this, which is a class of much practical importance and constantly referred to by persons engaged in education, is at present so crowded that the objects cannot be seen with any convenience, and yet much more is wanting even to make an approach towards completeness. Models of school buildings and framed plans and elevations to accompany them are wanting; also drawings or photographs of well-arranged school buildings; additional examples of desks, seats, and other school furniture.

Class II. forms the bulk of the Library, and some of its deficiencies will be alluded to under the head of Library.

Class III., "Drawing and Fine Arts," requires much extension, as well in models and plaster casts as in framed examples.

Class VI., "Geography and Astronomy," is a considerable collection; but the confined space greatly hinders its utility. A class of maps, moreover, which are among the most important for the intelligent teaching of geography, viz. local maps with minute details, are almost wholly wanting. Their absence from the common run of schools, where lessons in geography are often impractical generalizations without any base of precise knowledge, is an additional reason for their prominent exhibition here, where it is desirable that educators of the young should be guided, not merely followed.

Class VII., "Natural History," is very deficient. It would be desirable to have an educational series of typical specimens, at least sufficient to illustrate the classes, orders, and perhaps sub-orders. The wide range of natural history renders ordinary collections merely a source of wonder or bewilderment to the uninformed. Here, in a moderate space, could be shown an educational epitome that might serve as a framework for the student's future acquirements.

It is perhaps needless to point out further deficiencies in the collection. Each of the 12 classes into which it is at present divided is capable of a greatly increased utility, were there space and means of development.

Of maps, diagrams, apparatus, and models, there have been added to the collection 365.

| | |
|---|---|
| Of these were presented - - - | 107* |
| ,, ,, exhibited - - - - | 257 |
| ,, ,, purchased - - - | 1 |

Twelve objects were exchanged by their exhibitors for newer or better examples; and 135 objects, chiefly scientific apparatus, have been withdrawn.

The total number of objects now forming the collection is about 8,223.

* This enumeration includes as one object the collection of shells previously referred to. As very many duplicates are among the specimens, especially of minute species, it may not be considered desirable hereafter to retain the total number in the central Museum.

## *Library.*

In the library efforts have been made to secure the accommodation of the increased number of students; but the want of a separate room, where the business of receiving and examining new books and the other current work could be carried on without disturbing the readers, is felt as a great disadvantage.

Nevertheless, it is satisfactory to note the greatly increased use of the library. This increase is not among the occasional visitors merely, but among the class of working students. The accompanying table, which has been drawn up for the month of December, classifying 573 readers, shows that Art and Naval students, pupil-teachers, and young men preparing for examination now form the majority of the readers.

The lists of books recommended to be purchased have been drawn up during the past year with special reference to the requirements of this class of students, and it is very desirable that the higher educational works thus called for be placed in the library as soon as published; in most cases they require to be purchased, the books presented or deposited for use in the collection by their authors or publishers being for the greater part of an elementary character.

Besides these students, clergymen and schoolmasters are frequent visitors to the library. For their use reports and pamphlets on educational matters, foreign as well as English, together with educational periodicals, are needed. To this class of visitors and to others engaged in education the catalogue is allowed to be sold at a reduced price. A list of the periodicals taken in or supplied by publishers to the library is now printed and placed on the tables.

Under the head of general public is included a class of readers for whose use dictionaries of languages, biography, &c. are required. These and other works of reference are also essential to the officers of the Department engaged in the preparation of official catalogues, labels, &c. The library having been originally formed for the most part of a collection of elementary educational works presented or deposited by various publishers, is still very deficient in the section of books of reference of the classes alluded to, and which most justly come within its scope; lists, therefore, of the works most needed are now being prepared for recommendation for purchase.

That the collection may not be wanting in the educational works published on the continent, foreign book lists are examined and noted. As regards Belgium, the arrangement I was authorized to make with M. Hymans, of the royal library, continues in operation, and that gentleman supplies quarterly reports upon the state of public education in his own country. Among the matters handled in these reports may be mentioned M. Hendrickx' system of teaching drawing, M. Hamel's suggestions for teaching music, and a *resumé* of the triennial report on education presented during the past year to the Belgian Government.

In order to ascertain the exact state of the collection of books and maps, they have been checked off by the printed catalogue. This verification of the contents of the library, which is a work of considerable labour, shows a very satisfactory result, for notwithstanding the constant use of the collection by the public, admitted to read under the slightest restrictions, very few and insignificant cases of loss or damage have occurred.

Of books and pamphlets there have been added to the library in the past year 1,747.

| | |
|---|---|
| Of these were presented | 1,195 |
| „ exhibited | 44 |
| „ purchased | 508 |

Twenty-eight vols. were exchanged by their exhibitors for new editions. The total number of volumes and pamphlets is now about 18,742.

Among the presentations to the library the most important during the

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. SODEN SMITH.

past year was a collection of 792 vols., the gift of the Rev. Richard Brooke, of Gateforth House, Selby. These, of which a printed catalogue is appended, are some of them curious as illustrating the history and progress of education in this country; early primers, grammars, reading and spelling books are included in the collection.

Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, presented a copy of Keith Johnston's large and valuable Atlas of Modern Geography, and Messrs. Philips have deposited for use in the library their "Imperial Library Atlas," a somewhat similar volume, just completed. The remaining presentations of books have been, as before, chiefly from the principal London publishers.

The number of persons consulting the books in the library has been 6,280 against 4,407 in 1864; an increase the more satisfactory as showing that the extended use of the library, which began to be noticeable in that latter year as compared with 1863, was not a mere temporary gain, but is a steady progression, notwithstanding the disadvantages of accommodation and the deficiencies in the collection to which I have found it necessary to advert.

A system has been adopted of printing every month lists of all books and objects added to the library and museum, and these printed lists are supplied to the reading-room, thus furnishing, in fact, a supplement to the catalogue, and considerably diminishing the labour of preparing a new edition.

R. H. SODEN SMITH.

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CLASSIFICATION of READERS, EDUCATIONAL READING ROOM, for December 1865.

| — | Art and Naval Students. | Clergymen and Teachers. | Pupil-teachers. | Subscribers reading for Examination. | General Readers. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865. | | | | | | |
| December 1 - | 7 | — | — | 5 | 4 | 16 |
| „ 2 - | 3 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 35 |
| „ 4 - | 7 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 19 | 44 |
| „ 5 - | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 31 |
| „ 6 - | 2 | — | — | 6 | 5 | 13 |
| „ 7 - | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 17 |
| „ 8 - | 3 | 1 | — | 4 | 7 | 15 |
| „ 9 - | 2 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 44 |
| „ 11 - | 5 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 25 |
| „ 12 - | 8 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 34 |
| „ 13 - | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 17 |
| „ 14 - | 4 | — | — | 6 | 6 | 16 |
| „ 15 - | 4 | — | 1 | 6 | 4 | 15 |
| „ 16 - | 4 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 38 |
| „ 18 - | 10 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 32 |
| „ 19 - | 10 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 28 |
| „ 20 - | 4 | — | — | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| „ 21 - | 3 | 2 | — | 5 | 6 | 16 |
| „ 22 - | 1 | 4 | — | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| „ 23 - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 21 |
| „ 26 - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 22 |
| „ 27 - | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| „ 28 - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| „ 29 - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 17 |
| „ 30 - | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 35 |
| | 100 | 53 | 75 | 139 | 206 | 573 |

LIST of BOOKS presented by the Rev. R. BROOKE, Gateforth House, Selby.

Abridgment of the English Military Discipline. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Bill, 1685.

Account (an) of the Societies for Reformation of Manners in England and Ireland, etc. 5th edit. post 8vo. sheep. London, J. Downing, 1701.

Account (a plain) of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, etc. 2nd edit. 8vo. calf. London, Knapton, 1735.

Adair, James. Five hundred Questions on Goldsmith's History of England. 18mo. stiff wrapper. London, R. Phillips.

Addison, Jos. Miscellaneous Works, and Remarks on Italy. 4 vols 12mo. calf. London, G. & R. Tonson, 1744-46.

Æsop, Fables of, and other eminent Mythologists: with Morals and Reflections. By Sir Roger L'Estrange, Kt. 7th edit. 8vo. calf. London, D. Brown, 1724.

Æsop Naturalized. Small 8vo. calf. (Title wanting.)

Aikin, Dr., and Barbauld, Mrs. Evenings at Home. 14th edit. 4 vols. 18mo. half roan. London, R. Baldwin & Co., 1826.

Aikin, Lucy. Poetry for Children. 3rd edit. 18mo. half roan. London, R. Phillips, 1805.

Albertus Magnus. De Secretis Mulierum, etc. Argentoratum, (Strasburg) by Lazarus Zetzner, 1515.

Almanacks. The Ladies Diary and 12 other Almanacks for 1763. Bound in 1 vol. 12mo. red morocco, gilt edges. London, printed for the Stationers' Company.

Andrews, Bp. Devotions by Dean Stanhope. 18mo. sheep. London, Rivingtons, 1808.

Antiquity; or, the Wise Instructor: a collection of valuable Admonitions, etc. 2nd edit. 12mo. calf. York, N. Nickson.

Arabian Nights Entertainments. 4th edit. vol. 5 only, 12mo. calf. London, Eliz. Bell, 1721.

Art (the) of War, and the Way that it is at present practised in France. Translated from the French of Louis de Gaya. Small 12mo. sheep. (Imperfect.) London.

Art (the) of Wheedling or Insinuation, etc. 18mo. sheep. London T. Passenger, 1684.

Augustine, St. Meditations, etc. Translated by G. Stanhope, D.D. 4th edit. 8vo. calf let. London, G. Knapton, 1714.

Bacon's Essays; or Counsels, Civil and Moral; with a Table of the Colours of Good and Evil. And, The Wisdom of the Antients. 12mo. sheep. London, S. Mearne, 1680.

Baker, Rev. J. W. Grammar of Moral Philosophy, etc. 18mo. roan (2 copies). London, R. Phillips, 1811.

Baldwin, E. Outlines of English History. 18mo. stchd. in wrapper. London, M. J. Godwin, 1808.

——— History of England, with plates. 12mo. sheep let. London, M. J. Godwin, 1812.

——— History of Rome. 2nd edit. 12mo. sheep let. London, M. J. Godwin, 1811.

——— The Pantheon, or Ancient History of the Gods. 3rd edit. 12mo. calf gilt. London, M. J. Godwin, 1810.

Bale, Jhon. Actes of the English Votaries, comprehendynge their unchaste practices, etc. Black letter, 18mo. parchment. (Imperfect.) London, J. Tysdale, 1560.

Bampfylde-Moore Carew, commonly called the King of the Beggars, Apology for the Life of. 6th edit. 12mo. calf. London, R. Goadby, n. d.

Barbauld's Lessons for Children. Pt. 3, 1798; and pt. 4, 1804. sm. 16mo. stchd. London, J. Johnson.

Barclay, Rev. J. Complete and Universal English Dictionary. 8vo. calf let. London, Rivingtons, 1792.

Barrow, Rev. S. The Poor Child's Library, a Guide to the Bible, etc. 18mo. sheep. London, R. Phillips, 1812.

Battledoor. The Alphabet for Children, mounted on pasteboard and folded in 12mo. printed wrapper. London, Darton & Harvey.

Baxter, Richd. Dying Thoughts upon Phil. i. 23. post. 8vo. calf let. London, B. Simmons, 1683.

——— The Mischiefs of Self-Ignorance and the Benefits of Self-Acquaintance, opened in Divers Sermons at Dunstan's West. rl. 18mo. calf. London, F. Tyton, 1662.

——— A Treatise on Self-Denyall. Portrait. small 4to. calf. London, N. Simmons, 1660.

Beaumont, Mad. le-Prince de. Magasin des Infants, etc. (4 vols.) vols. 3 and 4 only. small 12mo. calf. London, J. Haberkorn, 1757.

——— Another Copy (4 vols.) vols. 1 and 2 only. 18mo. sheep. London, C. F. Wingrave, 1806.

Beauties of the Creation. Vol. 2. Quadrupeds. sm. 12mo. half sheep. London, J. Marshall.

Bees. A Short History of Bees, Natural and Ænigmatical. 8vo. hf. bd. London, Vernor & Hood, 1800.

Bell, Dr. Andrew. The Madras School, or Elements of Tuition. 8vo. bds. London, J. Murray, 1808.

Bellecour, M. de. New Methodical French Grammar. 12mo. sheep. Edinburgh, W. Blackwood. 1819.

Bellenger, W. A. Modern French Conversation. 3rd. edit. 12mo. sheep. London, Sherwood & Co., 1814.

Belson, Mary. Precept and Example. 18mo. half roan. London, W. Darton, 1812.

——— Simple Truths, in Verse. 18mo. half roan. London, W. Darton, 1816.

Berquin, M. The Children's Friend. Translated from the French, by L. Williams. 6 vols. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Stockdale, 1793.

Berry, Th. Vraie Méthode pour apprendre, etc. l'Anglois. 12mo. calf. Lyons, Bernuset, 1780.

Bible (The) in Miniature, or a Concise History of Both Testaments. Thumb size, 1 in. by 1½ in., red roan. (2 copies.) London I. Harris.

Biographical Sketches of Eminent British Characters, with 18 Portraits. 18mo. stiff wrapper (2 copies). London, W. Darton.

Blair, Rev. D. Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. 18mo. roan. London, R. Phillips, 1814.

——— Universal Preceptor. 2nd edit. 18mo. sheep. London, R. Phillips, 1811.

Bloody (the) Tenet, etc. Small 4to. parchment. (Title, etc., wanting.)

Bloomfield, R. Poetical works. 48mo. cl. London, T. Allman, 1835.

Boileau, D. Art of French Conversation. Post 16mo. half roan. London, H. Colburn, 1819.

Booke of Common Prayer, New Testament, and Psalmes. In 1 vol. small 24mo. calf. (Imperfect.) London, Norton and Bill, 1627.

Book of Common Prayer, Bible, and Psalms. In 1 vol. Cr. 4to. morocco extra. Cambridge, J. Hayes, 1675.

Book of Common Prayer, Oxford, 1791; and a Companion to the Altar. In 1 vol. 8vo. black calf. London, Scatcherd and Co.

Book of Common Prayer, with Portrait of Queen Anne. 24mo. calf. Oxford, 1707.

Book (the) of Birds. 2nd edit. 18mo. cl. 1834.

——— of Animals. 18mo. cl. 1833.

——— of Fishes. 18mo. cl. 1834.

——— of Reptiles. 18mo. cl. 1855. London, J. W. Parker.

Bogatsky's Golden Treasury for the Children of God. Obl. 18mo. sheep. London, G. Robinson, 1784.

——— Golden Treasury, in German. 33rd edit. Obl. small 16mo. calf (in pasteboard case). Halle, 1792.

Botanists, the Young; in thirteen Dialogues. Coloured plates. Small 12mo. half roan. London, R. Phillips, 1810.

Botanique de la Jeunesse. 30 coloured plates. 18mo. swd. Paris, Delaunay, 1812.

Bowles's New Set of Round Hand Copies. Written by J. Campion, senr. London, C. Bowles, 1784.

Boyer, A. The Compleat French Master. 4th edit. cr. 8vo. sheep. London, R. Sare, 1706.

———. Another copy. 9th edit. 8vo. sheep. London, S. Ballard, 1725.

——— Wise and Ingenious Companion, English and French ; a Collection of Wit. cr. 8vo. sheep. London, J. Nicholson, 1707.

Bracken, H. Farriery improved. 5th edit. 2 vols. 12mo. calf. London, 1743–45.

Brathwait, Richd. The English Gentleman. 1st edit. small 4to. calf. (Wanting frontispiece, etc.) London, R. Bostock, 1630.

Brevint, Danl., D.D. Saul and Samuel at Endor ; or, the new Waie of Salvation and Service which usually temt men to Rome, etc. 8vo. calf. (Very much damaged.)

Brighthelmstone, Guide to, and Description of. 12mo. swd. Brighthelmstone, F. G. Fisher, 1800.

British Birds, History of, with 12 coloured illustrations. Sm. 12mo. hf. roan. London, R. Phillips, 1807.

British (the) Spelling Book. Pt. 1, 1799; and pt. 2. 3rd edit. 1801. 12mo. sheep. Liverpool, W. Jones.

Brookes, R. General Gazeteer, or compendious Geographical Dictionary. 9th edit. 8vo. sheep let. London, R. Law, 1793.

Brown, Rev. John. The Christian Journal, a Series of Meditations. 12mo. bds. Kelso, A. Leadbetter, 1808.

Bullar, J. Questions on the Holy Scriptures. 2nd edit. 18mo sheep. London, Baker and Fletcher, 1811.

Butler, W. Exercises on the Globes. 4th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Mawman, 1808.

Butler's Hudibras, by Z. Grey, illustrations by W. Hogarth. 2nd edit. 2 vols. 8vo. calf gilt. London, C. Hitch, 1764.

Bunting, H. Travels of the Holy Patriarchs, etc. 4th edit. 8vo. calf. London, J. Ballard, 1705.

Burgersdicius, F. Institutionem Logicarum libri duo. 12mo. calf. Cambridge, R. Daniel, 1647.

Busby, T. Complete Dictionary of Music. 2nd edit. 12mo. bds. London, R. Phillips, 1806.

Bysshe, Edwd. Art of English Poetry. 8vo. calf. London, R. Knaplock, 1702.

——— Another copy. 3rd edit. 8vo. calf. London, S. Buckley, 1870.

Cæsaris (C. Julii) quæ extant, ex emendatione, Jos. Scaligeri. 24mo. calf. Amstelodami, R. & J. Wetstenios, 1718.

Cæsar. Delphin. 6th edit. 8vo. calf. Innys and Richardson, 1755.

Callis, Robt. The Reading of, on the Statute of 23rd H. 8. cap. 5. of Sewers: as delivered by him at Gray's Inn, in August 1622. Post 4to. calf. London, W. Leak, 1647.

Carpenter, T. The Scholar's Spelling Assistant. 12mo. sheep. London, Longman and Co.

——— English Vocabulary. 12mo. sheep. Longman and Co., 1813.

Carter, S. The Frugal Housewife. 12mo. stchd. London, I. Harris, 1805.

Certaine Considerations touching the better pacification of the Church of England. 2. Reasons taken out of God's Word and the best Humane Testimonies proving a Necessitie of forming our Churches in England: by Henry Jacob, 1604. 3. An Abstract of certain Acts of Parliament, Canons, etc., for the peaceable government of the Church, etc. In 1 vol. sm. 4to. limp vellum. Printed for H Tomes.

Chambaud, L. The Treasure of the French and English Languages. 11th edit. post 8vo. sheep. London, P. Vaillant, 1801.

——— Idioms of the French and English Languages. New edit. post 8vo. sheep. London, C. Nourse, 1787.

——— Exercises to the Rules of Construction of French Speech. Crown 8vo. sheep. London, A. Millar, 1750.

——— Another copy. 11th edit. cr. 8vo. sheep. London, C. Bathurst, 1784.

Appendix D. Report by Mr. Soden Smith.

Charron, Sieur de. Of Wisdom. In three Books, etc. Made English by G. Stanhope, D.D. 3rd edit. 3 vols. 8vo. calf. London, J. Tonson, 1729.

Child's (the) First Book ; or Reading made Easy. 18mo. bds. Havant, Skelton, n.d.

——— Second Book. 18mo. printed wrapper. London, Watts, n.d.

——— Sunday Book, by a Lady. 16mo. paper cover. London, J. Hatchard, 1812.

Cicero. Delphin. 7th edit. 8vo. calf. London, W. Innys, 1750.

Clarendon, Earl of. History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England begun in 1641. 6 vols. 8vo. calf. Oxford, 1707.

Clery, Mons. Journal de ce que s'est passé à la tour du temple pendant la captivité de Louis XVI. 8vo. swd. à Londres, 1798.

Clio ; or a Discourse on Taste, 2nd edit 12mo. sheep. London, T. Davies, 1769.

Coggeshall, H. Art of Practical Measuring, etc., by John Ham and G. Thompson. 5th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Oswald. 1732.

Coke, Sir Edw. The First Part of the Institutes of the Lawes of England, etc. 4th edit. small folio, calf. London, 1639.

Coles, E. English Dictionary, explaining the difficult Terms used in Divinity, Husbandry, Physick, etc. 8vo. sheep. London, P. Parker, 1708.

Comenius, J. A. Janua Linguarum Reserata. The Gate of Languages Unlocked, etc. Latin and English. Post 8vo. sheep. London, the Stationers Company, 1673.

Compleat (the) Solicitor, Entering Clerk, and Attorney, etc. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Cotterell, 1683.

——— Housewife : a Collection of Receipts in Cookery, etc. By E. S. 2nd edit. 8vo. calf. London, J. Pemberton, 1728.

Contempt, the, of the Clergy and Religion enquired into. 18mo. calf. London, N. Brooke, 1670.

Conversations of a Father with his Children. 2 vols. 12mo. cl. London, J. W. Parker, 1833.

Corderii Colloquia Selecta ; by S. Loggon. 2nd edit. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Newberry, 1745.

——— Colloquiorum Centuria Selecta. By T. Clarke. 14th edit. sm. 12mo. sheep. London, Hitch and Hawes, 1751.

Corraro. Rome exactly described, etc. Translated out of Italian by John Bulteel. Post 8vo. sheep. London, T. Palmer, 1668.

Cowper, W. Poems. 6th edit. 2 vols. cr. 8vo. half calf. London, J. Johnson, 1794.

Crossman, H. Introduction to the Christian Religion. New edit. 18mo. sheep. London, F. C. & J. Rivington.

Culpepper's last Legacy ; containing sundry Experiences in Chyrurgery and Physick, etc. 12mo. calf. London, N. Brooke, 1671.

Curtius Rufus Q. Life of Alexander the Great. Done in English by R. Codrington. Post 8vo. sheep. London, N. Cox, 1674.

Dalton, Michael. The Countrey Justice, etc. Sm. 4to. calf. London, R. Best, 1643.

——— The Countrey Justice, etc. Sm. folio calf. London, The Stationers' Company, 1655.

——— Another Copy. Sm. folio calf. London, H. Twyford, 1682.

David's Troubles Remembered. A Poem in Six Bookes. 12mo. parchment. London, D. Frere, 1638.

Davies, J. History of Magick. Post 8vo. calf. (Title wanting.)

Davies, John. Microcosmos. The Discovery of the Little World, with the Government thereof. Sm. 4to. parchment cover. Oxford, J. Barnes, 1603.

Day, J. Scenes for the Young ; or, Pleasing Tales. etc. 4th edit. 18mo. half roan. (2 copies.) London, Harvey and Darton, 1821.

Dean (the) of Coleraine. A Moral History, etc. Translated from the French. 3 vols. 12mo. calf. London, T. Cooper, 1742.

Decoy (the) of English Grammar. 2nd edit. 18mo. printed wrapper. London, Darton and Harvey, 1814.

Dialogue (?) between Protestantism and Popery. 18mo. sheep. (Title, etc., wanting.)

Dialogues for Sunday Evenings. Translated from Magasin des Pauvres, etc. 2 vols. 12mo. half calf. London, John Marshall, n.d.

Deletanville's French and English Dictionary. 2nd edit. 8vo. calf. (2 copies.) London, I. Nourse, 1779.

Ditton, H. Arithmetick, both in Theory and Practice. Post 8vo. sheep. (No title.) 1712.

Dickering Volunteers of Foot, commanded by Major Osbaldeston, Monthly returns of the, 1795–98. Oblong folio, half calf.

Dilworth, T. Schoolmaster's Assistant, a Compendium of Arithmetic. 23rd edit. 12mo. sheep. London, Causton, 1787.

——— New Guide to the English Tongue. 12mo. sheep. London, J. W. H. Payne, 1812.

Downame, Rev. I. The Second Part of Christian Warfare; or, the Contempt of the World. Sm. 4to calf. London, T. Snodham, 1619.

Drexelius. The Considerations of Drexelius upon Eternity. Translated by R. Winterton. 18mo. calf. London, T. Rooks, 1675.

Duncan, W. The Elements of Logick. 5th edit. 12mo. calf. London, R. and J. Dodsley, 1764.

Dyer, Sir James. An Abridgement in English of all his Reports. By Sir T. Ireland. 18mo. sheep. London, M. Walbancke, 1651.

Eachard, L. A most compleat compendium of Geography. 3rd edit. 18mo. sheep. London, T. Salusbury, 1693.

——— Geographical Index of all the Considerable Cities, etc., of Europe. 10th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Nicholson, 1709.

Easy Lessons on Money Matters. 18mo. cl. London, J. W. Parker, 1833.

Eden, Richard. The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies and other Countreys lying eyther Way towardes the fruitfull and ryche Moluccaes; with a Discourse of the North West Passage. Gathered in Parte, and done into Englyshe by Richard Eden. Newly set in Order, augmented and finished by Richard Willes. Black letter, sm. 4to. parchment. (Very imperfect.) Printed at London by Rychard ———, 1577.

Edgeworth, Maria. Parent's Assistant; or, Stories for Children. 6 vols. 18mo. half roan. London, R. Hunter, 1815.

——— Early Lessons. 2 vols. 18mo. half roan. London, J. Johnson and Co., 1815.

——— Maria, and Richard L. Readings on Poetry. 2nd edit. 18mo. half roan. London, R. Hunter, 1816.

Edgeworth, Richard L. Poetry Explained for Young People. 12mo. half roan. 1802.

——— Essays on Professional Education. 2nd edit. 8vo. calf gilt. London, J. Johnson and Co., 1812.

Egerton, Chas. A new History of England in verse. 12mo. sheep. London, I. Cooke, n.d.

Elements of Policy Civil and Ecclesiastical in a Mathematical Method. By M. E. 86 pp. 8vo. stchd. London, J. Morphew, 1716.

Elliott, Mary. The Gift of Friendship. 18mo. half roan. London, W. Darton, 1822.

Ellis, J. Defence of the 39 Articles of the Church of England, written in Latin. Now done into English. To which is added the Lambeth Articles, etc. Sm. 12mo. sheep. London, H. Bonwicke, 1700.

Englands Remarques: giving an Exact Account of the several Shires, etc. 18mo. sheep. London, L. Curtis, 1678.

English Examples to be turned into Latin; for use of Bury School. 6th edit. 18mo. sheep. London, T. Simmons, 1683.

——— Expositor, or Compleat Dictionary. 12mo. calf. London, A. and J. Churchill, 1695.

Entick, J. Spelling Dictionary. New edition, revised by Rev. W. Crakelt. Oblong 16mo. sheep. London, Charles Dilly, 1786.

Eton Accidence, or First Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. 12mo. canvas. Eton, J. Pote, 1782.

Eton Exempla Minora; or English Examples to be rendered into Latin. Sm. 12mo. sheep. Eton, J. Pote, 1789.

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Eton Nomenclatura. A new edit. sm. 12mo. sheep. Eton, J. Pote, 1783.

Epictetus his Morals, with Simplicius, his Comment. Made English by G. Stanhope, D.D. 4th edit. 8vo. calf. London, R. Sare, 1721.

Euclidis Elementorum, Sex Libri Priores, cum Notis. Cura T. Elrington. 8vo. calf. Dublin, G. Grierson, 1793.

Familiar Forms of Speaking, for use of Schools, etc., in Latin and English. 14th edit. rl. 32mo. sheep. London, T. Holder, 1701.

Family (the) Library ; or Instructor in Useful Knowledge. 5th edit. 3 vols. 12mo. calf. London, J. Towers, 1772.

Fashionable World Displayed. 5th edit. 12mo. swd. London, J. Hatchard, 1805.

Fellows, J. The History of the Holy Bible. (2 vols.) Vol. 1 only. 24mo. bds. London, Scatcherd and Letterman, 1811.

Fenelon (Archbp. of Cambray). Pastoral Letter, etc., by R. Nelson. 12mo. sheep. London, C. Rivington, 1715.

Fenelon's Thoughts ; or, Pious Meditations for every day in the month. 18mo. bds. London, N. Gibson, 1756.

——— Instructions for the Education of Daughters. 12mo. calf gilt. Glasgow, R. and A. Foulis, 1750.

——— Treatise on the Education of Daughters. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin. 8vo. bds. Cheltenham, H. Ruff, 1805.

——— Characters and Properties of true Charity displayed. Translated from the French. 8vo. sheep. London, C. Davis, 1737.

——— Dialogues of the Dead. A New Translation. 2 vols. in 1. 12mo. sheep gilt. Berwick, R. Taylor, 1770.

Fenning, D. Universal Spelling Book. 55th edit. revised by A. Croker. 12mo. sheep. Taunton, J. Poole, 1814.

Fenn, Lady. Dialogues and Letters on Economy, Morality, and Politeness. (3 vols.), only 1 and 2. 18mo. half roan. London, Baldwin and Co., 1816.

Fiddes, Rev. R. Theologia Speculativa ; or, the first part of a Body of Divinity under that title. (2 vols.) Vol. 1 only, post folio, calf gilt. London, B. Lintot, 1718.

First Step to Christian Knowledge, or a Spelling Book on an entirely new plan. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Hatchard, 1808.

Fisher, A. Practical new Grammar, with Exercises of bad English. 18th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, W. Osborne, 1785.

Fisher, G. The Instructor, or Young Man's best companion. 25th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, Toplis and Bunney, 1780.

Florus, Lucius Annæus. Cui subjungitur Lucii Ampelii Liber Memorialis. Sm. 12mo. calf. Londini, Tonson et Watts, 1715.

Fonseca, Fr. Ch. de. Devout Contemplations expressd in Two and Fortie Sermons upon all the Quadrigessimal Gospels. From the Spanish, by I. M. Sm. folio, calf. London, Adam Islip, 1629.

Ford, E. B. A Short and easy Introduction to English Grammar. 18mo. sheep. Beverley, M. Turner, 1801.

French and English Grammar and Dialogues. 12mo. sheep. (Title, etc. wanting.)

French (the) Cook. 24mo. calf. (Title wanting.)

Fuller, Thomas, D.D. Historie of the Holy Warre. 2nd edit., with Frontispiece by Marshall, and a Map, 1640. And, the Holy State, 1st edit. 1642. Ornamental Title by Marshall. In 1 vol. folio, calf. Cambridge, R. Daniel.

Furbisher's Voyage. See Eden.

Game Law, (the) etc. 4th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, S. Butler, 1711.

Game Law, (the). 2 Parts in 1 vol. 6th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, E. and R. Nutt, 1722.

Garretson, J. English Exercises to translate into Latin. 10th edit. 12mo. sheep. (2 copies.) London, J. Nicholson, 1704.

Genlis, Mad. de. La Bruyère the Less ; or, Characters and Manners of the Children of the present age. Translated from the French. 12mo. sheep. London, T. N. Longman and Co., 1800.

Gentleman's (the) Pocket Companion for Travelling in Foreign Parts, etc. 12mo. swd. London, T. Taylor, 1772.

Gent. Thos. Historia Compendiosa Anglicana; or, a Compendious History of England, etc., with woodcuts of the Kings. 12mo. sheep. York, Printed by the Author, 1741.

——— History of the City of York, etc. 12mo. calf gilt. York, T. Hammond, 1730.

Gerard, Rev. Dr. J. Meditations and Prayers. Translated from the Latin by R. Winterton. 48mo. sheep. Cambridge, J. Hayes, 1679.

Geography for Children. 22nd edit. 12mo. sheep York, Wilson and Spence, 1801.

Geographical (the) Guide; a Poetical Nautical Trip round the Island of Great Britain. 12mo. half roan. London, J. Harris, 1805.

Gibson, Bp. Family Devotion. 13th edit. sm. 12mo. stchd. London, E. Owen, 1747.

Gil Blas, The History and Adventures of. 4 vols. 12mo. calf gilt. London, Tonson and Nourse, 1744–46.

Glasse, Mrs. The Art of Cookery. New edit. 8vo. sheep. London, Longman & Co., 1796.

Godwin, Bp. Annales of England. Containing the Reignes of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary. From the Latin by Morgan Godwyn. Ornamental Titles and Portraits. Sm. folio calf. London, A. Islip, 1630.

Gold and Silver Wares, A New Touch-Stone for Directions for buying Plate, etc. 2nd edit. post 8vo. sheep. London, W. Freeman, 1708.

Goldsmith, Rev. J. Geographical Copy Book, 2 parts, oblong post 4to. stiff wrapper. London, R. Phillips, 1806.

——— Grammar of Geography. New edit. 18mo. red sheep. London, R. Phillips, 1806.

——— Grammar of Geography rendered into easy Verse, by Rev. W. R. Johnson. Rl. 18mo. half roan. London, R. Tabart, 1809.

Goldsmith, O. Poems. A New Edition with Plates designed by F. Wheatley, R.A. Cr. 8vo. bds. London, Du Roveray, 1800.

Gombaud, Mons. de. Fundamentals of the Protestant Religion, etc. Made English by Sidney Lodge. 12mo. sheep. London, W. Davis, 1682.

Gordon, Rev. Sir Adam. Discourses on the Homilies. 2 vols. 8vo. bds. London, J. Stockdale, 1795.

Gordon, Pat. Geography Anatomized. 5th edit. 8vo. calf. London, J. Nicholson, 1708.

Gostelow, W. Charles Stuart and Oliver Cromwel United, or Glad Tidings of Peace to all Christendom, etc. 18mo. sheep. Printed for the Author, 1655.

Governess, (the). By the Author of D. Simple. 7th edit. 12mo. red sheep. London, J. F. and C. Rivington, 1789.

Gradus ad Parnassum, etc. 12mo. calf. (Title, etc. wanting).

Greek Testament, Latin Notes. 32mo. calf. (Title, etc. wanting).

Gregory, Rev. Dr. G. The Elements of a Polite Education. New edit. 12mo. sheep let. London, R. Phillips, 1800.

Grotius, Most Choice Discourses out of. Translated out of the Latin, by C. Barksdale. 18mo. sheep. London, W. Lee, 1658.

Guide (the True) to the German Language. Post 8vo. sheep. London, J. Nourse, 1758.

Gulliver's Travels. 2nd edit. 2 vols. 8vo. calf. London, B. Motte, 1727.

Guy, Joseph. New British Spelling Book. 12mo. sheep. London, Cradock and Joy, 1810.

Hales, John. A Tract concerning Sin against the Holy Ghost. Post 8vo. sheep. London, J. Blyth, 1677.

Hall, Bp. Joseph. The Works of. Sm. folio, calf. London, N. Butter, 1625.

Harris, Jos. The Description and Use of the Globes. 10th edit. 8vo. sheep. London, B. Cole, 1768.

Hartley, Rev. John. Geography. 2nd edit. 12mo. sheep. London, Longman and Co., 1816.

Harvest Home; coloured engravings. Sm. 16mo. printed wrapper. London, J. Wallis, 1807.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. SODEN SMITH.

Helme, Eliz. Instructive Rambles. (2 vols.) Vol. 1 only. 12mo. sheep. London, Sampson Low, 1800.

——— History of Scotland. 2 vols. 12mo. sheep. Brentford, P. Norbury, 1806.

Herbert, Mr. George. The Temple. Sacred Poems and private Ejaculations. 4th. edit. small 12mo. sheep. Cambridge, T. Buck, 1635.

Hewerdine, F. The Danger and Folly of Evil Courses, etc. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Browne, 1714.

Heylyn, Peter. Microcosmos. A Little Description of the Great World. Sm. 4to. calf. Oxford, Turner and Huggins, 1625.

Heywood, Rev. O. Closet Prayer a Christian Duty. 24mo. sheep. London, T. Parkhurst, 1669.

Hiort, J. W. A Practical Treatise on the Construction of Chimneys. Rl. 8vo. half calf. London, Winchester and Varnham, 1826.

History (the) of the Council of Trent. Translated from the Italian of P. S. Polano, by Sir N. Brent. Sm. folio, old calf London, Mearne and Co., 1676.

History of England, in French and English by Question and Answer; principally extracted from Rapin. New edit. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Vaillant, 1749.

History (a New) of England; from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to 1803. Rl. 32mo. bds. London, Darton and Harvey, 1803.

Historical statement respecting the accession of William III. (?). 18mo. sheep. (Very imperfect).

History of the Kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland. Frontispiece of K. James, and woodcuts. 18mo. sheep. London, N. Crouch, 1685.

History of the Kings of Scotland from Fergus the First to Charles II. 18mo. sheep. London, R. Taylor, 1685.

History (a New) of the Holy Bible. 7th edit. with plates, 12mo. sheep. London, E. Newbery, 1796.

History of His Sacred Majesty Charles II., King of England, etc. By a Person of Quality. 18mo. sheep. London, James Davies, 1660.

History (the) of Prince Lee Boo. 32mo. bds. York, E. Peck, n.d.

Hitt, Thos. Treatise of Fruit Trees. 2nd edit. 8vo. calf. London, T. Osborne, 1757.

Hoadley, Rev. Ben. Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, etc., of London, Sept. 29th, 1705. 8vo. calf. London, T. Childe, 1706.

Hofmanns, F. Gründlicher Bericht von dem Selterser-Brunnen. 12mo. stchd. Koblenz.

Hogarth's Works Moralized. By the Rev. Dr. J. Trusler. 1st edit. 8vo. calf lettered. London, S. Hooper, 1768.

Homeri Ilias, Greek and Latin. Post 8vo. calf. London, Redmayne, 1706.

Homer's Odyssey. Translated by A. Pope. Plates and Maps. 5 vols. 12mo. calf. London, B. Lintot, 1725–26.

Homer's Iliad. Translated by A. Pope. Plates and Maps. 6 vols. 12mo. calf. London, H. Lintot, 1750.

Hoole, C. The Common Accidence examined and explained. 18mo. sheep. London, J. Osborn, 1726.

——— Terminationes et Exempla, etc. 18mo. sheep. London, J. Osborn, 1719.

Horatii Opera. Sm. 12mo. sheep. (Title, etc., wanting).

Horace, the Odes. Satires, and Epistles. Done into English by Mr. Creech. 4th edit. 18mo. calf. London, W. Taylor, 1715.

Hughes, Mary. Pleasing and Instructive Stories. 18mo. half roan. London, W. Darton, 1821.

Hussey, W. Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother, etc. New edit. (2 vols.) Vol. 2 only. 12mo. calf gilt. Taylor and Hessey, 1814.

Innocent Poetry. 18mo. half roan. London, W. Darton, Junr., 1814.

Inquiry (an) into Religion, and the Use of Reason in reference to it. 8vo. sheep. London, A. Collins, 1711.

Instructor, (the). 6 vols. 18mo. half roan. London, J. W. Parker, n.d.

Δραστέον ὡς λέγετε. Φήμην τοίνυν παραδεδέγμεθα τῆς τῶν τότε μακαρίας ζωῆς, ὡς ἄφθονά τε καὶ αὐτόματα πάντ' εἶχεν. Ἡ δὲ τούτων αἰτία λέγεται τοιάδε τις· γιγνώσκων ὁ Κρόνος ἄρα, καθάπερ ἡμεῖς διειληλύθαμεν, ὡς ἀνθρωπεία φύσις οὐδὲ μία ἱκανὴ τὰ ἀνθρώπινα διοικοῦσα αὐτοκράτωρ πάντα μὴ οὐχ ὕβρεώς τε καὶ ἀδικίας μεστοῦσθαι, ταῦτ' οὖν διανοούμενος ἐφίστη βασιλέας τε καὶ ἄρχοντας ταῖς πόλεσιν ἡμῶν οὐκ ἀνθρώπους, ἀλλὰ γένους θειοτέρου τε καὶ ἀμείνονος, δαίμονας· οἷον νῦν ἡμεῖς ὁρῶμεν τοῖς ποιμνίοισι καὶ ὅσων ἥμεροί εἰσιν ἀγέλαι· οὐ βοῦς βοῶν οὐδὲ αἶγας αἰγῶν ἄρχοντας ποιοῦμεν αὐτοῖσί τινας, ἀλλὰ ἡμεῖς γ' αὐτῶν δεσπόζομεν, ἄμεινον ἐκείνων γένος. Ταὐτὸν δὴ καὶ ὁ θεὸς ἄρα φιλάνθρωπος ὢν τὸ γένος ἄμεινον ἡμῶν ἐφίστη τὸ τῶν δαιμόνων, ὃ διὰ πολλῆς μὲν αὐτοῖς ῥᾳστώνης, πολλῆς δ' ἡμῖν ἐπιμελούμενον ἡμῶν, εἰρήνην τε καὶ αἰδῶ καὶ εὐνομίαν καὶ ἀφθονίαν δίκης παρεχόμενον, ἀστασίαστα καὶ εὐδαίμονα τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπειργάζετο γένη.

PLATO.

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Μαρτύρων μὲν οὐκ ἀπορίαν μοι ἔσεσθαι δοκῶ, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί· πολλοὺς γὰρ ὑμῶν ὁρῶ δικάζοντας τῶν τότε παρόντων, ὅτε Λυσίθεος Θεόμνηστον εἰσήγγελλε, τὰ ὅπλα ἀποβεβληκότα, οὐκ ἐξὸν αὐτῷ, δημηγορεῖν. Ἐν ἐκείνῳ γὰρ τῷ ἀγῶνι τὸν πατέρα μ' ἔφασκεν ἀπεκτονέναι τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ. Ἐγὼ δ', εἰ μὲν τὸν ἑαυτοῦ με ἀπεκτονέναι ἠτιᾶτο, συγγνώμην ἂν εἶχον αὐτῷ τῶν εἰρημένων, (φαῦλον γὰρ αὐτὸν καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξιον ἡγούμην) οὐδ' εἴτι ἄλλο τῶν ἀπορρήτων ἤκουσα, οὐκ ἂν ἐπεξῆλθον αὐτῷ· (ἀνελεύθερον γὰρ καὶ λίαν φιλόδικον εἶναι νομίζω κακηγορίας δικάζεσθαι) νυνὶ δὲ αἰσχρόν μοι εἶναι δοκεῖ περὶ τοῦ πατρὸς, οὕτω πολλοῦ ἀξίου γεγενημένου καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ τῇ πόλει, μὴ τιμωρήσασθαι τὸν ταῦτ' εἰρηκότα. Καὶ παρ' ὑμῶν εἰδέναι βούλομαι, πότερον δώσει δίκην, ἢ τούτῳ μόνῳ Ἀθηναίων ἐξαίρετόν ἐστι καὶ ποιεῖν καὶ λέγειν παρὰ τοὺς νόμους ὅ, τι ἂν βούληται.

LYSIAS.

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## TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

Rev. C. BADHAM, D.D.

June 8th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

*Translate into Greek Prose:—*

A solemn feast was held in the new house. When supper was concluded the damsel rose, and made a short but gracious speech. She first thanked them all heartily for the labour they had undergone on her behalf. She then said that she wished it was in her power to make so many women that she could provide a wife for each of her suitors. In times past they had seen what a loving mistress she had been to each of them, but now she was going to be married, and to belong to one alone—and this is the one, she said; whereupon she took the chosen suitor by the hand and retired from the apartment. Her choice having been declared, the disappointed suitors and their respective factions went away amicably, and concluded the feast by dancing and drinking until the senses of most of them were overcome.

Appendix D. — Report by Mr. Soden Smith.

Lilly's Latin Accidence. 18mo. sheep. (Title, etc., wanting).

——— Latin Grammar. *See* Introduction.

Limen Grammaticum, etc. 12mo. bds. Venice, 1770.

Lindley, A. A Preparatory French Grammar. 2nd edit. 12mo. sheep. Pontefract, B. Boothroyd, 1810.

Lively (the) Oracles given to us; or, the Christian's Birthright and Duty in the custody and use of the Holy Scriptures. By the Author of the Whole Duty of Man. 8vo. calf. At the Theater, Oxford, 1678.

London. The New Cries of London. 2 vols. small 12mo. printed wrapper. London, Darton and Harvey, 1808.

London and Westminster, Curiosities of, Described. 2 vols. 18mo. half roan. London, J. Harris.

London. A Descriptive Poem. 2nd edit. post 16mo. printed wrapper. London, W. Darton, 1812.

Louis XVI. A Tragedy in Verse. 8vo. stchd. Brussels, B. Le Francq., 1793.

Lowth, Bp. A Short Introduction to English Grammar: with Critical Notes. 2nd edit. 12mo. calf gilt. London, A. Millar, 1763.

Luc, J. A. De. Lettres Physiques et Morales, etc. 8vo, swd. Switzerland, 1778.

Luciani Samosatensis Dialogorum Selectorum Libri Duo. A Gulielmo Dugardo. 24mo. sheep. London, J. Walthoe, 1737.

Ludwig, Christian. English, French, and German Dictionary. 3rd edit. Revised by J. B. Rogler, A.M. 2 vols. cr. 4to. calf let. Leipsic, J. F. Gleditsch, 1763.

Macdonald, J. A Treatise on Telegraphic Communication. 8vo. half calf. London, T. Egerton, 1808.

Magnetism. Traces du Magnétisme. 8vo. stchd. A. la Haye, 1784.

Mair, John. Book-keeping Methodiz'd: according to the Italian Form. 4th edit. 8vo. calf gilt. Edinburgh, W. Sands, 1752.

Mandeville, H. Familiar Conversations for the use of Young Children. (2 vols.) vol. 2 only, 3rd edit. small 16mo. swd. London, Crosby and Co., 1805.

Markham, W. Introduction to Spelling and Reading English. New edit. 12mo. sheep. York, Wilson and Spence, 1803.

Markham, Gervase. 1. Cheape and Good Husbandry for the well ordering of all Beasts and Fowles, for the general cure of their diseases. 5th edit., 1634. 2. On Hunting, Hawking, &c. 4th edit., 1631. 3. The English Housewife, 1631. 4. The Inrichment of the Weald of Kent, 1631. 5. Farewell to Husbandry, 1631. Also, Lawson, W. A New Orchard and Garden, or the best way for Planting, etc., 1631. In 1 vol. small 4to. calf. London, John Harison.

——— A Way to get Wealth. 1. Cheap and Good Husbandry for the well-ordering of all Beasts, etc. 12th edit., 1668. 2. Farewel to Husbandry, 1688. (3. A New Orchard and Garden. By W. Lawson). 4. Country Contentments, or the Husbandman's Recreations, 1668. 5. The English Housewife, 1668. 6. The Inrichment of the Weald of Kent, 1668. In 1 vol. sm. 4to. calf. London, G. Sawbridge.

——— Maister-Peece, containing all Knowledge belonging to Smith, Farrier, or Horse-leech. Also the Compleat Jockey. 17th impression, 1 vol. sm. 4to. calf. London, M. Walton, 1710.

Marshall, W. Rural Economy of the West of England, etc. 2 vols. 8vo. calf. London, G. Nicol, 1796.

——— Rural Economy of Gloucestershire. 2 vols. 8vo. calf. London, G. Nicol, 1798.

——— Rural Economy of the Southern Counties. 2 vols. 8vo. calf. London, G. Nicol, 1798.

——— Rural Economy of the Midland Counties. 2 vols. 8vo. calf. London, G. Nicol, 1790.

——— Rural Economy of Norfolk. 2 vols. 8vo. calf. London, T. Cadell, 1797.

——— Rural Economy of Yorkshire. 2 vols. 8vo. calf. London, T. Cadell, 1798.

Martin, Wm. The Historie and Lives of the Kings of England from William the Conqueror to King Henry VIII. Whereunto is now added the Historie of King Edward VI., Queene Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, by B. R. Engraved Title Page, by W. Marshall. Folio, calf. London, R. Young, 1638.

Mason, W. Poems. A new edit. post 8vo. calf. York, printed by A. Ward, 1771.

Mavor, Wm. Universal Stenography. 5th edit. 8vo. bds. London, R. Phillips, 1801.

——— New Speaker; or, English Class-Book, etc. 3rd edit. 12mo. sheep. London, Scatcherd and Letterman, 1807.

——— English Spelling-Book. 48th edit. 12mo. canvas. London, R. Phillips, 1807.

Mawe, T., and Abercrombie, J. Every man his own Gardener. 9th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, Rivington and Co.

May, Thos. Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England. 12mo. sheep. London, Anne Brewster, 1680.

Memoirs of Little Jack Horner. Coloured plates, small 16mo. stchd. London, W. and T. Darton, 1806.

Menagerie (the); or, A Peep at the Quadruped Race. 18mo. swd. London, E. Newbery, 1800.

Meriton, G. A Guide for Constables, etc. 7th edit. 18mo. sheep. London, H. Herringman, 1682.

Middleton, J. Five Hundred New Receipts in Cookery, etc. Revised by H. Howard. 8vo. sheep. London, T. Astley, 1734.

Military Discipline. See *Abridgment.*

Mills, A. Miniature Editions with Engravings, viz.: Costumes of different Nations, Bible History, History of Quadrupeds, History of Birds, Roman History. 64mo. red roan: and Bible History, in boards. London, Darton and Co., 1811–15.

Miss and her Doll. Small 16mo. printed wrapper. London, Didier and Tebbett, 1807.

Milton, John. Paradise Lost. Life of the Author by Elijah Fenton, and plates. 12mo. sheep. London, Thomson and Dampier, 1761.

Molière, the Works of. French and English. A new edit., with plates, 10 vols. 12mo. calf. London, D. Browne, 1755.

Montucci, A. The Amusing Instructor; or, a Key to the Italian Classics: in Italian and English. 12mo. sheep let. London, R. Faulder, 1793.

Moore, F. Vox Stellarum; or, a Loyal Almanack, 1783. 12mo. stchd. Printed for the Stationers Company.

Moore, Mrs. History of France, with Engravings. 2 vols. sq. 18mo. red sheep. London, Baldwin, Cradock and Co., 1819.

Moral and Entertaining Fables, with woodcuts. 2 parts, small 12mo. printed wrapper. London, Darton and Co., 1809.

More, Hannah. Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education. 5th edit. 2 vols. cr. 8vo. bds. London, Cadell and Davies, 1799.

Mother's (the) Fables, in verse. 18mo. roan. London, Darton and Co., 1814.

Murray, L. Sequel to the English Reader. 3rd edit. 12mo. sheep. London, Longman and Co., 1808.

Mythologia Æsopica, etc.: for the use of Eton School. 2nd edit. 18mo. calf. London, M. Clarke, 1682.

Nelson, W. The Whole Duty of a Christian. 13th edit. 12mo. calf. London, J. Rivington, 1774.

Newton, Sir I. Philosophy for the use of Ladies. 2 vols. 12mo. calf. London, E. Cave, 1739.

Newton, J., D.D. Introduction to the Art of Logick. 18mo. sheep. London, T. Passenger, 1671.

Nollet, Rev. M. Abrégé Historique de la Sainte Bible, with the English translation. In question and answer. 12mo. sheep. London, A. Millar, 1752.

Ovid. Delphin. 8vo. calf. London, S. Ballard, 1751.

Owen's New Book of Roads in England. 6th edit. 12mo. swd. London, B. Law, 1792.

Pageants, Progresses, etc., a Collection of 23 Tracts. In 1 vol. sm. 4to. 1558–1628.

Appendix D. — Report by Mr. Soden Smith.

Palairet, J. Short Treatise upon Arts and Sciences, in French and English by question and answer. 8th edit. post 8vo. sheep. London, C. Nourse, 1788.

Paley, W., D.D. The Young Christian instructed in Reading, etc. 8th edit. 18mo. stchd. London, R. Faulder, 1803.

Palmer, Saml. A collection of Family Prayers. 3rd edit. 12mo. bds. London, J. Johnson, 1803.

Parkinson, John. Theatrum Botanicum; or, an Universall and Compleate Herball. Numerous woodcuts of plants; and an engraved title page by Marshall (partly destroyed). Small folio calf. London, T. Cotes, 1640.

Pasor, G. Lexicon Græco-Latinum in Novum Testamentum. Post 8vo calf. London, J. Junius, 1644.

Pater, Erra. The Book of Knowledge; treating of the Wisdom of the Ancients. 18mo. sheep. London, R. Ware, 1753.

Pelham, Mary. The London Primer. 40th edit. 18mo. printed wrapp. (2 copies.) London, R. Phillips, 1807.

——— Rational Brutes; or, Talking Animals. 18mo. half bd. London, J. Harris, 1803.

Penn, Wm. No Cross No Crown. Part I. (title wanting) and part II., 5th edit. In 1 vol. 18mo. calf. London, T. Sowle, 1694.

Pennington, Lady. The Child's Conductor, etc. 24mo. sheep. London, J. Phillips, 1777.

People of all Nations: a useful toy for girl or boy. 64mo. bds. London, Darton, 1813.

Perkins, Mr. John. A Profitable Book, treating of the Laws of England. Translated out of French, in 1657. (Black letter.) Rl. 18mo. sheep. London, M. Walbanck, 1657.

Pious (the) Instructor; or, Little Scholar's best Guide. 18mo. printed wrapper. London, R. Harrild.

Phillips, John. A Guide to Geology. Post 8vo. cl. London, Longman and Co., 1834.

Plays, a Collection of. 1, The Spanish Fryar. By J. Dryden. (No title.) 2, The Libertine: a Tragedy. By Thos. Shadwell, Poet Laureat. London, R. Bently, 1692. 3. The Cheats: a Comedy. 3rd edit. 1662. London, J. Wright, 1684. 4, The Plain Dealer: a Comedy. By Mr. Wycherley. 5th edit. London, R. Bentley, 1691. 5, The Adventures of Five Houres: a Tragi-Comedy. By Sir Saml. Tuke. 3rd Impression. London, H. Herringman, 1671. 6, The Souldier's Fortune: a Comedy. By Thos. Otway. London, R. Bentley, 1687. In 1 vol. post 4to. calf.

Poems upon several occasions. 8vo. calf. London, I. Tonson, 1712.

Poems on affairs of State from Oliver Cromwell to the abdication of James II Written by the greatest Wits of the age, Duke of Buckingham, Milton, Dryden, etc. Part —, 3rd edit., 1699, and part 3, 1698. 8vo. calf. (No imprint.)

Poems and Translations, Miscellaneous. By several hands. London B. Lintott, 1712.

Poetæ Minores Græci. Accedunt etiam nuperæ Observationes Randulphi Wintertoni in Hesiodum. Post 8vo. sheep. Cantabrigiæ, apud Thomas Buck, 1652.

Poor Robin's Visions. 12mo. sheep. (Title, etc. wanting.)

Pope. Saggio sopra L'Uomo Poema Filosofico di A. Pope. Inglese, Francese, e Italiana. Nuova edizione. 8vo. swd. In Napoli, 1768.

Pope, Alexr., the Works of. Vol. 6 only, 12mo. calf. London, A. Millar, 1764.

Porny, M. Models of Letters in French and English. 2nd. edit. 12mo. sheep. London, C. Nourse, 1782.

Porteus, Beilby, D.D. Review of the Life and Character of Archbp. Secker. 5th edit. 8vo. swd. London, F. and C. Rivington, 1797.

Port Royal Latin Grammar. A new Method of Learning with Facility, the Latin Tongue, by T. Nugent. 2 vols. 8vo. calf let. London, F. Wingrave, 1791.

Potter, J., D.D. Archæologia Græca: or, the Antiquities of Greece. 4th edit. 2 vols. 8vo. calf. London, J. Knapton, 1722.

Preceptor (the) : containing a General Course of Education. Maps and cuts, 6th edit. 2 vols. 8vo. calf. London, J. Dodsley, 1775.

Present for Sunday School Girls. By a Lady. 3rd edit. 8vo. stchd. London, R. Ryan, 1817.

Prior, M. Poems on several occasions. With Plates. 2 vols. 12mo. calf gilt. London, J. and R. Tonson, 1754.

Quarles, Fran. Divine Poems. Newly augmented. (Emblematical title engraved by Cecill, dated 1632). Rl. 18mo. calf. London, I. Marriott, 1634.

——— Emblemes. Rl. 18mo. calf. London, 1669.

Quin, T. The City of Refuge. A Poem. 24mo. bds. London, Fenner, 1817.

Rapin, Paul de Thoyras. History of England. Done into English from the French, by Rev. N. Tindal, A.M. Portraits and Maps. 15 vols. 8vo calf. (14th vol. does not match). London, J. and J Knapton, 1728-31.

Rational (the) Dame. 12mo. half roan. London, John Marshall, 1806.

Ray, James. A compleat History of the Rebellion, 1745-46. 12mo. sheep. Printed for the Author, 1754.

Reading Made Easy. A new edit. 18mo. half bound. York, T. Deighton, 1813.

Reason and Religion : in some Useful Reflections on the most eminent Hypotheses concerning the First Principles and Nature of Things. 18mo calf. London, W. Rogers, 1694.

Receipts, etc., Manuscript Book of. 18mo. sheep.

Restaut, M. Abrégé des Principes de la Grammaire Françoise. New edit. 12mo. sheep. Paris, Lottin, 1780.

Reyner, Rev. Edw. Precepts for Christian Practice, etc. 10th. edit. London, T. Newbury, 1656. And Byfield, Rev. N. Spiritual Touchstone, etc. London, J. Norton, 1637. In 1 vol. 24mo. sheep.

Rhenius, J. German and Latin Grammar. 12mo. parchment. (Title, etc., wanting.)

Rider's British Merlin, and the Court and City Register for 1782. Bound in 1 vol. sm. 12mo. Red Morocco, richly tooled, gilt edges, silver loops and pencil. Printed for the Stationers' Company, etc.

Rider's British Merlin, and Court and City Register, bound together, 1752, vellum tuck, 1753 and 1771. Red sheep 18mo. Printed for the Stationers' Company, etc.

Rippingham, John. Natural History according the Linnæan system, etc. 4 vols. 18mo. half roan. London, John Sharpe, 1815.

Robinson, Rev. John. Easy Grammar of History, Ancient and Modern. 18mo. roan. 1806.

——— Grammar of History. 5th edit. 18mo. roan. London, R. Phillips, 1810.

Robertson, Hannah. The Young Ladies' School of Arts. 4th edit. sm. 12mo. sheep. York, Robertson, 1777.

Rohaulti, Jacobi. Physica. Latinè vertit, recensuit, et adnotationibus ex Illustrissimi Isaaci Newtoni Philosophiâ maximam partem haustis, amplificavit et ornavit Saml. Clarke. 3rd edit. 8vo. calf. London, J. Knapton, 1710.

Roman Antiquities, an English Exposition of. By Thos. Godwyn, D.D. For the use of Abingdon School. 16th edit. sm. 4to. sheep. London, R. Chiswell, 1696.

Roman History, Method to Understand the. Done out of French, by Mr. T. Brown. 8th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Poulson, 1731.

Rousseau, J. J. Eloisa: or a Series of Original Letters. 3rd edit. 4 vols. (vol. 2 wanting). 12mo. calf gilt. 1764.

——— Emilius and Sophia: or, a New System of Education. New edit. 4 vols. 12mo. calf gilt. London, Becket and de Hondt, 1767.

Roman Emperors, Lives of all the ; from Julius Cæsar, etc. 18mo. parchment. London, G. Hutton, 1636.

Ryland, Rev. J. Address to the Youth of Great Britain. With a Body of Divinity in Miniature, etc. 18mo. bds. London, H. D. Symonds, 1802.

Appendix D. — Report by Mr. Soden Smith.

Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. See Account.

Salisbury (the) Spelling Book. Sm. 12mo. canvas.
Salisbury, J. Easton, 1813.

Salmon, Mr. Modern Gazetteer; or, a Short View of the Nations of the World. 9th edit. by Mr. Potter. Post 8vo. sheep.
London, E. Ballard, 1773.

Sanders, Rd. Physiognomie, and Chiromancie, Metoposcopie, etc., etc. Curious woodcuts. Sm. folio. London, N. Brooke, 1653.

Saunders, Rd. Physiognomie, and Chiromancie, Metoposcopie, etc. 2nd edit. enlarged, portrait, and curious woodcuts. Sm. folio, calf.
London, N. Brooke, 1671.

Sandford and Merton. 18mo. printed wrapper.
London, Dean and Munday, 1820.

Sandham, Miss. The Twin Sisters; or, Advantages of Religion. 8th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Harris, 1816.

Saunderson, Prof. Select Parts of his Elements of Algebra. 2nd edit. 8vo. cald. London, A. Millar, 1761.

Scripture Genealogies, various trees of descent from Adam to Our Saviour; the Apocrypha; and a description of Canaan, etc. In 1 vol. sm. folio, calf.
n. d.

Scudery, Mons. de. Continuation of Artamenes; or, the Grand Cyrus. Englished by F. G. Pot folio, calf. London, H. Moseley, 1654.

Selden. An Answer to the Jewish Part of Mr. Selden his History of Tithes. (Title, etc., wanting). Sm. 4to. vellum.

Shipton, J. Pharmacopoeia Bateana, etc. Sm. 12mo. sheep.
London, S. Smith, 1688.

Short Stories in one Syllable. 12mo. bds. London, E. Lloyd, 1801.

Sidney, Algernon. Discourses concerning Government. 2nd edit. with Portrait. Sm. folio calf. London, J. Darby, 1704.

Siege (the) of Leeth, and other Poems. Black letter. Sm. 4to. parchment. (Title, etc., wanting, 1565 ?).

Simpson and Bowle's Drawing Book. Printed in red ink. Oblong cr. 4to. stiff cover. London, C. Bowles, 1779.

Simson, R. The Elements of Euclid. 14th edit. 8vo. sheep.
London, F. Wingrave, 1809.

Sion in Distress; or, the Groans of the Protestant Church. 2nd edit. Sm. 12mo. calf. London, E. Prosser, 1682.

Slight, H. True Stories of H.M.S. Royal George, from 1746 to 1841. 48mo. bound in wood from the Royal George. Ryde, E. Hartnall, 1841.

Smith, Charlotte. The History of England, in a Series of Letters to a Young Lady at School. 3 vols. 12mo. sheep. (2 copies.) London, R. Phillips, 1806.

——— Conversations introducing Poetry; chiefly on Natural History. 2 vols. 12mo. half calf. London, J. Johnson, 1804.

——— Natural History of Birds, with Plates. 2 vols. sm. 12mo. half roan.
London, J. Sharpe, 1815.

——— Minor Morals, etc. 4th edit. 2 vols. 18mo. half roan.
London, Crosby and Co., 1806.

Smith, John. The Manual of Religious Morality. Rl. 32mo. sheep.
London, S. Crowder, 1789.

——— The Mysterie of Rhetorick Unveil'd, etc. 12mo. calf.
London, G, Eversden, 1673.

Smith, Saml. David's Repentance; or, a Plaine and Familiar Exposition upon the Fifty one Psalme, etc. Sm. 12mo. vellum, gilt edges. (Title, etc., wanting.) London, 16—.

Sobrino, F. Dicionario Nuevo, Espanola y Francesa. 2 vols. 4to calf.
Brussels, F. Foppens, 1705.

Somerville, Eliz. Sacred Lectures from the Old and New Testament. 2 vols. sm. 12mo. bds. London, T. Hurst, 1803,

Sophoclis Tragœdiæ, Ajax et Electra. Greek and Latin, with Notes by T. Johnson, A.M. 8vo. calf. Oxford University Press, 1705.

Speed, A. Adam out of Eden; or an Abstract of Experiments in Husbandry. 18mo. sheep. London, H. Brome, 1659.

Sports (the) of the Muses ; a Collection of Songs, etc. 2 vols. 12mo. calf.
London, M. Cooper, 1725.

Stage (the) Acquitted ; being a full answer to Mr. Collier, and other Enemies of the Drama, etc. Cr. 8vo. sheep. London, J. Barnes, 1699.

Statutes. A Kalender of all the Statutes that have been made from Magna Charta to 3rd of King James, etc. Edited, by command of the King, by F. Pulton. Black letter, sm. folio, calf.
London, Printed for the Stationers' Company, 1606.

Statutes at Large from Magna Charta to this time, examined by the Rolls of Parliament; by Jos. Keble of Gray's-Inne. Black letter. Cr. folio, calf.
London, The Assigns of John Bill and C. Barker, 1676.

Sterne, Rev. Lawrence. Tristram Shandy. 2nd edit. 9 vols. 12mo. calf gilt.
London, R. & J. Dodsley, 1760.

——— (Yorrick's) Sermons. 7 vols. 12mo. calf gilt.
London, Dodsley, etc., 1767–69.

——— (Yorrick's) Sentimental Journey through France and Italy. 4 vols. 12mo. calf gilt. London, Becket and De Hondt, etc., 1768–69.

Stockwood, J. Treatise of the Figures at the end of the Rules of Construction in the Latin Grammar, construed, etc. 18mo. sheep.
London, S. Buckley, 1748.

Swinburn, H. A Briefe Treatise of Testaments and Last Willes. Pot 4to. calf. London, J. Windet, 1590.

Tacitus. Discourses upon Cornelius Tacitus. Translated from the Italian of Virgilio Malvezzi, by Sir R. Baker. Sm. folio, calf.
London, R. Whitaker, 1642.

Taylor and Skinner's Maps of the Roads of Ireland, corrected to 1783. Impl. 8vo. half calf. London, T. Longman, 1783.

Tedarni, S. La Morte di Maria Antoinetta, etc. Tragedia. 8vo. stchd.
In Fuligno, 1794.

Terence's Comedies made English, by Laurence Echard, and others. 5th edit. 18mo. calf. London, J. and B. Sprint, 1718.

Testament, the Newe. Tyndale's Translation. Printed in black letter, woodcuts, small 4to. calf. (Imperfect.) R. Jugge, 1566.

Thornton, R. J. Family Herbal, 258 woodcuts of the Plants engraved by Bewick. 8vo. bds. London, R. Phillips, 1810.

——— Another copy. 2nd edit. the cuts coloured. 8vo. bds.
London, B. and R. Crosby, 1814.

Tofte, R. Honour's Academie ; or, the famous pastoral of the Fair Shepheardesse Julietta. Done into English. Sm. folio, calf.
London, T. Creed, 1610.

Toland, J. Anglia Libera ; or, the Limitation and Succession of the Crown of England explained, etc. 8vo. calf. London, B. Lintott, 1701.

Torkinton, R. The Christian Child's Spelling Book. 12mo. sheep.
London, J. Mawman, 1806.

Tour through England. 2nd edit. 18mo. half roan.
London, Tabart and Co., 1806.

Tracts (8) History of Mrs. Wilkins, etc. 12mo. stchd.
Liverpool Religious Tract Society, etc.

——— 8 Little Histories, sorted, Babes in the Wood, etc. 48mo. stchd.
Printed for the Booksellers.

Tragi-comical History of our Times, under the borrowed names of Lisander and Calista. Sm. folio, sheep. London, G. Latham, 1627.

Trimmer, Mrs. A help to the unlearned in the Study of the Holy Scriptures. 8vo. bds. London, Rivingtons, 1816.

——— An Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature, and reading of the Holy Scriptures, for Children. 10th edit. 12mo. sheep.
London, Longman and Co., 1799.

——— The Sunday School Catechist. 12mo. sheep. London, T. Longman, 1788.

——— An Abridgment of the New Testament. 3rd edit. 12mo. canvas.
London, F. and C. Rivington, 1800.

——— The Teacher's Assistant. 4th edit. 2 vols. 12mo. sheep.
London, Rivingtons, 1806.

Appendix D. REPORT BY MR. SODEN SMITH.

Trimmer, Mrs. Fabulous Histories. 6th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, T. Longman, 1798.
——— Servant's Friend. 2nd edit. 12mo. half bd. London, T. Longman, 1787.
——— Comment on Dr. Watts' Divine Songs for Children. Sm. 12mo. canvas. London, J. Buckland, 1789.
——— Charity School Spelling Book. Pt. 1, 9th edit. 18mo. stchd. 1805.
——— ——— Pt. 2, new edit. 18mo. half bd. n. d. London, Rivingtons.
——— Spelling Book for Young Children. 7th edit. sm. 16mo. swd. London, J. Johnson, 1806.
——— Scripture Prints, Old Testament, and Description. 2 vols. sq. 24mo. red roan. 1821–25.
——— The Prints only. Swd.
——— ——— New Testament and Description. 2 vols. sq. 24mo. red roan. n.d.
——— Prints of Scripture History and Description. 2 vols. sq. 24mo. swd. London, J. Marshall, n.d.
——— Scripture History, Description only. Red roan. London, J. Marshall, n.d.
——— Prints of English History, and Description. 2 vols. sq. 24mo. swd. n.d.
——— Roman History and Description. 2 vols. sq. 24mo. swd. n.d.
——— Ancient History and Description. 2 vols. sq. 24mo. swd. London, J. Marshall, n.d.
——— Geographical Companion to Mrs. Trimmer's Scripture, Antient, and English Histories. Small 12mo. half roan. London, B. Tabart, 1802.
True Stories for Children. 2nd edit. 18mo. half roan. York, T. Wilson, 1814.
True History of a Little Boy who cheated himself. 16mo. sewed in wrapper. London, R. Tabart and Co., 1810.
Trusler, Rev. Dr. J. Proverbs Exemplified and Illustrated by Pictures from Real Life. Woodcuts by Bewick. 12mo. sheep. London, Printed for the Author, 1790.
——— System of Etiquette. 12mo. stchd. Bath, Printed for the Author, 1804.
——— Principles of Politeness. 17th edit. 12mo. sheep. Bath, Printed by M. Gye, n.d.
——— Progress of Man and Society. Wood cuts by Bewick. 2nd edit. 12mo. sheep. Bath, Printed by M. Gye, n.d.
——— Compendium of Useful Knowledge, etc. 5th edit. 12mo. sheep. Bath, Printed for the Author, by W. Wimpey, n.d.
——— Compendium of Sacred History. 2 vols. 12mo. sheep. Egham, Printed for the Author, 1797.
——— The London Adviser and Guide; instructions for Persons living in London, and coming to reside there. 2nd edit. 12mo. sheep. London, Printed for the Author, 1790.
——— English Accidence. 12mo. stchd. London, R. Baldwin, n.d.
——— Distinction between Words esteemed Synonymous in the English Language. 2nd edit. 12mo. swd. London, Rivingtons, 1783.
——— Summary of the Constitutional Laws of England. 2nd edit. 12mo. swd. London, L. Legoux, 1796.
——— Family Tables. Small 4to. stchd. London, W. Richardson, 1781.
——— The Way to be Rich and Respectable. 7th edit. 8vo. stchd. London, L. Legoux, 1096.
——— Practical Husbandry; or, the Art of Farming, etc. 4th edit. 8vo. stchd. London, J. Brockwell, 1799.
——— Twelve Sermons on various subjects. Printed in Script type, with engraved frontispiece by C. Grignion. 4to. stchd. London, L. Legoux, 1796.
Tully's Offices, in Three Books. Turned out of Latin into English. By Sir R. L'Estrange. 4th edit. 12mo. calf. London, R. Bently and Co., 1688.
Turner, J. A Manual of Instruction in Vocal Music, chiefly with a view of Psalmody. 12mo. cl. London, J. W. Parker, 1833.

Turner, R. An Introduction to the Arts and Sciences. Sm. 12mo. sheep. London, S. Crowder, 1783.

Turner, Wm. Exercises to the Accidence and Grammar, etc. 8th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, S. and E. Ballard, 1752.

Universe (the) Displayed; or, a Survey of the Wonderful Works of Creation, etc. Maps and Plates. 3rd edit. 3 vols. 8vo. half sheep let. London, W. Owen, 1764.

Valpy's Poetical Chronology of Ancient and English History. 6th edit. 12mo. sheep. London, Longman and Co., 1810.

Vancluse, Mrs. Moral and Entertaining Dialogues in English and French. 2nd edit. 2 vols. 12mo. calf gilt, London, Charles Dilly, 1784.

Venn, Rev. H. The Complete Duty of Man, 6th edit. 12mo. sheep. Bath, S. Hazard, 1800.

Veneroni. Le Maître Italien. New edit. 12mo. swd. Amsterdam, Brunel, 1709.

Vertomanus, Lewes. Navigation and Voyages to the Regions of Arabia, Egypte, etc., in 1503. See Eden's History of Travayle.

Vienna, a Story. Sm. 4to. calf. (Imperfect; title, etc., wanting.)

Virgil, Delphin edition ; with engravings. 8vo. calf. London, W. Innys, 1753.

Virgil, Works of. Translated by Dryden. Plates by Fourdrinier. Vol. 2 only, 12mo. sheep. London, J. Tonson, 1721.

Virgilii Opera. Title and a few leaves only. London, Stationers' Company, 1652.

Vocabulary, (a); or, Pocket Dictionary. To which is prefixed a Compendious English Grammar. 12mo. sheep. Birmingham, J. Baskerville, 1765.

Vyse's New London Spelling Book. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Waddilove, 1807.

Walker, J. Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. 3rd edit. 8vo. calf gilt. London, J. Johnson, 1807.

——— Rhyming Dictionary. New edit. 12mo, half calf. London, W. Baynes, 1824.

War, The Art of. *See* Art.

Ward, J. The Young Mathematician's Guide. 2nd edit. 8vo. sheep. London, Thos. Horne, 1713.

Ward, W. An Essay on Grammar, as it may be applied to the English Language. 4to. calf lettered. London, R. Horsfield, 1765.

——— Grammar of the English Language. 12mo. sheep. York, Printed by A. Ward, n.d.

Watts, Dr. I. Horæ Lyricæ. Poems chiefly of the Lyric kind. In three books. 12mo. sheep. London, J. Buckland, 1789.

Weald's Lessons Improved ; or, the Royal Universal Reading made Easy. New edit. 18mo. half bound. Derby, H. Mozley, 1815.

Wells, Rev. E., D.D. Historical Geography of the Old and New Testament. 2 vols. 8vo. bds. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1801.

Wendeborn, Rev. Mr. Elements of German Grammar. 12mo. sheep. London, C. Heydinger, 1774.

Whole Duty of Man. 8vo. calf gilt edges. London, E. Pawlet, 1715.

Whole Duty of Man. 8vo. swd. London, W. Bent, 1803.

Whole Duty of Prayer. 12mo. swd. London, Scatcherd and Letterman, 1809.

Willyams, Rev. Cooper. An Account of the Campaign in the West Indies, in the year 1794. Rl. 4to. calf let. London, G. Nichol, 1796.

Willymott, W. English Particles exemplified in Sentences designed for Latin Exercises, etc. 4th edit. post 8vo. sheep. London, W. Innys, 1751.

Wing, Vincent. Harmonicon Cæleste; containing an absolute and entire Piece of Astronomie. Sm. folio, calf. (Imperfect.) London, for the Stationers' Company, 1651.

Wingate, Ed. Plain and familiar Method of common Arithmetic. 19th edition by James Dodson. 8vo. calf. London, Hitch and Hawes, 1760.

Winter, (the) Vacation ; or Holidays in the Country. 18mo. half roan. London, Darton and Co., 1818.

Appendix D. — Report by Mr. Soden Smith.

Wiseacre, W. Adventures and Conversations of a Summer's Morning. A new edit. 18mo. half roan. London, W. Darton, jun. 1813.

Wodroephe, John. The Marrow of the French Tongue. 2nd edit. sm. folio, calf. London, R. Meighen, 1625.

Wonders (the) of Animated Nature, Illustrated. Post 8vo. half bound. London, R. Phillips, 1810.

Woodward, Josiah, D.D. The Soldier's Monitor. 10th edit. 18mo. bds. 1810.

——— The Seaman's Monitor. 20th edit. 18mo. bds. London, F. C. and J. Rivington, 1812.

Young (the) Artist's Complete Magazine for the Instruction of the Youth of both Sexes; with plates. 2nd edit. 2 vols. oblong 12mo. half calf. London, J. Bew.

York (the) Guide. With a Plan of the City, and three Views of the Minster. 12mo. stchd. York, A. Ward, 1787.

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Report by Mr. Henry Sandham.

## 9. Report of the Division Keeper of the Museum of Construction, 1865.

In consequence of the curtailment, at the close of the year 1864, of a considerable portion of the space devoted to the exhibition of materials used in building and construction, it has been necessary during the past year (1865) to receive as few new objects for exhibition as possible. Under these circumstances the contributions and additions to the collection consist principally of objects exchanged for newer productions, and of small articles, such as bricks, tiles, and small decorative pieces of moulded work.

During the year the Department made purchases in behalf of the Museum, consisting of Foreign and British works in terra cotta, of specimens of modern Mosaic manufacture, and of Earthenware tiles or slabs, having glazed or enamelled surfaces, and applied to wall lining and decoration. Of the first of these, works in Terra Cotta, the principal are those of French manufacture, purchased at Paris from A. Carrier, consisting of a modelled group, "Two Amorini supporting a vase;" a modelled bust of the composer "Rossini;" and a small statuette, "Night."

In Mosaic work for decorative purposes, the principal additions are a Head, by Minton & Co., in ceramic tesseræ; two works by Dr. A. Salviati, of Venice, in glass or vitreous tesseræ, from original drawings, and placed in panels decorating the south courts of the Art Museum; and two works executed from original designs in Minton & Co.'s ceramic tesseræ, for decorative application in the Prince Consort's Gallery, in the permanent portion of the Museum buildings. The Mosaic pictures referred to in the report for the year 1864, as under execution for the Department by Messrs. Rust & Co., Lambeth, and Messrs. Harland and Fisher, Southampton Street, Strand, have not yet been completed. It is anticipated, however, that ultimate success will attend the persevering industry of these gentlemen in so novel an enterprise as the production of works in mosaic on a large scale amongst glass manufacturers, and decorators.

In Enamelled or glazed ware, as applied to wall lining and decoration, the productions of MM. Brocard, Frères, & Duchenne, Paris, for the large size of their slabs, combined with lowness of price, as well as the decorative panels and works of M. Théodore Deck, Paris, remarkable for low price and effective colour, deserve attention. In this branch of industry the high price of English manufactured ware precludes its frequent adoption for decorative purposes in buildings. Glazed wall

tiles for use in lining dairies, &c., or shops for butchers, dairymen, butter and cheesemongers, and the like, are of very sparing application in these directions, owing to the great cost of their adoption. Wall tiles, both plain and with slight ornamentation, are not unfrequently imported from Holland for cheap articles, and from France for goods of a better description.

Experiments for the ornamental paving of foot-ways were carried out in front of the property of the Department, in Cromwell Road, South Kensington. Two pieces of paving, 20 feet by 12 feet, laid with the usual granite pitchings used for road making, and having an ornamental pattern and border of white marble, together with another piece 20 feet by 12 feet, having a similar ornamental border to the two preceding specimens, but the centre filled in with paving blocks of a vitreous material known as "terra metallic," will be found laid in the above locality. As these several trial specimens are exposed to public traffic, they will afford a reliable opportunity for judging of the durability of their component materials.

The total number of additions to the collection during the year is 481, of which 120 were purchases; 64 were donations; 297 were sent or renewed for exhibition by dealers and manufacturers of building materials.

Three hundred and thirty-three objects were withdrawn from exhibition in the Museum during the year. Part of these were removed by the Department to the rooms prepared in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society for the reception of various portions of the South Kensington Museum during the erection of the permanent buildings of the Department. The remainder were withdrawn by exhibitors by request, on account of want of space, and by exhibitors at their own desire, and were replaced by them with newer examples of manufacture.

One thousand eight hundred and fifty descriptive labels were written or printed during the year, and attached to objects exhibited.

Seventy-eight catalogues only of the collection were sold. This arises chiefly from the price charged for the book, to which reference was made in last year's report. The sale being so small there remains a large number of the last edition issued of the work, still on hand for sale. This precludes for the time, a publication of a new and more complete edition of the catalogue.

The whole collection, illustrating Building materials and contrivances will shortly be removed to the temporary rooms prepared for it, attached to the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, which formed part of the building for the International Exhibition of 1862.

The collection continues to form an appreciated source of inquiry and study to those interested in the particular branches of manufacture and utility to which it relates. Want of space is the great hindrance to a richer and more complete display of building materials and contrivances, of which, as it is, the Museum forms, it is believed, the largest existing collection in the kingdom.

HENRY SANDHAM.

January, 1866.

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## 10. Report of the Division Keeper of the Animal Products Collection.



As stated in my last report the Collection of Animal Products has been withdrawn from the iron building, and temporarily disposed of in the galleries of the south arcades adjoining the Royal Horticultural

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Report by Mr. W. Matchwick.

Gardens, which had previously been the refreshment rooms of the International Exhibition of 1862. The collection was first arranged in the large centre rooms of the upper galleries, and as nearly as possible in the same order as the classified catalogue. By the end of March this change was completed. On two days in the Easter week, and on the day set apart for the celebration of the Queen's birthday, the public were admitted to inspect the collection. The total number of persons who visited it on those occasions was 3,750, all having previously passed into the Horticultural Gardens by the payment of a small entrance fee, separate turnstiles being put up to register the visitors to the Animal Products Collection. In the month of August the collection was again moved from the rooms before-mentioned to those constituting the mezzanine or intermediate floor of the building. This work was a good deal delayed in consequence of the heating apparatus not being completed. Before Christmas, however, the entire collection was deposited in the mezzanine rooms and re-arranged in the best way that such accommodation afforded; but owing to the construction and varied size of the rooms it has not been possible to keep so strictly to the classification as is desirable. The space too, being insufficient, a good deal of crowding has been unavoidable. The rooms are also inconvenient for the purpose, and most of them very deficient in light; so much so that in darkish weather it is almost impossible to distinguish the nature of the specimens shown.

With the exception of minor details, such as the preparation of fresh labels, and the re-adjustment of the contents of the glazed cases, which had become shifted by the operation of moving, the collection is again fit for public inspection.

During the past year the additional specimens which have been presented amount to 156, and comprise illustrations in the sections of raw wool, woollen and mixed fabrics, raw silk, feathers, ivory, glue and gelatine, shells, oils and fats, sponge, manures, and tanning substances. Many of these were selected from the collection of French Colonial Products previous to its transfer to the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

The purchases have included a series of silk-producing insects, numbering about 150 named varieties, and a fine example of the oriental pearl oyster (*meleagrina margaritifera*) with a large pearl adhering to it, illustrating the natural formation of those gems. The silk-producing insects are not yet ready to be exhibited, but a properly constructed cabinet is in preparation, and as soon as it is ready the specimens will be classified and placed in it.

In consequence of the removal of the collection, and the uncertainty when it would be again accessible to public view, most of the exhibitors have removed their goods; but, as stated in last year's report, they have signified their willingness to re-exhibit whenever an opportunity of doing so presents itself. Such removals have comprised illustrations in the sections of woollen goods and carpets, furs, raw silks, ivory, tortoiseshell, horn, feathers, wax, coral and coral jewelry, leather, hair and bristles, shells, models of looms, &c., &c. Some duplicate examples of ornamental shell work from the Bahamas were transferred to the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

Very few additional labels have been added to the collection during the year on account of the removals, and the consequent work of re-arrangement. Many labels, however, having become soiled, will be re-done by the time the collection is again thrown open to public inspection.

The ravages by moth and other insects have been but slight during the year, as much care as possible being taken to prevent such injury.

Altogether the collection of Animal Products may be considered to be in a tolerably good state of preservation, though many of the silks and other coloured fabrics have become very faded through long exposure to the action of light. Appendix D.

W. Matchwick.

## 11. Report of the Division Keeper of the Food Museum for the Year 1865.

Report by Mr. W. Matchwick.

The Food Collection has had the advantage during the past year of being displayed over much additional space, gained by the temporary withdrawal of the Animal Products Museum, and it has therefore been possible to re-arrange it in better classified order than was practicable before such space was available.

Although the practice of counting the number of visitors in the various divisions of the General Museum at stated periods during the day has been discontinued, I am enabled to state from personal observation that the Food Collection is still very attractive to the public, and consequently, that the number of those who visit the gallery in which it is shown has in no degree lessened.

The acquisitions during the year have been considerable, and are, in number, as follows :—By presentation, 656 ; and by purchase, 31. With the exception of two exhibitors of steam-made biscuits, who from time to time renew their samples, there is no other exhibitor to be alluded to in this report.

The specimens presented, though not quite so numerous as those of the previous year, are yet of much value and interest. Among them are examples of rare edible starches and farinaceous preparations, raw and refined sugars, preserved fruits, maize, and other cereals from various foreign countries, oils, millets, teas, and tea substitutes, coffees, and substitutes for coffee, cocoa and chocolate, beverages, such as potable spirits and liqueurs, peas, beans, and other pulses from various parts of the world, condiments and spices, New Zealand preserve, prepared by the natives, and a series of photographs from life of French and Swiss breeds of oxen, sheep, and swine. It should be observed, however, that many of the specimens thus alluded to were originally in the separate collection of French Colonial products, which has been transferred to the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, as more particularly mentioned below. Such specimens have been distributed to their classified places, and have thus been incorporated with the general collection.

Of the specimens purchased, 30 are diagrams in illustration of the edible and poisonous funguses of this country. These have materially assisted to illustrate a section which is weak in its number of specimens. The other purchase is an experimental cast in plaster of a full-grown salmon, coloured according to nature. Much difficulty has always been experienced in procuring specimens of fish suitable for exhibition in an educational museum, those preserved in spirit soon losing all colour and quickly becoming rotten and unsightly ; whilst stuffed examples are almost as unsatisfactory, beside being very costly if done by one of the few taxidermists known to excel in mounting fish. It is hoped that in the course of next year a series of the common varieties of fish brought to the English markets for consumption, both marine and those inhabiting fresh waters, cast in plaster, coloured according to life, and otherwise faithfully representing the living specimens, will be added to the food collection, which is very obviously deficient in illustrations of the kind.

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REPORT BY MR. W. MATCHWICK.

The apparatus which shows the method now adopted for artificially hatching the ova of salmon and other fish, and afterwards rearing the young ones, has been a very attractive feature to the general body of visitors. The space it occupies is very small and inconvenient, and is only just sufficient to give a practical illustration of the process. In the beginning of the year, Mr. Frank Buckland presented about 300 fertile salmon ova, which in due course were nearly all hatched out in the gallery, and continued to thrive well until the autumn, when, from some cause or other, probably the very unusual heat of that season, a great many unfortunately perished; but there is still a sufficient number left to instruct and amuse the public.

In connexion with the Food Museum, and for further development of the particular branch of it just noticed, a separate collection has been commenced under the guidance of Mr. Buckland, for the purpose of more fully illustrating the economy of fish culture and preservation. It consists of hatching and rearing apparatus on a considerable scale, models of breeding ponds, weirs, fish ladders, apparatus for the transport of fertile fish ova to distant countries (Australia, for example); diagrams and models of nets and apparatus used in the illegal destruction of salmon, illustrations of the natural enemies of salmon and trout, a series showing the growth of the salmon from the egg to the full-grown fish; a series of whitebait at various stages of growth, and of fish sold and eaten as whitebait, and an extensive series illustrating the growth and artificial cultivation of oysters, with numerous specimens of spat and oysters from various parts of Europe and other countries; all of which is the private property of Mr. Buckland. The hatching boxes, large tank, aquarium, and glazed cases belong to the Department. This collection is temporarily located in the centre of the south arcades adjoining the Royal Horticultural Gardens, and at present is accessible only to visitors who have previously passed into those Gardens.

The collection of French Colonial products exhibited by France at the International Exhibition of 1862, and presented to the Department by the Imperial Commissioners, has been transferred to the Museum of Science and Art in Edinburgh; but before it went there, as many samples as possible that would serve to illustrate food were taken from it, without, however, deteriorating the value of the collection. Very many of the specimens in this French Colonial collection were of a nature not suitable to the Food Museum, such as mineral, textile, pharmaceutical, and manufacturing substances, woods, resins, &c. &c., and were consequently inappropriate in a museum specially dedicated to alimentary substances.

The travelling collection of cases illustrating the analysis of the more ordinary kinds of animal and vegetable food was sent out but once during the year, namely, to Nottingham.

During the year 1,360 labels have been prepared and attached to specimens. Printed labels have been introduced wherever practicable, and the principle of labelling every specimen or groups of specimens, so as to obviate the necessity of referring to a catalogue, has been strictly adhered to. The Food Collection being mainly exhibited in glazed cases, and each case containing in many instances numerous specimens (sometimes of a mixed character), there was some difficulty in visitors finding any particular set of illustrations with sufficient readiness. To remedy this in some measure, outside labels in large letters have been attached to every glazed case, indicating its general contents; and it is found that these labels assist the public very much in the examination of the collection.

In conclusion I have to add that the collection generally is in very good condition, considering the perishable nature of most of the ex-

amples; and that arrangements are in progress for supplying deficiencies in several of its sections, particularly in specimens illustrative of venison, birds considered as game, and domestic poultry. Appendix D.

W. Matchwick.

6th January 1866.

## 12. Report of the Assistant Keeper of the Museum of Naval Architecture, for the Year 1865.

Report by Mr. Acton.

The collection of Naval Models lent by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty was transferred from Somerset House during the summer of 1864 to the Department of Science and Art. It was classified, and re-arranged in the western gallery of the iron building, and opened to the public on the 19th December 1864.

The iron museum being about to be removed to give place to permanent buildings, the collection has been temporarily transferred to rooms in the upper floor of the south arcades, adjoining the Horticultural Gardens, where it is now in course of re-arrangement.

The collection of Naval Models has been divided into seventeen distinct classes, as follows:—

Class 1. Models representing the forms of ships of the Royal Navy, from its commencement to the present time, arranged according to their dates and classes.

Class 2. Models of various boats in use in Great Britain, and of life-rafts, life-belts, preservers, &c.

Class 3. Models of boats and vessels used at various periods in foreign countries.

Class 4. Models showing the details of the mode of construction adopted or proposed for particular parts of ships, and the principal changes introduced at various periods.

Class 5. Models showing the mode of fitting various parts of ships.

Class 6. Models of the various articles and appliances required for use on board ship.

Class 7. Models of the various articles connected with the armament of ships.

Class 8. Models of steering apparatus, permanent or temporary, with stern-posts, braces, and pintles.

Class 9. Models of various plans for the propulsion of ships.

Class 10. Masts and rigging.

Class 11. Arrangement for launching ships, hauling them up, heaving them down, raising them in floating docks, &c.

Class 12. Models of buildings, breakwaters, &c.

Class 13. Plans and compositions for the preservation of ships' bottoms, iron work, &c. from the effect of time and sea-water; also specimens showing damage due to these causes.

Class 14. Tools, machines, and machinery.

Class 15. Figure-heads and busts, carvings, &c.

Class 16. Drawings, paintings, &c.

Class 17. Miscellaneous, to include all that cannot be classed under any of the foregoing heads.

To the models lent by the Admiralty have been added models lent by shipbuilding firms and from different sources.

Every model has been labelled, and a catalogue has been issued. Each model has a number and a reference to the division and class in which it will be found in the catalogue.

Part 2, the collection of models obtained from private sources, was commenced soon after the collection from the Admiralty was received,

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Report by Mr. Acton.

and several shipbuilding firms contributed models to the number of 200. The following is a list of them (the numbers refer to the catalogue):—

8. Stern view of H.M.S. "Royal George," 1st rate, 100 guns, length 178 ft. 0 in., breadth 51 ft. 9½ in., depth 21 ft. 6 in., tonnage 2,041. Laid down at Woolwich Yard in 1746, launched in 1756, overset 29th August 1782, "she being heeled to come at the pipe that leads to the well."
The complement of men was 850.
Drawn by Josh. Williams, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1774.
Presented by Her Majesty.

9. Bow view of H.M.S. "Royal George" (same ship as the preceding.)
Drawn by J. Binmer, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1774.
Presented by Her Majesty.

10. Stern view of H.M.S. "Victory," 1st rate, 100 guns, length 174 ft. 9 in., breadth 50 ft. 6 in., depth 20 ft. 6 in., tonnage 1,921. Built at Portsmouth Yard in 1737. Lost in the English Channel in the night between the 4th and 5th October 1744, when Admiral Balchin and the crew of upwards of 1,000 men perished.
Drawn by Josh. Williams, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1744.
Presented by Her Majesty.

11. Bow view of H.M.S. "Victory" (same ship as the preceding).
Drawn by J. Binmer, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1774.
Presented by Her Majesty.

12. Stern view of H.M.S. "Barfleur," 2nd rate, 90 guns, length 177 ft. 8 in., breadth 50 ft. 5 in., depth 21 ft., tonnage 750. Laid down at Chatham Yard in 1762, launched in 1768, broken up in 1819.
The complement of men was 750.
Drawn by Josh. Williams, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1774.
Presented by Her Majesty.

13. Bow view of H.M.S. "Barfleur" (same ship as the preceding).
Drawn by J. Binmer, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1774.
Presented by Her Majesty.

14. Stern view of H.M.S. "Royal Oak," 3rd rate, 74 guns, length 168 ft. 6 in., breadth 46 ft. 9 in., depth 20 ft., tonnage 1,606. Laid down at Devonport Yard in 1766, launched in 1769, broken up in 1815.
The complement of men was 650.
Drawn by Josh. Williams, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1774.
Presented by Her Majesty.

15. Bow view of H.M.S. "Royal Oak" (same ship as the preceding).
Drawn by J. Binmer, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1774.
Presented by Her Majesty.

16. Stern view of H.M.S. "Intrepid," 3rd rate, 64 guns, length 159 ft. 6 in., breadth 44 ft. 5 in., depth 19 ft, tonnage 1,374. Laid down at Woolwich Yard in 1767, launched in 1770, sold in 1828.
The complement of men was 500.
Drawn by Josh. Williams, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1774.
Presented by Her Majesty.

17. Bow view of H.M.S. "Intrepid" (same ship as the preceding).
Drawn by J. Binmer, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1774.
Presented by Her Majesty.

18. Stern view of H.M.S. "Portland," 4th rate, 50 guns, length 146 ft., breadth 40 ft. 6 in., depth 17 ft. 6 in., tonnage 1,044. Laid down at Sheerness Yard in 1767, launched in 1770, sold in 1807.
The complement of men was 350.
Drawn by Josh. Williams, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1774.
Presented by Her Majesty.

19. Bow view of H.M.S. "Portland" (same ship as the preceding).
Drawn by J. Binmer, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1774.
Presented by Her Majesty.

20. Stern view of H.M.S. "Experiment," 4th rate, 50 guns, length 140 ft. 9in., breadth 38 ft. 8½in., depth 16 ft. 7 in., tonnage 923. Laid down at Messrs. Adams & Co.'s yard on the Thames, in 1772, launched in 1774.

Dismasted in a gale of wind, and taken the 22nd September 1779 by the French fleet, on her passage from New York to Savannah.

The complement of men was 300.

Drawn by Josh. Williams, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1775.

Presented by Her Majesty.

21. Bow view of H.M.S. "Experiment" (same ship as the preceding).

Drawn by J. Binmer, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1775.

Presented by Her Majesty.

22. Stern view of H.M.S. "Ambuscade," 5th rate, 32 guns, length 126 ft. 3 in., breadth 35 ft. 1¾ in., depth 12 ft. 2 in., tonnage 684. Laid down at Messrs. Adams & Co.'s, on river Thames, in 1771, launched in 1773. Taken by the "Bayonaise" in December 1798, afterwards retaken and broken up in 1813.

The complement of men was 220.

Drawn by Josh. Williams, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1775.

Presented by Her Majesty.

23. Bow view of H.M.S. "Ambuscade" (same ship as the preceding).

Drawn by J. Binmer, painted by Josh. Marshall.

Presented by Her Majesty.

24. Stern view of H.M.S. "Enterprize," 6th rate, 28 guns, length 120 ft. 6 in., breadth 33 ft. 6 in., depth 11 ft., tonnage 594. Laid down at Deptford Yard in 1771, launched in 1774, broken up in 1807.

The complement of men was 200.

Drawn by Josh. Williams, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1775.

Presented by Her Majesty.

25. Bow view of H.M.S. "Enterprize" (same ship as the preceding).

Drawn by J. Binmer, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1775.

Presented by Her Majesty. 1864.

26. Stern view of H.M.S. "Sphinx," 6th rate, 20 guns, length 108 ft., breadth 30 ft., depth 9 ft. 8 in., tonnage 429. Laid down at Portsmouth Yard in 1773, launched in 1775. Taken by the French in 1779, and retaken in December 1779 by the "Proserpine." Broken up at Portsmouth in 1811.

The complement of men was 160.

Drawn by Josh. Williams, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1775.

Presented by Her Majesty.

27. Bow view of H.M.S. "Sphinx" (same ship as the preceding).

Drawn by J. Binmer, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1775.

Presented by Her Majesty.

28. Stern view of H.M.S. "Kingfisher," sloop, 14 guns, length 96 ft. 8½ in., breadth 26 ft. 10 in., depth 12 ft. 10 in., tonnage 302. Laid down at Chatham Yard in 1769, launched in 1770, burnt at Rhode Island, 30th July 1778.

The complement of men was 125.

Drawn by Josh. Williams, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1775.

Presented by Her Majesty.

29. Bow view of H.M.S. "Kingfisher" (same ship as preceding).

Drawn by J. Binmer, painted by Josh. Marshall. 1775.

Presented by Her Majesty.

30, 31. Two paintings of ships on copper. These paintings were used in the Royal Nursery, for the instruction of Prince William Henry, afterwards King William IV. Presented by Mr. F. A. B. Bonney.

32. Pencil drawing of the hull of a man-of-war, "Sovereign of the Seas," by William Van de Velde (b. 1663, at Amsterdam, d. 1707.)

(For description of ship, see No. 3, Class I., Admiralty Models.)

Presented by Mr. George Smith.

35. Coloured chart. British flags. Presented by Mr. James Reynolds.

36. Chart, partly coloured, illustrating the flags of all nations, the rigging and sails of a ship, and varieties of shipping.

Presented by Mr. James Reynolds.

102. Model of masts and rigging of H.M.S. "Ganges," 84 guns (on a ½ in. scale). Length 196 ft. 5½ in., breadth 52 ft. 2½ in., tonnage 2,285. Laid down at Bombay in 1819, launched in 1821. Designed as "Canopus."

Presented by Capt. Hugh Talbot Burgoyne, R.N.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. ACTON.

113, 114. Two smooth-boring auger bits, recommended by the late Mr. Joseph Tucker, joint surveyor of H.M. Navy from 1813 to 1831, for the reduction of decay in ships. Presented by Mr. J. Scott Tucker.

115. MODEL of a flat-bottomed schooner, with an outside tiller. About 1820. Presented by Mr. J. S. Tucker.

116. MODEL of part of the frame of a ship of war, as proposed by Mr. Joseph Tucker. Presented by Mr. J. S. Tucker.

117. Comparative MODEL, showing the oval stern, with quarter ports for guns on each deck. Presented by Mr. J. Scott Tucker,

118. MODEL of a design for a four-decked ship of war, "DUKE OF KENT," to carry 170 guns.

Proposed by Mr. Joseph Tucker in 1800, when Master Shipwright of Plymouth Dockyard. Presented by Mr. J. S. Tucker.

119. MODEL of the midship section of a design for a four-decked ship of war, the "DUKE OF KENT," to carry 170 guns.

Proposed by Mr. Joseph Tucker in 1809, when Master Shipwright of Plymouth Dockyard. Presented by Mr. J. S. Tucker.

120. MODEL (unfinished) of H.M. Royal yacht, "VICTORIA AND ALBERT," paddle-wheel, 600 horse power (on a $\frac{3}{16}$ in. scale). Length 300 ft., breadth 40 ft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., depth 24 ft. 6 in., tonnage 2,345. Laid down at Pembroke Yard in 1854, launched in 1855. Designed by the Surveyor's Department.

Modelled and presented by Mr. D. Harvey, late Chief Modeller at the Admiralty, Somerset House.

121. MODEL of a life boat, 1854 (on a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. scale). Length 32 ft., breadth 8 ft. 4 in. Proposed and presented by Mr. D. Harvey.

122, 123. Two MODELS of ship's binnacles. Proposed for the Navy, 19th March 1853, as an improvement on the square box then in use (on a 3 in. scale). Presented by Mr. D. Harvey.

124. MODEL of H.M.S. "AJAX," (on a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. scale), 74 guns, tonnage 1,953. Laid down at Messrs. Randall's yard, on the Thames, in 1795, launched in 1798, burnt in 1807.

This model was constructed by the late Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, Bart., between the years 1797 and 1808. Presented by the Earl of Hardwicke.

125. MODEL of a Ceylon boat. Presented by Mr. T. D. E. Gibson.

126. MODEL of a gunboat. Presented by Mr. J. S. Tucker.

127, 128, 129. Three MODELS of faggot-built masts. Presented by Mr. J. S. Tucker.

130. MODEL of a balance rudder. Proposed and presented by Mr. J. S. Tucker.

131, 132. Two MODELS of midship sections of vessels. Presented by Mr. J. S. Tucker.

133. MODEL showing a method of total under-side fastenings for deck planking. Presented by Mr. J. S. Tucker.

145. HALF MODEL of the "GOLCONDA," (screw), 400 horse-power, launched 2nd December 1863 by the Thames Iron Works Company, length (register 314 ft. 3 in., breadth 38 ft. 3 in., depth 26 ft. 6 in., tonnage 1,909; engines (Wolf's double cylinder) by Messrs. Humphreys & Tennant.

Presented by the Peninsular and Oriental Company

146. HALF MODEL of the "NYANZA," (paddle), 450 horse-power, launched 3rd November 1864 by the Thames Iron Works Company, length (register) 327 ft. 3 in., breath 36 ft. 2 in., depth 27 ft. 6 in., tonnage 2,082; engines (oscillating) by Mr. H. G. Rennie.

Presented by the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

151, 152. Two specimens of patent grooves and metal sheathing for iron ships. Presented by Mr. T. B. Daft, C.E.

156, 157, 158. Three MODELS, illustrating the "double-ended principle" in ship-building; and one sectional MODEL of an "after end," fitted with nautilus propellers, patented by Mr. Kennedy, 28th October 1863.

The largest of these MODELS, which was the first made, dates back to March 1862, and was placed in the Museum of Patents in September 1862. The last one placed there was made for the drawings prepared for the patent. The

novel points consist in the new form of bottom, propellers, rudders, battery, &c. The propellers are also the subject of a patent, dated May 1862.

Presented by Mr. John Kennedy, Whitehaven.

*The following List comprises Models lent to the Department.*

1. A dockyard, by J. Cleveley, (b. 1745, d. 1786.) Lent by Her Majesty.
2. Woolwich Dockyard, by R. Paton (b. 1720, d. 1795). Lent by Her Majesty.
3. Chatham Dockyard, by R. Paton (b. 1720, d. 1795). Lent by Her Majesty.
4. Deptford Dockyard, by R. Paton (b. 1720, d. 1795). Lent by Her Majesty.
5. Sheerness Dockyard, by R. Paton (b. 1720, d. 1795). Lent by Her Majesty.
6. Portsmouth Dockyard, by R. Paton (b. 1720, d. 1795). Lent by Her Majesty.
7. Blackwall, by J. T. Serres, painted about 1790. Lent by Her Majesty.

147. Model of H.M.S. "Racoon" (on a $\frac{3}{16}$-in. scale), 22 guns, 400 horse power.

(For description, see No. 337, Class I., Admiralty Models.)

Lent by Capt. H.R.H. Prince Alfred, R.N.

33, 34. Two drawings. The laying off of the fore and after bodies of a steam frigate of 36 guns. Lent by Mr. G. H. Edgecombe, Stoke (Plymouth).

37. Two oil paintings of the "Great Britain," at "Low water" and "High water," by J. Walter, 1847. Lent by Capt. Claxton, R.N.

The "Great Britain," 3,600 tons, was exposed 11 months in Dundrum Bay, Ireland, and nearly submerged at every high tide; the sea in south-westerly and southerly gales making a clear breach all over her.

The breakwater here represented, combined with the "Great Britain's" admirable build, saved the vessel. The design for the breakwater was Brunel's, and it consisted of 8,000 large faggots, 3 ft. in diameter and 12 or 13 feet long, placed about the stern and exposed quarter, loaded with stones, and backed by two rows of birch trees about 60 feet long.

The "Great Britain" was got off by Capt. Claxton, R.N.

38. Battle of Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571. The great naval engagement between the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, Genoa, Malta, and Pius V., and the whole maritime force of the Turks. By Bonaventura Peters.

Lent by Mr. T. Dyer Edwardes.

39. Battle of Solebay, May 28, 1672, fought between the fleets of England and France on one side, and the Dutch on the other, the former commanded by the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Lent by Mr. T. Dyer Edwardes.

40. Battle of the Doggerbank, in 1781, between the English and Dutch fleets. By T. Luny. 1781. Lent by Mr. T. Dyer Edwardes.

41. Men-of-war in port, by Anderson (b. 1757, d. 1837.)

42. Shipping, by Wimont. Lent by Mr. T. Dyer Edwardes.

43. Maltese galley. Lent by Mr. T. Dyer Edwardes.

101. Model of the blockade-runner "Evelyn." Length, 230 feet, breadth of beam 28 feet, draught of water with 1,000 bales of cotton on board, 7 ft., tons, 284 N.M., horse power 200; speed at full power, 17 knots. Built in 1864 by Messrs. Randolph, Elder, & Co., Glasgow.

Lent by Captain Hugh Talbot Burgoyne, R.N.

138. Galley life-boat, length 36 feet, breadth, 6 ft. 10 in. Built at Devonport in 1857 for Miss Burdett Coutts, and presented to the station of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at Margate.

Designed and lent by Mr. George Turner, Master Shipwright, Woolwich Dockyard.

Appendix D.

Report by Mr. Acton.

139. Life boat, length 36 ft., breadth, 7 ft. 10 in.
Designed and lent by Mr. George Turner, Master Shipwright, Woolwich Dockyard.

140. Corvette of the "Alabama" class.
Proposed and lent by Mr. George Turner, Master Shipwright, Woolwich Dockyard.

141. Armour-plated corvette, length, 210 ft.
Proposed and lent by Mr. George Turner, Master Shipwright, Woolwich, Dockyard.

142. Life boat, length, 26 ft.
Proposed and lent by Mr. George Turner, Master Shipwright, Woolwich Dockyard.

143. Bombay pleasure boat, length 47 ft., breadth 12 ft. Not built.
Lent by Mr. George Turner, Master Shipwright, Woolwich Dockyard.

144. Bombay fishing boat, "Luxmee," length, 47 ft., breadth, 12 ft. Native design, built at Bombay in 1845. Lent by Mr. George Turner.

103. Longitudinal section of the "Candidate" (starboard side), showing mode of construction for wooden ships approved of in 1840 by Lloyd's Committee. Lent by Lloyd's Committee.

104. Longitudinal section of the "Candidate" (port side), showing mode of construction for wooden ships, approved of in 1840 by Lloyd's Committee.
Lent by Lloyd's Committee.

105. Half-breadth Model of a ship in frame, showing diagonal arrangement of frames. Proposed by Messrs. Thomas Bilbe & Co.
Lent by Lloyd's Committee.

106. Half-breadth Model of a ship "diagonally doubled." See Lloyd's Rules and Regulations, 1864, page 19. Lent by Lloyd's Committee.

107. Sectional Model (on a $\frac{3}{4}$-in. scale) of an iron ship of 2,000 tons, illustrating Lloyd's Rules, bearing date May 21, 1857.
Lent by Lloyd's Committee.

108. Half midship section of a ship constructed on a patent taken out in 1852 by Mr. John White, of Cowes, for building ships on an improved diagonal principle without frame timbers. (See Transactions of Institute of Naval Architects.) Lent by Lloyd's Committee.

109. Mr. Hall's Model, intended to show the benefit of trussing from the centre. Lent by Lloyd's Committee.

110. Model of an ancient Maltese galley, supposed to have belonged to one of the Grand Masters of the Knights of Malta, together with a small painting containing a representation of the galley, and probably of contemporary date with it. Lent by Mr. W. Ladd, Master Shipwright, Deptford Dockyard.

111. Mode of fitting boats either singly or in couples for the disembarkation of troops, horses, and field-pieces. This plan was used in the landing of troops in the Crimea.
Lent by the inventor, Mr. W. Ladd, Deptford Dockyard.

112. Original design for horse stalls, as fitted at Malta, to the ships that conveyed the troops to the Crimea.
Lent by Mr. W. Ladd, Deptford Dockyard.

148, 149. Two Models of vessels illustrating a new method of rigging ships with flat-surface sails.
Proposed and lent by Lieut. W. Congalton, R.N.R.

150. Propeller for shallow water.
Proposed and lent by Mr. John Garrod White, Ipswich.

163. Model of the "Northumberland" (iron), 26 guns, 1,350 horse-power, screw, rigged (on a $\frac{1}{2}$-inch scale), length 400 ft., breadth 59 ft., $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., depth 21 ft. 1 in., tonnage 6,621. Built by contract at Millwall, by the Millwall Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company. She was commenced by Messrs. C.

J. Mare & Co., at their Yard at Millwall, in October 1861, and launched by the Millwall Company, 17th April 1866.

Designed by the Controller's Department.

There were built on the same lines the "Minotaur" and "Agincourt."

The armament is—

| Description. | No. | Prs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Main deck | 4 | 300 | 12-ton guns. |
| | 18 | 100 | 6½ " |
| Upper " | 4 | 100 | 6½ " |
| | 26 | | |

This Model, showing three masts and 50 guns, was made before the masting and armament of the ship had been decided on. The ship now has five masts and 26 guns. Lent by the Millwall Ironworks Company.

154. A Model (on a ¼-inch scale), of the same ship as the preceding.

155. Model of Woodside ferry boat "Cheshire," employed between Birkenhead and Liverpool, licensed to carry 1,620 passengers, draught of water, 6 ft.

Designed and lent by Mr. George Harrison, M.I.C.E., Canada Works, Birkenhead.

134. Armour-plated frigate, length, 444 feet.

Proposed and lent by Mr. George Turner, Master Shipwright, Woolwich Dockyard.

135. Armour-plated frigate, length, 330 ft.

Proposed and lent by Mr. George Turner, Master Shipwright, Woolwich Dockyard.

136. Model of a yacht built for the Earl of Morley. Built at Plymouth, 1858. Length 27 feet, breadth 8 ft. 4 in.

Designed and lent by Mr. George Turner, Master Shipwright, Woolwich Dockyard.

137. Model showing the external iron riders of the "Caledonia," iron-cased frigate, built in 1863.

Lent by Mr. George Turner, Master Shipwright, Woolwich Dockyard.

Other leading ship-building firms in England and Scotland have also promised to contribute to this collection. At present the arrangement of the models is temporary until more space can be found.

(Signed) Harold E. Acton.

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## 13. Report of Lieut.-Col. H. Scott, R.E., Director of Works, on the New Buildings.



At the date of the last report by the late Captain Fowke, R.E., the buildings forming the north side of the principal quadrangle (marked G G on plan, see page 165) had been carried up to an average height of 30 feet. These buildings are now carried to their full height, the wings of the central portion, or the permanent lecture theatre, are roofed in; and on the central portion the terra-cotta cornice is complete and the iron roof fixed and boarded over. A portion of the roof on the apse of the theatre is covered with lead also. On the ground and first floors of these buildings, comprising the refreshment rooms and the adjoining exhibition corridors, the hot-water pipes are laid throughout, and the gas pipes for lighting are carried to the first floor. The plastering of the corridor on the ground floor is also in progress. The masonry of the western staircase is completed to the second floor, and the stone steps of the staircase from the first floor to the lecture theatre entrances are almost finished. The ironwork of the seating for the lecture theatre is also in hand.

Appendix D.

Report by Lieut.-Col Scott.

On the exterior of the building progress has been made towards the ornamentation of the panels, &c., and the terra-cotta columns designed by Mr. Godfrey Sykes for the arcaded recesses of the centre of the theatre buildings have been fixed.

In connexion with the theatre building, the kitchens and offices (F.) attached to the refreshment room have been erected; concrete has been laid on the floors, and the plastering is in progress.

In the centre quadrangle in front of these buildings, grass, which is taken from the plot of ground on the west of the residences, is being laid down.

The north staircase, and the three rooms adjoining the Ellison water-colour gallery, which were in progress at the date of the last annual report, have been completed.

The decorations, by Mr. Owen Jones, of two out of three cloister compartments of the south court (termed Oriental courts) have been finished, and the whole of them have been tiled.

The eastern staircase between the store building and the Oriental courts has been completed, with the exception of the colouring of the walls.

The tiling of the north court is finished, and a tender has been accepted for that of the ground floor under the residences, and the work is now in progress.

The temporary offices adjoining the central hall have been vacated by the chief officers of the Museum for the new offices on the east side of the Museum buildings.

The fire-proof quarters (B. on plan) for the detachment of Royal Engineers attached to the Museum and for the foremen resident on the premises, have been completed, and also the new workshop buildings (A.) which were commenced in June last. The workshop buildings include a carpenter's shop, a modeller's room, a fitting room, and have beneath them a smiths' shop, gas meter house, stores, &c.

A dilapidated boundary wall between the Museum and Holy Trinity Church has been removed, and a dwarf wall and iron railing substituted for it.

The road running round the rear of the Museum has been in great part made.

Henry Scott,
Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Director of New Buildings.

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Report by Mr. Redgrave.

14. Report of the Inspector-General for Art on the British Pictures and Drawings, the Statues, Busts, &c., being the Property of or under the Charge of the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington.

January 10, 1866.

I have the honour again to report on the condition of the above-described works of Art, and on the additions which have been made to the same by gift or purchase, or by temporary loan, during the past year.

*First, as to the preservation of the pictures, &c.*

The careful and continuous supervision afforded to the works of Fine Art under my care has ensured, as heretofore, their cleanliness and safe

preservation. I am able to report that their general condition is satisfactory. The few which were in an unsound state when given to the Department are gradually being put into safe condition, and the glazing is nearly completed to all those which it was thought desirable so to protect.

During the past year the collection has been removed from the small galleries, in which they were originally placed, into others in the east wing, larger, more commodious, and more suitable to display them to advantage. These galleries have been decorated in harmony with their purpose, and the works are hung on the walls sufficiently apart from each other to remove the impression of their being unduly crowded. In these rooms the rails hitherto placed in front of the pictures have, as yet, not been erected, and it is satisfactory to have to report that no injury has hitherto arisen either to the walls or the pictures, permitting us to hope that the rails may be omitted, and the public thus enabled to obtain the closest inspection of the pictures. The national collection of water colour paintings has also been re-hung, although at present only on screens, but sufficiently to show the importance of this collection to a knowledge of the early history of this truly national art.

*2ndly, as to temporary and permanent additions to the collections.*

Continuing the practice which has always obtained in the South Kensington Museum of accepting works on loan, I have to report that the following, lent in former years, are still allowed by their owners to remain on its walls for the advantage of the public, namely:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From the Society of Arts | 1 | oil painting, | by J. Barry, R.A. |
| From Mrs. Nasmyth | 1 | „ „ | by F. Grant, R.A. |
| From H. Vaughan, Esq. | 2 | „ „ | by J. Constable, R.A. |
| From Capt. Cumming | 1 | „ „ | by Brooking. |
| From J. Hutchinson, Esq. | 1 | „ „ | by Towne. |
| „ „ | 2 | „ „ | by P. Nasmyth. |
| „ „ | 2 | „ „ | by J. Glover. |
| From Edward Atherstone, Esq. | 1 | „ „ | by J. Martin. |
| From Dyer Edwards, Esq. | 1 | water colour painting | by J. Wallis. |
| From Capt. Cumming | 3 | „ „ | by R. Hills. |
| From Macleod of Macleod | 1 | „ „ | by Carl Haag. |
| From E. J. Albo, Esq. | 1 | „ on ivory | by S. Shelley. |

The 57 pictures lent by J. Walters, Esq., M.P., after remaining some months in the gallery, were returned.

During the current year the following works have been contributed on loan:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From T. Dyer Edwards, Esq. | 6 | oil paintings | of naval battles and shipping. |
| From T. Wright, Esq. | 1 | „ „ | by Glover. |
| From G. Cubitt, Esq. | 1 | „ „ | Miser and his daughter — by Zoffany. |
| From J. Broadwood, Esq. | 5 | „ „ | |
| From James Bell, Esq. | 3 | „ „ | by Sir E. Landseer, R.A. |
| From A. Watts, Esq. | 2 | „ „ | by A. Watts. |
| From F. Sellar, Esq. | 2 | „ „ | by Vroomans. |
| From — Dillon, Esq. | 2 | „ „ | by Watteau. |
| „ „ | 1 | „ „ | Meissonier. |
| From T. S. Cary, Esq. | 1 | „ „ | after Raphael. |
| From S. Redgrave, Esq. | 1 | „ „ | |
| From J. Davison, Esq. | 1 | „ „ | by S. Ungelandt. |
| From J. F. Murtree, Esq. | 1 | „ „ | |

2 crayon portraits, by J. Russell, R.A.

Appendix D.

REPORT BY MR. REDGRAVE.

During the same period the following works have been added by gift:—

From G. W. Tite, Esq., M.P. 1 oil painting, by H. Howard, R.A.
From C. Roberson, Esq. - 1 oil painting, by E. Bird, R.A.
From Christopher Peisse, Esq. 1 „ „ by T. Brooks.
From T. Godwin, Esq. - 1 miniature, by Hargraves.

The works obtained by purchase during the year are as follows:—

1 oil painting—East India Wharf on the Thames, by Monamy.
1 „ Landscape - - - by Havell.
1 „ Moonlight - - - by J. Crome.
1 „ Harvest home - - - by H. Howard, R.A.
1 „ Study of a head - - by W. Mulready, R.A.
1 outline of a large picture - - - „ „
1 water colour painting - - - by Claude Nattes.
1 „ „ - - - by W. Alexander.
1 „ „ - - - by S. Prout.
1 „ „ - - - by W. H. Pyne.
1 „ „ - - - by C. Pyne.
1 „ „ - - - by G. Pyne.
1 „ „ - - - by J. P. Neale.
1 „ „ - - - by J. Crome.

From the great want of space, occasioned by the new works, which progress without closing the museum, and necessitate frequent removals, it has been necessary to return the great bulk of the sculpture collections to their respective owners, and to make frequent changes in the disposition of those which remain.

No injury of any kind, either from carelessness or wantonness, has resulted to any of the works while under my charge, notwithstanding the continual increase of visitors to the museum; but I regret to have to report some grave injuries to pictures sent to the Dublin Exhibition while in the care of the officers appointed by them to receive and transmit them.

(Signed) RICHARD REDGRAVE.

## South Kensington Museum.

### 15. Attendance of the Public during Holidays.

| — | Easter. | | Whitsuntide. | | Christmas. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Easter Monday. | Easter Week. | Whit-Monday. | Whitsun-Week. | Boxing Day. | Christmas Week. |
| 1857 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 5,918 | 21,649 |
| 1858 | 6,151 | 15,218 | 4,427 | 15,409 | 9,683 | 24,322 |
| 1859 | 5,000 | 20,020 | 5,268 | 14,512 | 8,651 | 26,847 |
| 1860 | 9,648 | 28,108 | 8,587 | 19,823 | 5,957 | 14,830 |
| 1861 | 7,100 | 24,919 | 8,011 | 19,599 | 9,694 | 27,165 |
| 1862 | 16,332 | 39,048 | 14,070 | 36,798 | 5,962 | 20,521 |
| 1863 | 7,322 | 20,076 | 6,552 | 15,404 | 8,382 | 23,622 |
| 1864 | 8,559 | 27,518 | 6,285 | 16,005 | 12,898 | 35,984 |
| 1865 | 11,786 | 29,778 | 13,108 | 30,487 | 12,637 | 27,754 |

### Attendance of the Public.

| Year. | Total for the Year. | Average Monthly Attendance. | | Total Monthly Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Free Days, Morning & Eveng. | Students' Days. | |
| 1857 - - (From 22nd June.) | 268,291 | 39,906 | 4,809 | 44,715 |
| 1858 - - | 456,288 | 33,587 | 3,999 | 38,024 |
| 1859 - - | 475,365 | 35,014 | 3,957 | 39,614 |
| 1860 - - | 610,696 | 43,427 | 7,085 | 50,891 |
| 1861 - - | 604,550 | 43,182 | 6,544 | 50,379 |
| 1862 - - | 1,241,369 | 89,066 | 13,286 | 103,447 |
| 1863 - - | 726,915 | 50,166 | 9,577 | 60,576 |
| 1864 - - | 653,069 | 47,369 | 6,579 | 54,422 |
| 1865 - - | 692,954 | 50,361 | 7,067 | 57,746 |
| Total from June 1857 | 5,729,497 | | | |

P. C. Owen,
Assistant Director.

## SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

### 16. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS REPAYABLE TO EXCHEQUER.

| —— | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Admission fees. | 431 5 4 | 864 3 0 | 853 5 0 | 1,599 9 6 | 1,428 1 6 | 3,334 16 6* | 2,030 3 6† | 1,024 5 6 | 1,204 1 0 | 12,769 10 10 |
| Periodical tickets. | 13 17 0 | 51 1 6 | 35 4 6 | 62 3 0 | 75 0 6 | 78 11 6 | 69 0 0 | 82 2 6 | 90 1 0 | 557 1 6 |
| Catalogues | 91 3 7 | 181 13 2 | 168 1 6 | 260 6 8 | 193 3 7 | 892 2 10 | 224 5 3 | 142 2 2 | 71 0 2 | 2,223 18 11 |
| Lecture tickets. | 19 6 0 | 66 12 6 | 72 15 6 | 30 7 9 | 39 5 6 | 11 17 6 | 7 4 6 | 8 10 6 | 13 2 6 | 269 2 3 |
| Refreshment rooms. | 18 18 9 | 50 14 9 | 42 12 1½ | 43 8 10 | 100 0 0 | 319 5 3 | 198 18 10 | 184 19 9 | 225 18 5 | 1,184 16 8½ |
| Waiting rooms. | 12 16 1 | 17 1 10 | 13 15 6 | 21 13 6 | 25 9 2 | 127 1 5 | 49 17 6 | 51 1 3 | 60 15 8 | 379 11 11 |
| Private societies. | - - | 24 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 42 12 3 | 37 3 0 | 108 15 0 | 29 0 0 | 34 16 0 | 35 0 0 | 324 6 3 |
| Total - | 587 6 9 | 1,255 6 9 | 1,198 14 1½ | 2,060 1 6 | 1,898 3 3 | 4,872 10 0 | 2,608 9 7 | 1,527 17 8 | 1,699 18 9 | 17,708 8 4½ |

* International Exhibition year.
† Wedding Presents of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

(Signed) P. C. OWEN,
Assistant Director.

# APPENDIX E.



## Annual Report of the Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, the Museum of Practical Geology, the Royal School of Mines, and the Mining Record Office, for the Year 1865.

The progress made by the Geological Surveys of Great Britain and Ireland during the past year, has been as follows:—

*Great Britain.*—In Great Britain, the local director, Professor Ramsay, and his associates, have surveyed an area of 533 square miles in the northern counties of England, extending from Derbyshire to Northumberland; in Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, 90 square miles, and in Gloucestershire 85 square miles; whilst in the south-eastern tracts 483 square miles have been examined. Adding to these numbers the area of 332 square miles in Scotland, the total area surveyed amounts to 1,523 square miles. Although this amount, it will be observed, is less than the area surveyed last year by 330 square miles, the falling off is, in part, well explained by the retirement of an accomplished surveyor, by the continued illness of another during the whole year,* and by the urgency of withdrawing a third, for two-thirds of the year, from field work, to complete official work in London. It is also to be noted that the tracts in the central and southern counties, occupied by secondary and tertiary deposits, which have been already mapped, are necessarily more rapidly examined than the mountainous palæozoic districts of the northern counties, to which a portion of the surveying force has been translated.

Again, the survey of those northern parts being conducted by registering the knowledge acquired upon maps of the six-inch scale, which data have to be transferred to the one-inch maps, involves necessarily a greater expenditure of time than was called for in the southern counties, of which no six-inch maps exist. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that, provided as our survey of the northern counties now is with these additional topographical data, the geological results will necessarily be more detailed and perfect.

Another circumstance has also contributed to lengthen the period necessary to finish any given area. In earlier years the Geological Survey was limited to the delineation of the outline of the several rock formations which constitute the true subsoil of each district. But, as in many of the tracts which had to be surveyed, such rock or subsoil is frequently not to be seen at or near the surface, over considerable spaces, which are covered by thick masses of sand and clay, and broken and drifted materials of other rocks, thus concealing the true subsoil, I deemed it to be essential, to render the national Geological Survey as valuable to agriculturists as it is to miners, to map these surface drifts.

The actual publication of our maps has been checked, owing to the delay occasioned by an experiment tried in the Ordnance Office at Southampton, to cheapen the engraving of the geological lines. This process, which proved unsatisfactory, delayed the engraving until the experiment was completed. In the meantime several of our old maps have been so much improved by additions and corrections, that they may almost be considered as new editions, and this will be still more clearly perceived when the persistence of that peculiar band, recently

* Dr. Young has, however, been constantly employed in the museum at important palæontological work connected with the survey.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

distinguished by its fossil contents, which lies between the Lias and the Keuper (the Rhætic or Penarth beds), shall have been laid down. (See my last report.)

Among our new publications, eight in number, actually published or on the point of being issued, it is my pleasing duty to call especial attention to the highly important and valuable volume illustrative of the structure of North Wales, by Professor Ramsay, the Local Director of Great Britain. In looking to the 11 years of his personal labour in that field, and to the talent he has displayed in putting together the rich materials illustrative of a most complicated country, I feel certain that this volume will be received, not only at home, but in foreign lands, as a vast addition to geological history and science. The description of the numerous organic remains of Silurian age contained in this volume by Mr. J. W. Salter, is worthy of the reputation of that able palæontologist.

The sale of our maps and sections continues to be good, and though not so large as in the preceding year, *i.e.*, 3,710 to 4,402, the disparity is accounted for by the diminution in our new publications, the causes of which have been already explained.

The accompanying index maps A. and B. are shaded to show the state and progress of the survey in England and Scotland.

An accompanying table gives the amount of the sale of maps, sections, and memoirs.

*Ireland.*—The area of Ireland, surveyed by Mr. J. Beete Jukes, the Local Director, and his associates (the data being registered upon maps of the six-inch scale), amounts to 1,037 square miles, the boundaries traced being 1,404 miles in length. These labours have taken place in the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Longford, Mayo, Meath, Roscommon, and Westmeath.

Four new sheets on the one-inch scale have been issued, making in all 102 published sheets, and three new numbers of the explanations of the maps have been published in the last year; the total number of such explanations now given to the public being 51.

Three sheets of longitudinal sections, illustrative of the structure of parts of the counties of Cork and Kerry, have also been published.

The collections of fossils in the Museum of Irish Industry have been considerably increased, and of these 800 species have been tabletted and placed in the museum, through the labours of Mr. Baily.

The accompanying index map (C.) is shaded to show the area surveyed, on the scale of six inches, during the year, as well as that previously examined, and that to be next entered upon; and the index map (D.) shows the sheets published, on the one-inch scale, during the year, as well as those previously published, and those which are in preparation.

*Natural History Branch of the Survey and Museum.*—Professor Huxley reports that the museum has been kept up in a state of efficiency and improvement. It has been necessary in the last year to retablet the whole of the specimens in the wall cases; and considerable additions of specimens (1,162), as collected by the Survey, have been transferred to the museum by the palæontologist. Of the specimens acquired by purchase, the most valuable are the Ichthyolites of the Old Red or Devonian rocks of Caithness, collected by Mr. Charles Peach.

The palæontologist, Mr. Etheridge, with the assistance of Mr. Sharman, has remounted and arranged 4,167 specimens, of which 1,975, procured chiefly by our collectors, belong to the palæozoic rocks of Great Britain, from the Silurian to the Carboniferous inclusive; whilst 2,142 specimens are from the Lower Tertiary basins of London and Hants. The Survey collections have been increased to the extent of 1,480 specimens, by presents and purchases.

A portion of the time of Mr. Etheridge has been well spent in selecting 1,426 specimens of Silurian Brachiopoda for publication by Mr. Thomas Davidson in the volumes of the Palæontographical Society, by which means palæontologists and students may now be referred to the Jermyn Street Museum for the best types of the earliest known Brachiopods.

*Museum of Practical Geology.*

Lists of the donations to the Museum and Library are appended, but the contribution of Mr. George Maw, F.S.A., of Benthall Hall, is especially deserving of notice, as one of great value to the Museum. It consists of a large series of specimens illustrating the ceramic characters of the clays and plastic strata of Great Britain, the cost of collecting and the trouble of preparing these specimens having been undertaken by Mr. Maw.

The Catalogue of the Mining, Metallurgical, and Geological Models has been issued to the public.

The number of visitors to the Museum during the year has amounted to 16,210.

The sum received for the sale of Guides and Catalogues amounted to 24*l.* 4*s.*

*Royal School of Mines.*

The following is a tabular statement of the students entered and the fees received during the sessions 1863–64 and 1864–65.

| Description of Students. | Nos. | 1863–64. £ | *s.* | *d.* | Nos. | 1864–65. £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Exhibitioners and students entering for 1, 2, or 3 years, with a view to become Associates. | 20 | 501 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 522 | 0 | 0 |
| Occasional students entering for special courses, viz. : | | | | | | | | |
| Chemistry | 48 | 221 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| Natura History | 6 | 17 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Physics | 27 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Geology | 17 | 43 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Mining | 3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Mineralogy | 6 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Metallurgy | 4 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Applied Mechanics | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | – | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Mechanical Drawing | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lectures to Working Men. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st course | 600 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd course | 600 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 3rd course | 600 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th course | — | | — | | 474 | 11 | 17 | 0 |
| Evening Lectures. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st course, Natural History | 143 | 37 | 0 | 0 | — | | — | |
| 2nd course, Geology | 104 | 26 | 0 | 0 | — | | — | |
| 1st course, Chemistry | — | | — | | 220 | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd course, Physics | — | | — | | 150 | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| | — | 1,026 | 16 | 8 | — | 719 | 7 | 0 |

Appendix E.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

*Mining Records.*—In the past year the House of Lords has been furnished, at their lordships' request, with a return of all the plans and Sections of upwards of 720 metalliferous mines, which are illustrated by at least 3,000 drawings, such list being exclusive of the plans of coal mines. Considerable additions have been made to that list in 1865 by the keeper of these records, Mr. Robert Hunt, who visited most of the mining districts in the west of England, and completed plans from upwards of 100 working drawings.

It having become necessary to institute careful inquiries in certain districts, to determine the causes which had led to the quantities of coal produced, as reported by the inspectors, and those published in the mining statistics under my direction, the former being constantly in excess, Mr. R. Hunt made a searching examination of what is termed the "output" of coal in South Staffordshire, With the assistance of the managers of railways and canals, combined with the aid of ironmasters and coalowners, he has been enabled to prove that the inspector's returns were excessive; and the same result followed inquiries in other districts. Mr. Hunt attributes this excess over the real amount, to the order of the Government that the return of the number of tons raised should be placed alongside of the number of men killed in the production of the coal, thus inducing the producers to magnify the value received as a set-off against the casualties accompanying it. As there is no real relation between these two conditions, it is to be regretted that this form of return should exist, leading as it does to a false conclusion.

The publication of the Mineral Statistics took place in August last, with several improvements; and it gives me pleasure to state that the commercial value of these labours of Mr. R. Hunt has been acknowledged, not only at home, but by their republication in several foreign countries, while various bodies in Europe and America have applied to be allowed to exchange their volumes for our Mining Statistics. The usual returns have been furnished to the Board of Trade, and the usefulness of the knowledge recorded in Jermyn Street has been shown in deciding an arbitration between the Crown and the leaseholders in Cardiganshire.

*Chemical Laboratory.*

Professor E. Frankland, F.R.S., who took charge of the laboratories and the course of instruction in chemistry, previously under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, reports that during his term of office both the assistants and students of the Royal College of Chemistry have performed their duties entirely to his satisfaction.

The courses of lectures on mineral and organic chemistry, delivered by Dr. Frankland, have been attended by as numerous a class of attentive students as under his predecessor; and the professor has also given six lectures on the Chemistry of Coal to working men in the theatre of the Museum in Jermyn Street.

The numbers attending the laboratory during the past two sessions were as follows:—

| | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Spring Term - - - - | 45 | 36 |
| Summer „ - - - - | 46 | 40 |
| Winter „ - - - - | 39 | 38 |
| | 130 | 114 |

*Metallurgical Laboratory.*

Dr. Percy reports that the Metallurgical Department continues to work satisfactorily in all respects, and, from a list of the places of occu-

pation of his former students, he shows that the value of the instruction given in the Royal School of Mines is now recognized and appreciated throughout the world.

The students attending the laboratory during the years 1864 and 1865 were as follow:—

| | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Spring Session - - - - - | 9 | 11 |
| Summer „ - - - - - | 4 | 8 |
| Winter „ - - - - - | 10 | 11 |
| | 23 | 30 |

In conclusion, I have the satisfaction to state that the system pursued in the Royal School of Mines has attracted the attention of Russia and other countries. In the United States, indeed, two schools of mines have been established, one in connexion with Columbia College, in New York, the other in Harvard University, the very scheme and syllabus of our own establishment having been adopted by the former of these bodies.

Lastly, it has given me particular satisfaction to see that the leading journal of this country has recently pointed out the real value of the Royal School of Mines, not only to geologists and miners, but also to civil engineers, and all those youths who have to make their way in the world by a knowledge of chemistry, metallurgy, mechanics, and physics; so that now, our true efficiency being explained to the public, a considerable addition of students to the school may confidently be anticipated.

Rod. I. Murchison,
Director General.

16th January 1866.

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I.

Donations to the Museum.

Goodyear, Charles, Esq.—Two cubes of granite, from the De Lank and Hantergantic quarries, near Bodmin, Cornwall.

The Directors of the Peak Downs Copper Mining Company.—A magnificent specimen of fibrous malachite, from their mines near Sydney, New South Wales.

Emanuel, Harry, Esq.—A star sapphire, from Ceylon.

Taunton, The Right Hon. Lord.—A small pedestal of the volcanic ash of the Quantock Hills, Somersetshire.

De Blaquiere, The Hon. Capt. W. B.—Specimens of jacotinga, from Morro de St. Anna, Don Pedro North d'el Rey Gold Mining Company, Brazil.

Massicks, Thomas, Esq.—A specimen of hæmatite, from the Millyeat Mines, Whitehaven, Cumberland.

Bradley, Lonsdale, Esq., F.G.S.—Specimens of copper ore, from Merrybent, Melsonby, Darlington, Yorkshire.

George, Joseph, Esq.—Portions of septaria, from Runnymede.

Puncott, Mr.—A specimen of stalactitic brown iron ore, from the Forest of Dean.

Matthew, John, Esq.—A flint hatchet found on Holloway Farm, on the east side of the Dorking and Horsham Road, near Dendy's Tower, Surrey.

Wells, B., Esq.—Two stone implements, and several volcanic specimens, from New Zealand.

Moffat, Capt.—A specimen of antimony ore, from Prince William, on the River St. John, New Brunswick.

Wilkin, A. J., Esq.—Polished crystals of quartz, enclosing chlorite, mica, and actinolite; from Japan.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

LITT, Charles, Esq.—Specimens of cyano-nitride of titanium, from the hæmatite iron furnaces at Workington; and of clay ironstone nodules, from Clifton Moor, Cumberland.

TUPPER & Co., Messrs.—A specimen of zinc (spelter) prepared from Silesian ores.

The MOUNT SORREL GRANITE COMPANY.—A cube of red and one of grey syenite, from the Mount Sorrel Granite Quarries, Leicestershire.

The GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of IRELAND.—Four specimens of native sulphur in carboniferous limestone, from Oughterard, county Galway, Ireland.

MCGILDOWNY, John, Esq.—A large specimen of black-band ironstone, from Ballyvoy mines, Ballycastle, county Antrim, Ireland.

DORSEY, E. Bates, Esq.—Specimens of gold, silver, and mercury ores, from California; and of tin ore, from Mexico.

GUTHRIE, Col. Chas. Seton.—A carved ornament in green aventurine, of Chinese workmanship.

FRANCFORT, Cav. E.—A specimen of Babingtonite, in crystals, seated on the quartz and felspar of the granite of Baveno, near Pallanza, Italy.

MACQUEEN, James, Esq., K.G., F.R.G.S.—Specimens of native gold on quartz, from the Island of Aruba, near the coast of Venezuela.

FAY, J. S., Esq.—Specimens of chlorastrolite, from the shores of Isle Royale, Lake Superior.

JESSEL, H., Esq.—A chrysoberyl and an oriental topaz, both cut and polished; and a diamond partially cut.

ALLEN, Emanuel, Esq.—A carved jade knife handle, obtained at Patna; a rough piece of Indian bloodstone; and two polished sections of chalcedony exhibiting organic structure, from Jubbelpore, Nerbudda Valley, India.

BAUERMAN, Hilary, Esq., F.G.S.—A large piece of magnetic iron-ore, from Sladdarö, near Östhammer, Sweden; and numerous specimens of minerals and metallurgical products, from Lake Superior.

LEVIN, M. L., Esq.—A large collection of glass beads used in the African and Indian trades.

BRUSH, Prof.—Two specimens of pyrophyllite, from Deep River, North Carolina; and a specimen of amblygonite, from Hebron, Maine, U.S.A.

COLE, John J., Esq., F.R.A.S.—Seven geological photographs, framed and glazed.

POWIS, The Earl of.—A nodule, from the phosphatic shales of Penygarnedd, North Wales.

CHRISTY, E., Esq.—Several pieces of pottery and glass, from the collection of the late Henry Christy, Esq., F.R.G.S., &c.

ENGLISH, James, Esq.—Six geological specimens, from the gold mines of Ballaarat, Victoria.

The DIRECTORS of the DOVER MUSEUM.—A specimen of silicified wood, with teredo bores filled with flint, from the Chalk-with-flints, Western Heights, Dover.

RANSFORD, Richard, Esq.—A specimen of hardened rock-oil, from Enniskillen, Canada.

TRENHAM REEKS,
Curator.

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## II.

### DONATIONS to the LIBRARY.

WARDLE, Thomas, Esq., F.G.S.—On the Geology of the Neighbourhood of Leek. By the donor. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 1863.

BERDMORE, Septimus, Esq., C.E.—Report on the Inzer Estate, in the government of Orenberg, Russia. By the donor. 1 vol. folio, cloth, 1865.

BLOME, Baron, Chargé d'Affaires of H.M. the King of Hanover.—A Copy of the Plans prepared by the Royal Mining Office at Clausthal of the "Silbernaaler and Rosenhöfer" Mining Districts.

The PRESIDENT and COUNCIL of the INSTITUTE of CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Vol. XXI. of the Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution; and the General Index, vols. I. to XX.

LOCKHART, Dr.—A road map from Pekin to Kiachta.

MOGGRIDGE, M., Esq., F.G.S.—Notes géologiques sur Menton, par C. Th Gaudin et M. Moggridge, F.G.S.

JEWITT, Llewellynn, Esq.—A Copy of the Pattern Book of the Leeds Pottery.

LUCY, W. C., Esq., F.G.S.—The Proceedings on the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club for 1863.

FITCH, Dr. Asa.—Two volumes, comprising Reports 3 to 9 on the noxious, beneficial, and other Insects of the State of New York. 8vo. cloth, Albany, 1865.

VACHER, Arthur, Esq., F.C.S.—Fresenius's Quantitative Chemical Analysis, edited by J. Lloyd Bullock, F.C.S., and the donor. 4th edition, 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 1865.

DE GROOT, M. Corn.—Benoeming der Gesteenten aangenomen bij het mijnwezen in Nederlandsch-Indie, 1864. 1 vol. 4to. boards.

GEIKIE, Archibald, Esq., F.R.S.—The Scenery of Scotland viewed in connexion with its Physical Geology. By the donor. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 1865.

STEENSTRUP, M. J. J. S.—Et Blik paa Natur—og Oldforskningens Forstudier til Besvarelsen af Spörgsmaalet om Menneskeslægtens tidligste Optræden i Europa. By the donor. 1 vol. 8vo., Kjöbenhavn, 1865.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, Messrs.—Die Dolomitberge, von Josiah Gilbert und G. C. Churchill, aus dem Englischen von Gustav Adolf Zwanziger. 1 Abtheilung. 1 vol. 8vo, Klagenfurt, 1865.

FORBES, Dr. D., F.R.S.—Loi décrétant la fabrication d'une monnaie d'appoint composée de nickel et de cuivre. 1 vol. 8vo., Bruxelles, 1860.

The SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—Synopsis of the described Lepidoptera of North America. Part 1. Compiled for the Smithsonian Institution by John G. Morris. 1 vol. 8vo., Washington, 1862.

The BELGIAN MINISTER.—Renseignements statistiques recueillis par le département des travaux publics: 1859 to 1863. Also, Machines à vapeur: règlement de police et instructions. Bruxelles, 1864.

TRENHAM REEKS,
Librarian.

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## III.

LIST of DOCUMENTS added to the MINING RECORD OFFICE during the Year 1865, and of MINE PLANS and SECTIONS completed to this Date.

1. Great Huel Vor, longitudinal section on Edward's, Teague's, and Metal shafts.
2. Huel Rose, plan of underground workings.
3. Do. longitudinal section of workings.
4. Great Huel Busy, longitudinal section.
5. Hallenbeagle Mine, plan of underground workings.
6. Botallack Mine, longitudinal section of Huel Cock lode.
7. Do. longitudinal section of Crown's lode.
8. Do. longitudinal section of Loor lode.
9. United Mines, Clifford Amalgamated, plan of underground workings.
10. Do. Do. longitudinal section, north lode.
11. Do. Do. longitudinal section, south lode.
12. Do. Do. longitudinal section, north lode, showing boundary between United Mines and Huel Clifford.
13. Do. Do. longitudinal section, south lode, showing boundary, &c.
14. Do. Do. transverse section, showing Elvans.
15. Do. Do. longitudinal section on Great lode.

Appendix E. REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

129. Creegbraws and Penkevil, plan of underground workings.
130. Do. longitudinal section of Main lode.
131. East Huel Lovell, plan of surface and underground workings.
132. Do. longitudinal section on Main lode.
133. Do. longitudinal section on North lode.
134. North Huel Jane, plan and longitudinal section.
135. Stray Park, plan of West Stray Park Huel Tryphena.
136. Do. longitudinal section embracing Huel Frances, &c.
137. Huel Tremayne, plan of the workings of Huel Providence.
138. Do. longitudinal section of Allen's branches.
139. Do. section of Tremayne engine lode.
140. Do. plan of workings in Carloose.
141. Do. longitudinal section of Huel Providence North lode.
142. Huel Unity Consols, plan of sett and workings.
143. Do. longitudinal section of workings.
144. North Huel Vor, plan and transverse section.
145. Rosewarne Consols, plan of sett and underground workings.
146. Do. longitudinal section of Caunter lode.
147. Do. longitudinal section of Engine lode.
148. Rosewarne and Herland United, plan of sett showing run of lodes.
149. Do. plan of sett and underground workings.
150. Do. longitudinal section of South lode.
151. Do. longitudinal section of Main lode.
152. Trumpet Consols or Huel Aun, longitudinal section of Huel Whidden lode.
153. Do. longitudinal section of Goblet lode.
154. Do. plan of part of Trumpet Consols.
155. Do. longitudinal section of Huel Valves lode.
156. Do. plan of part of Bodraverrack.
157. Do. longitudinal section of Huel Aune lode.
158. Do. longitudinal section of Huel Union lode.
159. Par Consols West, plan of underground workings.
160. Do. longitudinal section of the lode.
161. Pembroke Mine, plan of mine workings.
162. Do. plan showing old and new boundaries.
163. Do. transverse section.
164. Do. longitudinal section.
165. Do. longitudinal section of Pembroke and Old Mine.
166. Do. longitudinal section of Western Mine South lode.
167. East Crinnis Mine, longitudinal section of South lode.
168. Do. longitudinal section on Iron Shaft lode.
169. Do. longitudinal section on North lode.
170. Do. transverse section showing inclination of lodes.
171. Do. plan of part of East Crinnis Mine.
172. Tywarnhaile Mine, plan of underground workings.
173. Do. longitudinal section to 100 fms.
174. Charlestown United, Plan of underground workings.
175. Huel Margery, plan of underground workings.
176. Do. longitudinal section of workings.
177. Falmouth and Sperries, plan and section.
178. Wendron Mining District, map showing the relative position of vallies to lodes.
179. Breage Mining District, map showing the relative position of vallies to lodes.
180. Great Huel Fortescue, plan of sett and lodes.
181. Huel Kitty St Agnes, plan of surface sett and lodes.
182. Do. transverse section North and South.
183. Do. longitudinal section.
184. Do. longitudinal section of Pryor's lode.
185. Boscawen Mine, plan of underground workings.
186. Do. longitudinal section.
187. Huel Jane, Kea, transverse section of flat lode.

# INDEX

to the

# GEOLOGICAL MAP OF IRELAND

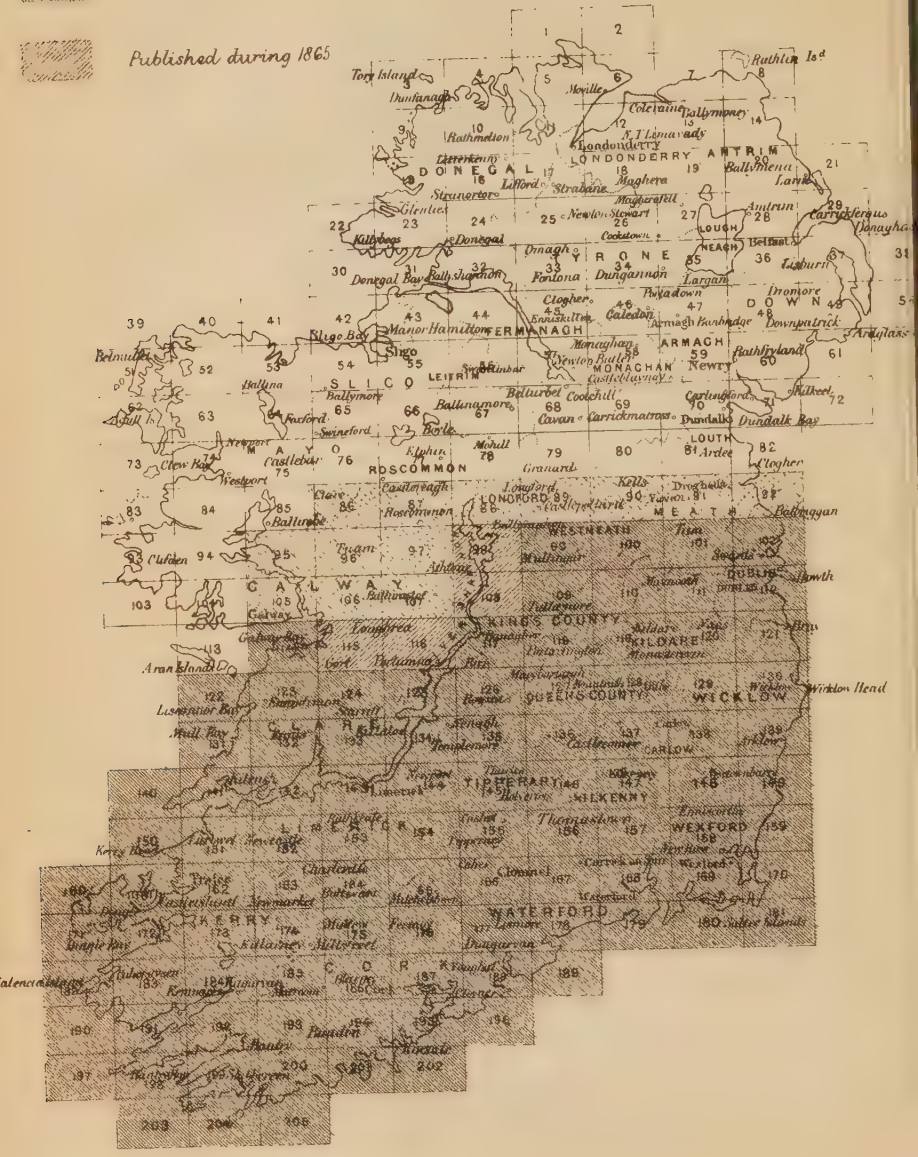
Published on the Scale of One Inch to a Mile

*to December 31st 1865*

*In Progress*

*Published to Dec.r 1864*

*Published during 1865*

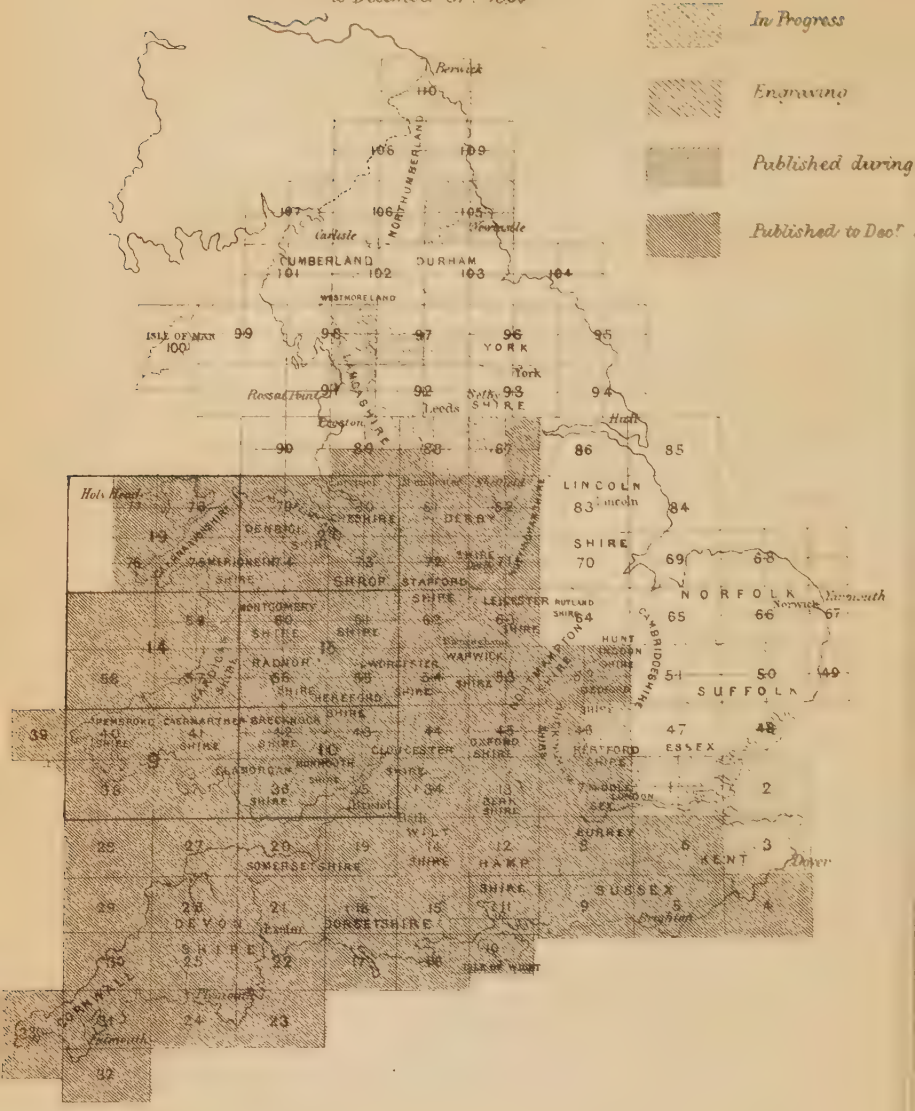

Tory Island
Dunfanaghy
Rathlin Isd
Coleraine
Ballymoney
Rathmelton
Londonderry
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
Ballymena
Larne
DONEGAL
Lifford
Strabane
Maghera
Stranorlar
Glenties
Newtownstewart
Antrim
Carrickfergus
Donaghadee
Lough Neagh
Belfast
Kilybegs
Donegal
Dungannon
TYRONE
Fintona
Largan
Lisburn
Donegal Bay
Ballyshannon
Dromore
Pomeroy
DOWN
Clogher
Caledon
Enniskillen
Armagh
Banbridge
Downpatrick
Ardglass
Belmullet
Sligo Bay
Manor Hamilton
FERMANAGH
Sligo
Monaghan
ARMAGH
Newtownbutler
Castleblayney
Rathfriland
Newry
Ballina
SLIGO
LEITRIM
MONAGHAN
Ballymote
Belturbet
Cootehill
Carlingford
Milltown
Ballycastle
Foxford
Ballinamore
Cavan
Carrickmacross
Dundalk
Dundalk Bay
Swineford
Boyle
LOUTH
Newport
Mayo
Killala
Mohill
Ardee
Clew Bay
Castlebar
Granard
Clogher
ROSCOMMON
Westport
Longford
Kells
Drogheda
Clare
Castlereagh
LONGFORD
Virginia
MEATH
Ballinrobe
Roscommon
Ballymahon
Tara
Ballygaggan
WESTMEATH
Clifden
Tuam
Athlone
Multifarnham
Mullingar
Navan
DUBLIN
Howth
Galway
Ballinasloe
Portumna
Monasterevan
KING'S COUNTY
Aran Islands
Loughrea
Birr
Parsonstown
KILDARE
Naas
Gort
Portumna
Birr
Maryborough
Baltinglass
Wicklow
Wicklow Head
Lisscannor Bay
Ennis
Roscrea
QUEENS COUNTY
WICKLOW
Scarriff
Kenagh
Castlecomer
Carlow
Arklow
Templemore
Nenagh
Thurles
Cahir
Clonmel
Carrick on Suir
Enniscorthy
Limerick
TIPPERARY
KILKENNY
Tipperary
Kilkenny
Thomastown
WEXFORD
Kerry Head
Tralee
Newcastle
Charleville
Cahir
Clonmel
Carrick on Suir
Wexford
Tarbert
Listowel
Abbeyfeale
Mitchelstown
Waterford
Dungarvan
Youghal
Passage
KERRY
Killarney
Millstreet
Fermoy
Lismore
Tallow
Ballybunion
Dingle Bay
Killorglin
Dungarvan
Valentia Island
Bantry
Skibbereen
Kinsale
CORK
Crookhaven
Queenstown
Cork
Passage
Youghal
Mallow
Kanturk
Macroom
Bandon
Kinsale
Clonakilty
Skibbereen
Baltimore
Roaring Water Bay
Dunmanway
Bantry
Castletownbere
Berehaven
Valentia
Dingle
Tralee Bay
Ballybunion
Tarbert
Kilrush
Limerick
Newcastle
Foynes
Askeaton
Rathkeale
Adare
Croom
Kilmallock
Charleville
Mallow
Fermoy
Cahir
Clonmel
Carrick on Suir
Waterford
Dungarvan
Youghal
Passage
Cork
Kinsale
Bandon

# INDEX
to the
# GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND
Published on the Scale of One inch to a Mile

*to December 31st 1865.*

Day & Son (Limited) Lith

# INDEX
to the
# GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND
Published on the Scale of One Inch to a Mile
*to December 31st 1865*




Day & Son (Limited) Lith

188. Cardiganshire, map of part of, showing the position of ancient British fortifications and the lead and copper mines.
189. East Pool Mine, series of plans of the various levels, with statistical notes, &c.
190. Clogau Gold mines, plan of surface and longitudinal section.
191. Buckingham Lead Mine, plan of surface, with description of works.
192. Great Huel Baddern, section of Hill, Brothers shaft.
193. Do. plan of surface sett and workings.
194. Vigra and Clogau Gold mines, plan and series of sections.

ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.,
Keeper of Mining Records.

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## IV.

RETURN of MAPS, SECTIONS, and MEMOIRS of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland supplied to the Agents for Sale during the Year ending 31st December 1865.

| | 1864. | | 1865. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gt. Britain. | Ireland. | Gt. Britain. | Ireland. |
| Whole sheets | 818 | 282 | 853 | 240 |
| Quarter sheets | 2,279 | — | 2,040 | — |
| Horizontal sections | 493 | 68 | 293 | 24 |
| Vertical sections | 197 | — | 93 | — |
| Small Index maps | 35 | — | 60 | — |
| Sheets, scale, 6 inches to 1 mile | 230 | — | 110 | — |
| | 4,052 | 350 | 3,446 | 264 |
| Memoirs | 364 | | 158 | |
| | 4,416 | | 3,604 | |

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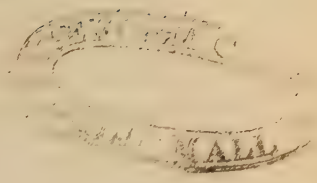

Appendix F.

Report by Prof. Archer.

# APPENDIX F.

## 1. Report on the Condition and Progress of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art for 1865.

Sir,

At the commencement of this year the collections of natural history and industrial art still remained in their old quarters; but the near completion of the new buildings led me to close them to the public on the 1st and 29th of July respectively, and commence their removal into the new museum.

There was, up to the time of closing, no abatement whatever in the public interest taken in our collections, which will be seen by the following return of visitors:—

No. 1.

*Natural History Museum.*

From 2nd January to 1st July, as shown per Table No. 5 - 33,808.

*Industrial Museum.*

From 2nd January to 29th July:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Day attendance - - - - | 27,407 |
| Evening ditto - - - - | 6,533 |
| | 33,940 |

The labour of removal and re-arrangement has been actively carried on, and we have now 1,930 feet of wall cases, 621 feet of desk cases, and 339 feet of shelving and tabling, the greater portion of which are filled with specimens permanently arranged.

The labour entailed upon the small staff of the museum by the removal and re-arrangement has much interfered with the routine work, especially as the influx of specimens has been unusually great. The following table shows the office work done:—

No. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Specimens registered - - - - | 3,084 |
| Do. labelled - - - - - | 1,952 |
| Descriptive labels written - - - - | 1,688 |
| Descriptive and ordinary labels printed - - | 1,751 |
| Ordinary labels written - - - - | 1,026 |
| Inventory titles prepared - - - - | 66 |
| Catalogue titles prepared - - - - | 115 |
| Specimens requiring special manipulation prepared | 683 |

The removal of the Natural History Museum has given an opportunity for a complete survey of its contents, and the accumulations of many years are now, for the first time, again brought to light. My colleague, Dr. Allman, and the natural history assistant, Mr. Davies, have been engaged in the examination and preparation of the specimens. Some new arrangements for increasing the public interest in this department will render it of much greater value to students and general visitors, than it has ever been before.

I have actively kept up my relations during the year with the manufacturing districts, so as to keep up our information and illustrations to the most recent improvements in industrial art; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, from the numerous inquiries on very various subjects

addreessd to me, that the museum is regarded as a source of information by practical men engaged in commerce and manufactures.

The new museum is now nearly ready for opening, and in a short time it will be at the disposal of the public.

The annexed lists show the contributions to the two branches of the museum during the year.

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No. 3.

LIST of DONATIONS to the EDINBURGH MUSEUM of SCIENCE and ART, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1865.

*Industrial Art Department.*

Specimens of a new Chinese gall; Japanese galls; and Piassava stalk, the fibrous portion of the leaf stalk of the Coquilla palm.
Presented by Mr. James Ward, Liverpool.

34 specimens and models, illustrating the preparation of opium, from the opium factory at Ghazeepore.
Presented by Dr. Alexander Christison, Assistant Opium Inspector.

African saffron, *Lyperia crocea.*
Presented by Mr. David Bain, London,

Specimens of the tubers of *Oxalis crenata.*
Presented by Mr. William Gorrie, Bangholm, Edinburgh

10 specimens illustrating the manufacture of bowling-green bowls from *Lignum vitæ.*
Presented by Mr. Alex. Jamieson, School of Arts, Edinburgh.

47 specimens of cards used for carding wool, cotton, silk, flax, and other fibres.
Presented by Mr. John Milner, Leeds.

36 specimens of Sussex rustic pottery.
Presented by Messrs. W. Mitchell and Son, Rye.

4 specimens of crude and refined oil distilled from a bituminous substance, called "Brazilian coal."
Presented by Dr. Edwards, Royal Institution, Liverpool.

3 specimens of materials used in the preparation of artificial stone.
6 specimens of tinting solutions for stone.
Presented by Mr. Frederick Ransome, Ipswich.

Specimens of American oysters.
Presented by Mr. William Lynn, Liverpool.

8 polished slabs of Cornish serpentine.
Presented by the Lizard Serpentine Company, 24, St. James Street, London.

Engraved glass tazza, 2 Art Union glass vases, 12 engraved wine glasses, and models of the Koh-i-noor before and after being re-cut.
Presented by Messrs. Pellatt and Co., Baker Stret, London.

Fine specimen of preserved calf's foot jelly.
Presented by Messrs. Batty and Co., London.

Roots of Sardinian chicory.
Presented by Mr. Charles Lawson, jun., George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

Warrior's shield and belt, with powder flask, watch box, steel, &c., richly ornamented. From the Hill Tribes of Upper India.
Presented by Major Henry Campbell Johnstone Muree, Punjaub, through Mr. J. Anderson Henry, Hay Lodge, Trinity, Edinburgh.

Birch bark canoe from Hudson's bay.
Presented by Mr. Robert Innes, Shipbuilder, Leith.

Block of crystallized antimony.
Presented by Mr. Thomas Cay, 5, Circus Place, Edinburgh.

Trap for birds used in St. Kilda.
Presented by Miss Dick Lauder, Edinburgh.

Pair of ornamental stirrups, 2 pairs of ornamental chest handles, old bronze broach and spoon, small bronze vessel.
Presented by Mr. William Douglas, R.S.A., Edinburgh.

Appendix F.

6 paraffin candles.
Presented by Mr. James Young, Bathgate.

Report by Prof. Archer.

The fruit of *Toddalia lanceolata*, imported from Africa as a substitute for cubebs.
Presented by Messrs. Grimwade, Ridley, and Co., London.

12 specimens of the salts of tin, acetate of alumina, stannate of soda, &c., used in dyeing and calico printing.
Presented by Messrs. R. and J. Garroway, Glasgow.

26 specimens of works in fire-clay, including pedestals, vases, brackets, trusses, baskets, fern pots, &c.
Presented by Messrs. W. Harriman and Co., Blaydon-on-Tyne.

13 specimens illustrating the manufacture of archil and cudbear from orchella weed.
Presented by Messrs. J. Robinson and Co., Huddersfield.

3 specimens of rock salt, two of them finely crystallized, from the Salt Mines of Kewra, near Pind Dadun Khan, Salt Range, Punjab.
Presented by Lieut.-Colonel R. Maclagan, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Punjab Public Works Department.

53 specimens of ornamental hair work, including 2 brooches mounted in gold, 3 bracelets, 3 necklets, device for a memento, and various other objects.

3 specimens of jet ornaments, namely, a brooch, pair of earrings, and a taper stand in the form of a locomotive.

Brooch and pair of earrings of onyx, and an imitation coral necklace.
Presented by Mr. Charles Packer, 136, Regent Street, London.

18 specimens illustrating the manufacture of waste silk.
Presented by Messrs. J. and T. Brocklehurst & Sons, Macclesfield.

Maple sugar from the *Acer saccharinum*, New Brunswick.
Presented by Mr. John Macara Walker, St. John, New Brunswick.

25 specimens of vegetable products used as food, medicine, &c.
Presented by Sir William Hooker, Kew Gardens, London.

Branch and bark of *Daphne cannabina*, and pulp made from same, from Nepal.

Tree mallow fibre, *Lavatera arborea*, from branches and stem.
Presented by Mr. M. C. Cooke, India Museum, London.

34 specimens of vegetable fibres, and 10 specimens of materia medica from the Mauritius.
Presented by Mr. James Morris, late of Mauritius.

Piece of bar iron carbonized by the action of prolonged heat in a furnace.
Presented by Mr. William Ford, Holyrood Glass Works, Edinburgh.

41 specimens illustrating the manufacture of felt hats, including the furs used, perforated copper cone, &c.
Presented by Messrs. W. Wilson & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

5 specimens of Scottish marbles, granite, and serpentine.

2 specimens of silver ore, titanium, and artificial graphite.
Presented by Mr. A. R. Chancellor.

27 specimens of Indian agates, carnelians, emery, flexible sandstone, dendritic sandstone, &c.
Presented by H. M. Indian Government, through Dr. Forbes Watson.

52 specimens of edible fruits, nuts, &c.
Presented by Messrs. Fortnum & Mason, Piccadilly, London.

47 specimens illustrating the manufacture of ginghams, and other cotton fabrics made of dyed yarns.
Presented by the Lancefield Spinning Co., Glasgow, through Mr. J. Graham Smith.

23 specimens illustrating the manufacture of files.
Presented by Messrs. T. Turton & Sons, Sheffield.

27 varieties of English and foreign walking-sticks.
Presented by Messrs. R. Hovenden & Sons, 95, City Road, Finsbury Square, London.

A picture frame formed of different kinds of wood.
Presented by Mr. Andrew Jamieson, Wilton, Hawick.

Section of the Cannel coal seam, Wemyss, Fife.
Table made of Wemyss Cannel coal.
Presented by Mr. Thomas Bywater, Wemyss Castle, Fife.
Case containing 90 specimens of bronze powders.
Presented by Mr. Louis Simon, Nottingham.
Frame containing fac-similes by hand of early printing.
Presented by Mr. J. A. Burt, 16, Charles Street, London.
14 specimens in glazed case, illustrating Stanford's patent method of treating seaweed.
Presented by the British Seaweed Co., Dalmuir, Dumbartonshire.
49 specimens of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, including the products from the destructive distillation of wood, and fruit essences.
Presented by Messrs. Hirst, Brook, & Tomlinson, Leeds.
37 specimens, including a pair of elephant's tusks, wood carvings, native pictures, domestic articles, &c., from Burmah.
Presented by Mr. William S. Steel, Rangoon, Burmah.
Page of lithotype a process of stereotyping.
Presented by the American Stereotype Co., Boston.
1 large boulder, 2 smaller do., and 3 cut pieces of nephrite or green jade.
1 large mass of rhodonite, with polished face.
1 do. of red quartz, from Lake Baikal.
1 piece of lapis lazuli, and 2 letterweights of ornamental stones.
1 set of Russian embroidered towels.
Presented by his Excellency George Peterson, St. Petersburgh.
69 specimens of Pyrenean marbles.
Presented by Mrs. Oliphant, Findhorn Place, Edinburgh.
3 fine specimens of gum opal, from Africa.
Presented by Colonel R. L. Playfair.
21 models illustrating the art of pyrotechny.
Presented by Mr. Henry Mortram, South Street, Walworth, London.
19 specimens illustrating the manufacture of screws.
Presented by Messrs. Nettlefold & Chamberlain, Birmingham.
Fine specimen of a cotton plant, from the Southern States of America.
Presented by Mr. James Smith, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Specimen of a Ballan-Wrasse.
Presented by Dr. J. Alex. Smith, 7, West Maitland Street, Edinburgh.
3 specimens of sulphuret of antimony, from Knipe Hill, New Cumnock, Ayrshire.
Presented by Mr. B. N. Peach, Geological Survey.
Maple sugar from Nova Scotia.
Presented by the Rev. Dr. Honeyman, Nova Scotia.
180 agricultural models, implements, tools, &c.
Presented by the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh.
1,500 specimens of cereals and grasses.
Presented by Messrs. P. Lawson & Sons, Edinburgh.
2,950 specimens of raw products, chiefly vegetable, from the French Colonies.
6 specimens of ornamental shell work from the Bahamas.
25 pieces of terra cotta work, used in the construction of the South Kensington Museum.
Presented by the Science and Art Department, London.

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Donations to the Educational Museum.

89 volumes of educational works.
10 elementary lesson books.
Presented by Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh.
107 specimens of crude and prepared water colours, drawing boards, squares, pencils, crayons, and sketch books.
Presented by Messrs. G. Rowney and Co., Percy Street, London.

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Appendix F.

REPORT BY PROF. ARCHER.

SPECIMENS added to the EDINBURGH MUSEUM of SCIENCE and ART, by purchase, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1865.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 agate caskets, mounted in ormulu | 13 | 2 | 6 |
| Copy of a carved ivory tankard in composition | 14 | 3 | 6 |
| 2 bronze candlesticks | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Tazza of old Leeds pottery | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Ornamental earthenware plate | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Hookah bowl | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Chinese cup, saucer, and cover | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 2 cocoa nut vases | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Shell inkstand | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Oblong box in uranium glass | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Cork picture | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Water hammer | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Model of a bottle glass furnace | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 Japanese boxes of shola pith, ornamented | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Brooch and bracelet cut in Cannel coal | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Model of the "Welcome" nugget | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 wax models for food series | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Antique Chinese gourd shaped vase in porcelain | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Small circular mosaic | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Dresden painted enamel box | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Cassone, or Carved linen chest | 34 | 13 | 0 |
| 3 wood carvings | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Straw work snuff box | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Italian box with ornament in composition | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Cinque-cento lock and 6 antique keys | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Foot of a chalice | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| 2 knives and 2 forks in carved ivory | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Small pillar in "rosso antico" marble | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Dutch glass bottle | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 pieces of old Venetian glass | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| "Gres de Flandres" jug | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 small pieces of majolica | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Stamped leather box, "cuir bouilli" work | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Model of Apperley's feeder, carder, and condenser for wool spinning | 39 | 10 | 0 |
| Model of teaser and patent oiling machine | 31 | 7 | 0 |
| Pearl oyster shell, containing a large pearl | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Model of a spring cart | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 drawings of economic plants | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 vases and a wild boar in green serpentine, Italian | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| Head wreath and 2 ornaments in spun glass | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Piece of inlaid veneer work, Austrian | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 small clay figures, Italian | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 porcupine quill baskets from Nova Scotia | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 2 French figure castings, adapted for fountains | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Berlin iron castings, viz.:—Shield of Troy; salver. with "Battle of the Amazons;" altar dish; helmet, after B. Cellini; 2 caskets, and a Byzantine cross | 14 | 14 | 9 |
| 3 fine pieces of malachite, and 2 veneers of malachite on copper | 11 | 12 | 3 |
| Model of a ribbon loom | 20 | 0 | 0 |

NUMBER of SPECIMENS acquired for the MUSEUM in 1865.

| | |
|---|---|
| Presented | 5,833 |
| Purchased | 90 |
| | 5,923 |

LIST of NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS presented to the EDINBURGH MUSEUM of SCIENCE and ART during the Year 1865.

Two eggs of the Emu, and a bottle containing gulf weed, from lat. 23 N., long. 42, by Professor Simpson.
6 specimens of snakes and lizards in spirit, by Professor Bennet.
2 specimens of the crested chameleon, Chameleo cristata, from Old Calabar, by Dr. J. A. Smith.
4 casts of Stylonurus and Pterygotus from the Devonian rocks of Forfarshire, by J. Pourie, Esq., through David Page, Esq.
The parasite from the eye of the sprat, Lernonæma spratta, by Mr. J. B. Davies.
A nest of a chaffinch, remarkable for the materials used in its construction, by Miss Gibson Craig.
Large specimen of jasper from Skelmorlie, by Professor Allman.
110 specimens of shells, Arachnida, crustacea, insects, birds, and mammals, collected in the Niger expedition by the late Dr. Wm. Balfour Baikie, presented by John H. Baikie, Esq., Kirkwall.
5 specimens of flying fish and cuttle fish, in spirit, by H. F. Watt, Esq.
Male and female Natterjacks, Bufa calamita, from Sussex, by James Haswell, Esq.
15 Indian pheasants' skins, by G. Dundas, Esq.
45 insects collected at the Cape of Good Hope, by Daniel Kannemeyer, Esq.
Skin of the Ashy kaola, Phascolarites cinereus, by Daniel Wilson, Esq., Tarradale, Victoria.
62 species and varieties of the land and freshwater shells of Cuba, by H. B. Landers, Esq., surgeon.
South African snakes, birds' skin, and scorpions from the Cape of Good Hope, by A. G. H. Bösenberg, Esq.
A fine stuffed specimen of the crane, Grus cinerea, killed at Unst, Shetland, in June 1865, by Thomas Edmonston, Esq., Unst.
A large stuffed python from India, by Colonel MacNeil.
950 species and varieties of shells, by Robert MacAndrew, Esq., through Professor Archer.

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LIST of NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS added by PURCHASE to the EDINBURGH MUSEUM of SCIENCE and ART during the Year 1865.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 models illustrating the nervous, respiratory, and circulatory systems of different groups of animals | 19 | 18 | 5 |
| A coal fossil from near Musselburgh | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 3 rare species of lemurs from Madagascar | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| 70 specimens of corals, fossils, and minerals, formerly in the collec- of General Irvine | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Specimens, in spirit, of Spalax typhlus and Bradypus dactylus | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| 14 fossils from the Airdrie coal beds | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 17 named trilobites from Dudley | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Extracinus briarius and 16 other English fossils | 17 | 0 | 0 |

SPECIMENS added during the Year.

| | |
|---|---|
| By donation | 1,216 |
| By purchase | 128 |
| | 1,344 |

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Tabular Abstract of the Number of Visitors to the Natural History Section of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, for the part of the Year ending July 1st, 1865.

| Month. | Paying 6d. each. | Professors, Town Councillors, and others by them introduced. | Free. | Students of Natural History. | | | General Students. | | | Total for each Month. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | University of Edinburgh. | Free Church College. | With Special Ticket. | University of Edinburgh. | Free Church College. | United Presbyterian College. | | |
| 1865. | | | | | | | | | | | £ s. d. |
| January - | 212 | — | 11,891 | 8 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 12,114 | 5 6 0 |
| February - | 54 | 7 | 1,788 | 23 | 6 | 4 | 2 | — | — | 1,884 | 1 7 0 |
| March - | 73 | 7 | 2,253 | 39 | — | 51 | 1 | — | — | 2,424 | 1 16 6 |
| April - | 122 | 2 | 2,664 | — | — | 26 | 4 | — | — | 2,818 | 3 1 0 |
| May - | 179 | 7 | 9,761 | 22 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 9,974 | 4 9 6 |
| June - | 304 | 22 | 2,607 | 36 | — | — | — | — | — | 2,969 | 7 12 0 |
| July - | — | — | 1,625 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,625 | — |
| Total - | 944 | 45 | 32,589 | 128 | 7 | 88 | 7 | — | — | 33,808 | 23 12 0 |

Thomas C. Archer, Superintendent.

## 2. Report of the Edinburgh Museum of Natural History, for the Year 1865, by Professor Allman, F.R.S.S., L. & E., M.R.I.A., Regius Keeper.

Appendix F.
Report by Prof. Allman.

In a report of the progress made during the past year, and of the present condition of the Edinburgh Museum of Natural History, the chief interest concentrates itself in the arrangements for the removal of the various collections from the rooms hitherto occupied by them within the walls of the University, and for their reception and exposition in the rooms provided for them by Government in the new Museum of Science and Art.

In order to facilitate the removal, the old rooms were closed to the public on the 1st July 1865, so that the return of visitors for the year just completed is necessarily fragmentary, and represents only a portion of the return for any previous year, since the adoption of the regulations which gave to the public a freer access to the Museum than they had formerly enjoyed.

The entire number admitted during the past year from the 1st January to the 30th June was 33,808. Of these 32,589 were admitted on free days, and 244 on close days at a charge of 6*d.* each, while the remainder, consisting chiefly of students of the natural history class in the University, and of some others to whom special tickets of admission for purposes of study had been granted by the Regius Keeper, were also admitted on close days, but without any admission fee having been demanded from them.

For further details see the tabular abstract of visitors at the end of the report.

The whole of the collections have now been removed from the old into the new buildings, and as the museum has thus entered upon a new phase of its existence, it may not be uninteresting to take a glance at the most salient points in its past history.

The Museum of Natural History was founded in 1812 in connexion with the University of Edinburgh, and large and valuable collections were soon made by the exertions of the late Professor Jameson who held the chair of Natural History in the University for a period of 50 years, and who on retiring from his professorship left behind him in the museum which he had formed an example of what the energy of a single man might effect when directed by that knowledge and tact which so eminently characterized the long life of the distinguished professor of natural history.

In 1854 the museum was transferred by the town council of Edinburgh, then the patrons of the University, to the Government, under whose entire control it has since continued.

Among the most important changes effected by the Government in the administration of the museum, were, the reduction of the admission fee to sixpence, and the appointing certain free days on which the collections should be thrown open to the public without any charge. Previously to this there were no free days, and the fee charged to the public for admission was one shilling.

The immediate effect of thus opening up the museum was most striking. The crowds which flocked to it on free days far surpassed anticipation, and during the period which intervened between the 8th October 1855, when it was first thrown open by Government, and the 1st July 1865, when it was finally closed for removal, no less than 878,487 visits were made to it; and what here especially deserves to be noted as

Appendix G. Report by Prof. Allman.

full of interest and significance is the fact that this large concourse of visitors was not merely the result of the novelty attendant on the first acquisition of privileges previously withheld, but continued steadily to show itself throughout the ten years during which the more liberal regulations were in force. In illustration of this it may be mentioned that on the last public holiday before the final closing, the museum was visited by 7,559 persons. These facts are in themselves sufficient to prove the interest taken by the general public in collections of natural objects, and point to such collections as agents of great value and power in the hands of the social reformer and philanthropist.

Since its removal into the new buildings no labour has been spared in the re-arrangement and display of the collection. It is proposed to arrange the mammals and larger reptiles and fishes upon the ground floor of the great natural history hall, but as the cases and other fittings so necessary for this purpose have not yet been supplied, the progress which has been here made is but slight. This part of the collection consists of both stuffed skins and skeletons. While it remained in the old buildings, the skeletons, for want of space in the rooms to which it was found expedient to confine the public, were almost entirely withheld from exhibition. This difficulty is now got rid of, and when properly displayed they will present an attractive feature in the collection, and afford an indispensable aid to the zoologist in the study of both recent and extinct forms.

The arrangement of the raptorial and insessorial birds has been nearly completed, and these groups now occupy the entire of the new cases in the lower of the two eastern galleries. Instead of being placed as usual on ordinary shelves, they have at the suggestion of Professor Archer been arranged in small natural groups on brackets, a plan which has proved very effective, and has rendered the series at the same time striking and instructive. The remaining orders of birds have also been displayed in the corresponding galleries of the western and northern sides, but as the permanent cases necessary for their complete exhibition have not yet been furnished it was necessary to make use of the old ones for the occasion, and the arrangement must accordingly be regarded as only temporary, the complete exposition of these groups not being possible until the old and ill-constructed cases are replaced by those which it is intended ultimately to substitute for them.

The reptiles contained in the museum are very numerous and valuable. Besides the large number of specimens accumulated during past years, they include the noble collection presented by Sir Andrew Smith, and a smaller but highly interesting one presented by the executors of the late Professor Trail. The want of cases however has as yet rendered it impossible to do more than give a very partial exposition of this class, while it has been deemed advisable to defer the display of Sir A. Smith's and Professor Trail's collections until the fittings necessary for their effective exhibition shall have been furnished.

A report in many respects similar must be made of the fishes which it has been found impossible to arrange otherwise than temporarily in the cases which have been trasferred with them from the old rooms.

The collection intended to represent the Fauna of the British Isles, has also been displayed and arranged so far as the old cases will allow, and at present occupies a portion of the ground floor of the hall; while the series of zoological types has been arranged in the upper southern gallery, where it is now ready for consultation by the student.

The collections of minerals and fossils have also been partially displayed. The fossils purchased from the representatives of the late Hugh

Miller have received special attention, and a large proportion of them is already open for inspection.

In a word, through the constant attention of Mr. Davies, who has devoted himself to the task with great assiduity, the exposition of the various collections in the museum is being proceeded with as rapidly as the means at present available will allow.

A list of the objects obtained both by purchase and donation during the past year will be found at the end of the report. Among the former I would especially refer to a series of models illustrating the structure of various groups of the animal kingdom; to a collection of Upper Silurian Trilobites containing specimens of great perfection and beauty; and to one of various mesozoic fossils, among which is an exceedingly fine specimen of *Extracrinus briareus* from the lias of Lyme Regis.

Among the donations there are also some which must receive special mention. To J. H. Baikie, Esq., the museum is indebted for a collection of birds and mammals, with various other objects of natural history, procured by his brother, the late Dr. William Balfour Baikie, during his expedition on the Niger. A fine collection of skins of Indian pheasants was presented by George Dundas, Esq. To Thomas Edmonston, Esq., we are indebted for a very fine specimen of the crane, *Grus cinerea*, killed at Unst, in the Shetland Islands; while a most valuable collection of shells, consisting of 950 named species, has been through Professor Archer presented to the Museum by Robert McAndrew, Esq.

Geo. J. Allman,
Regius Keeper of the Museum of Natural History.

Appendix G.

Report of Director of Museum of Irish Industry.

# APPENDIX G.

## Report on the Condition and Progress of the Industrial Museum of Ireland and Government School of Science, applied to Mining and the Arts, for the Year 1865, by Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director.

Pending the consideration by the heads of the Science and Art Department of the future educational position and arrangements of this institution, the professors and officers have been engaged during the past year in carrying on their ordinary duties, and completing, so far as the means at their disposal allowed, the efficiency of their several departments.

Some interesting additions have been made by donations and by purchase to the Museum collections.

Besides the series of minerals arranged in natural groups, a collection has been formed, arranged according to their crystalline forms, and which will be specially of interest for illustration of the lectures on mineralogy and crystallography. A collection of the hematite ores from South Wales has also been added to the collection.

To the foreign collections there has been added a series of iron and sulphur ores from Elba. These specimens are samples of the materials now extensively employed in the manufactures of central France.

Since the closing of the Industrial Exhibition, held in Dublin during the year 1865, there have been deposited in the Museum, and partly arranged, the collection of coals, iron ores, manganese, lead and zinc ores of Westphalia, together with mining models and photographs of the apparatus used for cleaning coals. This extensive and interesting collection was presented to the Museum by Herr Von Sybel, the Prussian Commissioner. It forms a very important and interesting addition to the metallurgical department, especially in regard to the manufacture of iron.

A series of lead and copper ores from the Italian Alps, and a series of specimens of the rocks met with in boring the railway tunnel through Mount Cenis, have been presented to the Museum through Signor Marani, Italian Consul, and one of the commissioners for Italy to the Dublin Exhibition.

A very valuable set of models of the machinery employed in the coal fields of St. Etienne, including drawing engines, improved lift cages, and parechutes have been placed in the Museum. A series of models of the furnaces for the metallurgic treatment of copper ores by the Welsh method have also been added to the collections.

The Museum galleries were open on week days from 11 till 4 o'clock, and were visited during that time by 29,665 persons. The galleries were also opened to the public in the evenings during the delivery of the several courses of lectures from 7 till half-past 9 o'clock, and in addition, on Mondays and Thursdays at the same hour during the winter months.

The total number of visitors in the evenings for the year was 15,612. The total number during the year was therefore 45,277, being an increase of 9,135 on the return for the year 1864.

The use of the theatre of this Institution for the delivery of a course of lectures on Literature, as in last year, having been granted by the Heads of the Department, those lectures were delivered in April, May, and June, under the direction of the same committee as before, and were attended by 1,473 persons.

### *Chemical Department.*

The business of the Chemical Department has been conducted during the past year by Professor Galloway as usual. 88 analyses of various chemical substances were made, all of which were for private individuals.

### *Library.*

The Museum library has been as usual availed of by the registered students during the session.

### *Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Industrial Arts.*

The several courses of lectures on the Sciences as applied to Industry were delivered by the professors during the past year. The arrangement of subjects and hours described in the programmes for the sessions of 1863–64 and 1864–65 were carried out as approved by my Lords, and with very satisfactory results.

The public courses delivered partly in the Royal Dublin Society and partly in the Industrial Museum of Ireland will be reported on by the Committee of Lectures, under whose direction those lectures are given.

Professor Jukes' systematic lectures on Geology given in the theatre of this Institution were attended by 68 registered students. At the termination of the course 16 students presented themselves for prizes at the examination, of whom 13 received certificates of proficiency.

For Professor Sullivan's systematic course of lectures on Chemistry, 34 students were registered. At the end of the course 13 students competed for prizes at the examination, of whom 4 received certificates of proficiency.

Professor Barker's systematic course of lectures on Natural Philosophy was attended by 40 registered students; and at the examination closing the course, 8 competed for prizes, of whom 6 received certificates of proficiency.

Dr. Harvey's state of health having prevented him from lecturing during the past year, his duties were performed, with the sanction of my Lords, by Mr. G. Butler Bradshaw, F.G.S.D. The lectures were delivered partly in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society. They were attended by 16 registered students, of whom 15 presented themselves for examination, and all obtained certificates of proficiency.

For Dr. Morgan's systematic course of lectures on Zoology, 7 students were registered. At the end of the course 6 students competed for prizes at the examination, of whom 4 received certificates of proficiency.

Instruction in practical chemistry was given in the laboratory by Professor Galloway to the students attending the day and evening classes. The numbers registered in the three terms of which the session consists, were for the day class 18, and for the evening 36; total 54 students. (See Appendix F.)

At the examinations closing the courses, 19 competed for prizes, of whom 17 obtained certificates of proficiency.

My Lords having established ten Royal Exhibitions or Scholarships of 50*l.* a year each, to be competed for at the science examinations held annually under the direction of the Science and Art Department, and tenable for three years, during which time the holders are to continue their studies in this institution, Messrs. Frank Clowes, James Craik, John Connolly, and William B. Leonard were nominated to those of the exhibitions to be filled up in the year 1865.

On the 15th January 1866, his Excellency Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant, was graciously pleased to preside at a public meeting of the

Appendix G. — Report of Director of Museum of Irish Industry.

institution, and to distribute to the successful candidates the prizes which had been awarded to them at the examinations of the preceding session. I had the honour on that occasion to deliver an address on the Chemical History of the Conversion of Coal Gas into Alcohols. His Excellency was pleased to express his approval of the proceedings, and his interest in the progress of scientific education, and in the success of the Institution.

(Signed) Robert Kane,
Director of the Industrial Museum of Ireland.

January 17, 1866.

## APPENDIX A.

List of Specimens presented to the Industrial Museum of Ireland from the 1st January to the 31st December 1865.

Two vertebræ of a fossil whale.
Presented by Messrs. M. G. and E. F. Mulhall, Standard Office, Buenos Ayres; per Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co., College Green, Dublin.

220 specimens of rocks, coal, and ironstone from the Zollverein; specimens of woods and resins from Victoria; and specimens of rocks from Italy.
Presented by the Commissioners of the Dublin International Exhibition.

## APPENDIX B.

List of Specimens purchased and added to the Industrial Museum of Ireland, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1865.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specimens of iron pyrites | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Models of patent vortex, turbine, &c., whirlpool and centrifugal pump | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| System of apparatus with arrangement required for drawing coal at St. Etienne, mine, pulley, frames, shaft cages, lift cages, guides, and waggons for coal, &c. | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Model of coal tubs, &c., and a small system of rails in use in the mines at St. Etienne | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Mineral specimens | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Specimens of porcelain | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Model of a furnace for roasting copper ore | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto for roasting coarse metal | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto for the preparation of crude copper | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Model of a slag furnace | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Model of a refining furnace | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Specimens of wood carving | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Sections of minerals | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 40 specimens of woods | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Piece of apatite | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Specimens of porcelain | 12 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto of Bohemian garnets | 2 | 16 | 0 |

## APPENDIX C.

Examination in Zoology.—Session of 1864-65.

Examiner, John Morgan, F.R.C.S.I.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Prize | Henry J. Penny. |
| Second Prize | Charles H. Penny. |
| Third Prize | Richard O'Donovan. |

Examination in General Chemistry.—Session of 1864–65.

Examiner, William K. Sullivan, Ph. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Prize - - | - John McAllan. |
| Second Prize - - | - Vincent A. Smith. |
| Third Prize - - | - Chichester A Bell. |

Examination in Geology.—Session of 1864–65.

Examiner, J. Beete Jukes, M.A., F.R.S.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Prize - - | - Miss Swan. |
| Second Prize - - | - William O'Donovan. |
| Third Prize - - | - Miss A. M. Smyth. |

Examination in Elementary Crystallography.—Session of 1864–65.

Examiner, William K. Sullivan, Ph.D.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Prize - - | - Vincent A. Smith. |
| Second Prize - - | - Bryan J. Clinch. |
| Third Prize - - | - Chichester A. Bell. |

Examination in Physical Science.—Session of 1864–65.

Examiner, William Barker, M.D.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Prize - - | - A. W. Scott. |
| Second Prize - - | - Frederick Carre. |
| Third Prize - - | - Bryan J. Clinch. |

Examination in Botany.—Session of 1864–65.

Examiner, George B. Bradshaw, F.R.G.S.I.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Prize - - | - Miss Adelina Rorke. |
| Second Prize - - | - R. D. Fennell. |
| Third Prize - - | - T. O. Atkinson. |

Examination in Practical Chemistry.—Session of 1864–65.

Examiner, Robert Galloway, F.C.S.L.

First Division.

*Prizes.*

Joseph Flanagan.
John McAllan.
Arthur H. Cranwill.

Second Division.

*Prizes.*

John S. Wright.
William Harold.
Frank E. D. Lewis.

Third Division.

*Prizes.*

Richard J. Moss.
John W. Edmundson.
Francis M. Swanzy.

## APPENDIX D.

*Medallists.*

Miss Adelina Rorke.
T. O. Atkinson.
Joseph Flanagan.
R. D. Fennell.
Henry J. Penny.
John McAllan.

Appendix G.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

## APPENDIX E.

SUMMARY.

| | Totals. |
|---|---|
| The number of persons who visited the Museum from the 1st January to the 31st December 1865 inclusive was | 29,665 |
| The number of persons who read in the Library of the Museum from the 1st January to the 31st December 1865, including the usual recesses, was | 29 |
| Professor Jukes' Systematic Lectures | 1,496 |
| Dr. Sullivan's ditto | 923 |
| Dr. Barker's ditto | 258 |
| Dr. Sullivan's Free Lectures | 3,670 |
| Dr. Barker's ditto | 3,519 |
| Mr. Jukes' ditto | 2,541 |
| Mr. Bradshaw's ditto | 764 |
| Dr. Morgan's ditto | 289 |
| Number who attended the Afternoon Course of Lectures on Literature | 1,473 |
| Number who attended the distribution of prizes | 650 |
| | 45,277 |

NUMBER of STUDENTS who competed for Prizes in the Year 1865.

| | |
|---|---|
| Zoology | 6 |
| Natural Philosophy | 8 |
| General Chemistry | 13 |
| Botany | 15 |
| Geology | 16 |
| Practical Chemistry | 19 |

## APPENDIX F.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY CLASSES.—Session of 1864–65.

The sessional course of instruction in Practical Chemistry being divided into three terms, and a student being allowed to enter for each part separately, it has happened in former returns that a student entering for two terms was counted twice, and a student entering for the whole three terms of the session was counted three times in estimating the numbers attending. To afford, however, more perfect information, the number of individuals who entered is now given, and in the following table the numbers of the Practical Chemistry Classes for the session 1864–65, arranged in the form which had been previously adopted are given

DAY CLASS.

| Students entered. | Number of Terms. | Numbers returned. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 3 | 18 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 18 | | 32 |

EVENING CLASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | 3 | 57 |
| 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 14 | 1 | 14 |
| 36 | | 77 |
| Total - 54 | | Total - 109 |

# APPENDIX H.



## ANNUAL REPORT of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY for the YEAR 1865.

To the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education.

THE number of members elected into the Society during the session ending June 1865 amounted to 37, when it consisted of the following members:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Corporate Members, Life - - - | 795 |
| „ Annual - - | 351 |
| | 1,146 |
| Honorary Members - - - | 47 |
| Corresponding Members - - - | 24 |
| Agricultural Associates - - - | 4 |

### EXAMINATIONS for CERTIFICATES of MERIT.

The annual examinations for general and commercial certificates of merit were held from half-past 7 to 10 o'clock on each evening of the week commencing Monday June 5th.

Applications were received from fifty-eight persons, 30 of whom presented themselves for examination; of those, two were females. Compared with the number of applicants of the previous year, the above shows a considerable decrease, a circumstance to be accounted for by the operation of a rule which excluded from the examination all persons under 15 years of age.

Seven commercial certificates, 25 general certificates, and 12 prizes were awarded at this examination.

### LECTURES.

In addition to the courses regulated by the Committee of Lectures (see their report), the following were delivered under the Society's authority:—

| Date. | Subject. | Lecturer. | No. | Total Attendance. | Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865. Feb. | Agricultural Chemistry | E. W. Davy, M.B. - | 18 | 2,163 | 120 |
| | Mineralogy - - | Robert H. Scott, A.M. | 12 | 535 | 44 |
| | | Total - | 30 | 2,698 | 164 |

### BOTANIC GARDEN.

*Conservatories.*—All the conservatories have been maintained in substantial repair by the Board of Public Works. The new palm house, which was much affected by storms, has been strengthened, so that no fears need be entertained for the safety of the building. The propa-

Appendix H. — Report of Royal Dublin Society.

gating pit has been lengthened 16 feet, an addition which was much required. The old octagon house has been extensively repaired, and a hot water apparatus has been supplied for the purpose of heating it.

The Victoria Regia house has been in great part re-constructed, and in consequence of some judicious alterations, the growth and flowering of the aquatic plants have been greatly improved.

*Hardy herbaceous plants.*—Although many of the specimens in this collection were lost by the excessive drought which prevailed last summer, yet the vacancies thus created have been since in a great part filled by contributions received from other botanical establishments.

*The Arboretum* has had many additions during the past year. Many of the rare flowering conifers, as the *Pinus Smithiana*, *P. excelsa*, and *P. tuberculata*, have borne cones for the first time during the summer. Some of this order newly introduced from Japan have proved themselves capable of resisting the severity of our ordinary winters, such are the *Thujiopsis dolobrata*, *Retinispora obtusa*, *R. picifera*, and *Pinus firma*.

*In the Experimental Ground*, an experiment suggested by Laurence Waldron, Esq., D.L., has been attended with success; it consisted in obtaining a "stolen crop" of *Kohl-rabi* from between the drills of a field of mangold-wurtzel, the details of which are fully given in a report from the director of the garden.

*The Botanical Museum* has been much increased by specimens presented to the Society by exhibitors in the Dublin International Exhibition. It is to be hoped that before long a suitable house will be provided for the collection, which forms a valuable nucleus for the completion of this department.

*Donations* have been both numerous and important. The names of the donors of the most valuable are Signor Todaro, Bot. Garden, Palermo; Prof. Martins, Montpelier; Dr Caspray, Konigsberg; M. Ortgies, Zurich; M. Otto, Hamburgh; Dr. Hooker, Royal Gardens, Kew; Mr. Tyreman, Bot. Gardens, Liverpool; Mr. Finlay, Bot. Gardens, Manchester; Mr. Ewing, Bot. Gardens, Sheffield; Mr. Robinson, Bot. Gardens, Regent's Park, London; Messrs. Backhouse, York; Messrs. Stansfield, Todmorden; M. L. Van Houtte, Ghent; W. R. Bayley; Dr. Henry; R. Mallett, Esq.; J. G. Lemon, Esq.; R. Clayton Browne, Esq.; Earl of Sligo; Capt. Vigors; Meadows Taylor, Esq.; Mr. Mill, W. Africa. The total number of plants received during the year amounts to 509 specimens; of seeds, 1,138 kinds. There were sent as donations or exchanges during the past year 1,381 specimens, 952 of which were sent to Queen's College, Cork.

*The number of visitors* to the Gardens shows a considerable increase; a circumstance partly to be attributed to the International Exhibition of last year, which attracted a large number of strangers to Dublin. The total number is 270,547; on week-days 58,217, on Sundays 212,330.

*Supplies of plants and flowers* were sent as usual for illustration of the lectures on botany delivered in several of the public institutions in Dublin, as well as twice weekly to the School of Art for the use of the students. Specimens have been also sent to Queen's College, Galway.

### Natural History Museum.

Parliament having voted a sum of 3,000*l.* on account, for providing the Museum with cases and fitments, steps have been taken to have such constructed, and contracts have been entered into for the execution of the works. It is expected that the works will be completed about the beginning of February.

The donations presented to the Society for this department, which

have been numerous, have been named and carefully stored as heretofore. Two interesting exchanges of casts of fossils have also been effected; the one, a cast of the fossil *Colossochelys Atlas* from India, sent by the committee of the Derby Museum, Liverpool; the other a cast of the fossil *Schisto pleuron Typus* of South America, sent by Professor H. A. Ward, of Rochester University, United States. Both have been mounted, and placed in the basement story of the Museum.

Although the fitments are in an unfinished state, the Museum has been visited during the year by 11,619 persons.

### Library.

A grant of 500*l.*, having been voted on account for providing the rooms set apart for the library with shelving and furniture, contracts, which are in course of execution, have been entered into for the work.

During the year 1865 the Library was open to the public on 299 week-days, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on 141 evenings, from 7 p.m. until 9.30 p.m.

The number of readers in the day-time, exclusive of members of the Society, was:—

| | | Daily Average. |
|---|---|---|
| On 299 days - - - | 13,684 | 49·1 |
| On 141 evenings - - - | 2,008 | 14·1 |

### Evening Scientific Meetings.

Eight monthly meetings were held during the session, at which 615 persons were present, averaging an attendance of 90 at each meeting.

### Agricultural Department.

#### *Agricultural Chemistry.*

One course of public lectures on Agricultural Chemistry was delivered by the Professor, Dr. Ed. Davy, during the year in the Society's theatre, the one consisting of 18 lectures in the months of February and March was attended by 2,163 persons; at its termination an examination was held, when nine of the registered students competed for the Society's prizes.

In the laboratory 10 students attended the practical course of instruction in chemico-agricultural analysis, at the conclusion of which an examination was held, and prizes were awarded to the best answerers.

Several original researches have been carried on during the year, the results of some of which have been communicated to the Society at the Society's evening meetings. In addition to these, 53 examinations and analyses of manures, soils, waters, agricultural produce, were made for the members and the public, exclusive of those performed by the students.

#### *Agricultural Museum.*

This department continues to be conducted with efficiency. Several valuable donations have been received during the past year, amongst which is an extensive and valuable collection of cereals, pulse, seeds, &c., exhibited in the Dublin International Exhibition, and afterwards presented by the Commissioners of Nova Scotia and South Australia.

Upon the application of the Executive Committee of the Dublin International Exhibition, the Agricultural Hall and adjoining premises of this Society were set apart for the display of agricultural implements and machinery. To this part of the exhibition the public, most of whom also visited the Agricultural Museum, were admitted free, the attendance was therefore greatly in excess of that of previous years, and numbered, according to a return furnished by the curator, to 36,000 persons.

Appendix H.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

*Shelbourne Yard Premises.*

The sum of 3,000*l.* voted for the purchase of this valuable addition to the Society, has enabled it to secure the interest of the principal lessee; and negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the head rents of the holding. In consideration of this sum, the Society has surrendered all claim for the arrears and future gales of rent of the National Gallery.

*Spring Cattle Show.*

The Spring Cattle Show was held on Tuesday, April 12th, 1865, and two following days.

The following table exhibits some of the results of the show:—

| Description. | Entries. | Prizes. | | Certificates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Money. | Medals. | |
| | | £ s. d. | | |
| Bulls | 185 | 80 0 0 | 23 | 2 |
| Cows and heifers | 83 | 83 0 0 | 21 | 1 |
| Fat stock | 78 | 15 0 0 | 33 | — |
| Sheep (lots) | 34 | 26 0 0 | 20 | — |
| Swine (lots) | 50 | 26 0 0 | 21 | — |
| Horses | — | — | — | — |
| Poultry | 120 | 36 15 0 | — | — |
| Implements | 800 | — | — | — |
| Total | 1,350 | 266 15 0 | 118 | 3 |

The Farmers' Gazette cup and Irish Railway plate were won by A. Mulholland, Esq.

The number of persons who attended the show, exclusive of members of the Society, herds, and attendants, was 6,432.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant visited the show, and presided at the meeting for the announcement of prizes, at which 475 persons were present.

*Christmas Show of Fat Stock and of Farm and Dairy Produce.*

The following table exhibits some particulars connected with the Exhibition:—

| Description. | Entries and Lots. | Prizes. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Money. | Medals. |
| | | £ s. d. | |
| Implements | 216 | — | — |
| Oxen | 21 | 20 0 0 | — |
| Out-fed oxen | 3 | 10 0 0 | — |
| Cows and heifers | 36 | 16 0 0 | — |
| Out-fed do. | 6 | 10 0 0 | — |
| Sheep | 29 | 28 0 0 | — |
| Out-fed do. | 8 | 10 0 0 | — |
| Swine | 9 | 6 0 0 | — |
| Horses | 8 | 13 0 0 | 3 |
| Poultry | 114 | 59 5 0 | 5 |
| Animal produce | 50 | 13 5 0 | 3 |
| Vegetable produce | 300 | 37 0 0 | 1 |
| Total | 800 | 222 10 0 | 12 |

The Pollok challenge cup was won the third time and finally by Gavin Low, Esq.

This Exhibition, which was visited by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse, was also attended by 1,479 persons.

## DEPARTMENT of the FINE ARTS.

### *School of Art.*

The number of students who received instruction in and through the agency of the school during the session 1864-65 is as follows:—

Two exhibitions of the works of students were held, which were visited by 2,500 persons.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central School:— | | | |
| Day classes - | males - | 44 | |
| | females - | 188 | |
| | | | 232 |
| Morning and Evening Artizan classes | males - | 202 | |
| | females - | 49 | |
| | | | 251 |
| Total - - | | | 483 |
| Parochial and other Schools:— | | | |
| Male and female students - | | | 2,485 |

At the annual examination by the Government Inspector of the works of the students held in March last, prizes were awarded as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Local Medals - - - | 35 |
| Honourable Mentions - - | 4 |
| National Medallions - - - | 4 |

At the examination of the students in June 1865 the following results were obtained:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Central School:— | |
| Prizes - - - - | 70 |
| Certificates - - - - | 45 |
| | 115 |
| Out Schools:— | |
| Prizes, 1st Grade - - - | 110 |
| Passed Examination - - - | 147 |
| Prizes, 2nd Grade - - - | 4 |
| Passed Examination - - - | 8 |
| | 269 |

The Society's prizes, viz., six 1st silver medals, six 2nd silver medals, five bronze medals, and seven honourable mentions, were awarded for painting from the life, drawing from the antique, artistic anatomy, landscape from nature, original design, modelling, architectural and machine drawing.

The Taylor Art prizes and scholarship were awarded as follows:—Wm. Francis Farrell, for composition in outline; Francis Walker, for original cartoon, and also for a "Study of Trees in Rathfarnham Park" in oils; Miss Seymour, for a study of trees in water colours; Mr. Francis Walker was also awarded a scholarship of 20*l.* for two years.

Appendix H.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

In June 1865, Robert Walsh, Francis Walker, and Wm. H. Murray, were appointed Art scholars by the Department of Science and Art.

The distribution of prizes awarded to the successful students took place on the 23rd December, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant presiding, on which occasion 459 persons were present.

The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure on account of the School for the session 1864-65:—

| Session of 1864-65. | *Receipts.* | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1864. | | | | |
| Oct. 31 - | Amount of pupils' fees for this month to date - | 72 | 16 | 10 |
| Nov. 30 - | ,, ,, ,, - | 40 | 10 | 2 |
| Dec. 31 - | ,, ,, ,, - | 23 | 14 | 9 |
| 1865. | | | | |
| Jan. 31 - | ,, ,, ,, - | 19 | 18 | 8 |
| Feb. 28 - | ,, ,, ,, - | 28 | 2 | 0 |
| Mar. 31 - | ,, ,, ,, - | 110 | 9 | 0 |
| April 30 - | ,, ,, ,, - | 38 | 19 | 11 |
| May 31 - | ,, ,, ,, - | 32 | 5 | 2 |
| June 30 - | ,, ,, ,, - | 29 | 2 | 8 |
| July 31 - | ,, ,, ,, - | 19 | 2 | 6 |
| | | 415 | 1 | 8 |
| | Half-year's dividend on stock - - | 4 | 7 | 10 |
| | Total from all sources - | £419 | 9 | 6 |

| Session of 1864-65. | *Expenditure.* | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865. | | | | |
| Sept. 30. | Head Master's salary, one year to 30 Sept. 1865 - | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Second Master's ditto - - - - | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Art Mistress's ditto - - - - | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Clerk's ditto - - - - | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Arrear due to former clerk to 30th Sept. 1864 - | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| ,, | Male and female servants - - - | 68 | 18 | 0 |
| ,, | Fuel and light - - - - - | 48 | 5 | 2 |
| ,, | Painting, glazing, furniture, repairs, &c. - - | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| ,, | Printing, advertising, &c. - - - | 42 | 7 | 0 |
| ,, | Medals for prizes - - - - | 10 | 1 | 6 |
| ,, | Sundry incidentals, fittings, &c. - - | 31 | 4 | 6 |
| | Total payments - | £590 | 9 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure - - - - - | 590 | 9 | 0 |
| Receipts - - - - - - | 419 | 9 | 6 |
| Balance paid out of the Society's funds - | £170 | 19 | 6 |

ABSTRACT of the ATTENDANCE of the PUBLIC at the various DEPARTMENTS of this SOCIETY in 1865.

| | | Total. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Botanic Gardens, viz. :— | | | |
| Week days - - - | 58,217 | | |
| Sundays - - - | 212,330 | | |
| | | 270,547 | |
| Natural History Museum - - | | 11,619 | |
| Library—day readers - - | 13,684 | | 49·1 |
| evening ditto - - | 2,008 | | |
| | | 15,692 | 14·1 |
| Examinations for certificates of merit— | | | |
| (candidates) - - - | | 32 | |
| Lectures (30), including those delivered under the authority of the Committee of Lectures - - - | | 2,698 | 90 |
| Evening meetings (7) monthly scientific - | | 615 | 88 |
| School of Art—students - - | | 483 | |
| Exhibitions of the works of Art students | | 2,500 | |
| Distribution of Art prizes - - | | 459 | |
| Agricultural shows :— | | | |
| Spring show - - | 6,432 | | |
| Christmas ditto - - | 1,479 | | |
| | | 7,911 | |
| Agricultural Museum - - - | | 36,000 | |
| Total - - | | 348,556 | |

By order of the Council,

WM. EDW. STEELE, M.D.,
Assistant Secretary.

Jan. 15, 1866.

Appendix I.

Report of Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.

# APPENDIX I.

## Report of the Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, to the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council of Education, for the Year ending 1st May 1865.

The visitors to the Gardens during the past year amounted to 136,787 persons, showing a considerable increase in numbers as compared with the visitors of the preceding year.

These visitors, and their money value to the Society, may be classified as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Free visitors, viz.:— | | | |
| Members - - - - - | | | 4,401 |
| Schools, &c. - - - - | | | 1,735 |
| 2. Admissions:— | | | |
| At six-pence - | £564 | 18 6 - | 22,597 |
| At one penny - | 450 | 4 6 - | 108,054 |
| Total - | £1,015 | 3 0 - | 136,787 |

If the history of the Society be divided into three periods, viz., from 1832 to 1840, from 1841 to 1854, and from 1855 to 1864, it will be found that the following average yearly sums were obtained from admissions to the Gardens, and from members' subscriptions:—

| | Admissions. | Subscriptions. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. First period (nine years) - - | £959 - | £573 |
| 2. Second period (fourteen years) - | 648 - | 336 |
| 3. Third period (ten years) - - | 827 - | 243 |

The first of these periods corresponds with the time when the uniform admission fee to the Gardens was sixpence; and the third period is that, during which the Society has enjoyed the national grant of 500*l.* per annum.

The attention of the Council has been directed during the year to the subject of a wise economy in the purchase of provisions and other details of the management of the Gardens. This has resulted in a considerable reduction of the weekly expenditure on food and wages, without any diminution in the substantial comforts of the animals under their care.

A large amount of preventible mortality exists among the carnivorous and quadrumanous animals in the Society's Gardens, arising from deficiencies in their houses, which the Council have not funds at their disposal to correct.

Both these classes of animals are found, on post-mortem examination, to have suffered from rheumatic arthritis, produced by exposure to damp cold.

And it may be observed in general, that the great mortality among the quadrumans is not occasioned by tubercular disease, but by defective conditions of food and ventilation, which are not capable of remedy without a larger expenditure of money than the financial condition of the Society at present warrants. In spring and summer all these animals should be placed out of doors, and in winter accommodated with comfortable quarters in well warmed and ventilated houses. Neither of these objects can be attained without a considerable outlay of money.

The annexed statement of accounts shows the income of the Society arising from ordinary sources during the past year, but does not exhibit the liabilities of the Society, to meet which partially, the Council advanced among themselves the sum of 252*l.* (vide full Report to members of Society, page 17).

The present liabilities of the Society amount to 352*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

I have, &c.

R. J. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary.

Norman MacLeod, Esq., Secretary,
Science and Art Department,
South Kensington.

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STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of the ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY of IRELAND, for the Year ending 1st May 1865.

CHARGE.

| | | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Admission to gardens: | | | |
| Members free - | 4,401 | - | — |
| Visitors at 2*s.* 6*d.* - | — | - | — |
| „ 1*s.* - | — | - | — |
| „ 6*d.* - | 22,597 | - | 564 18 6 |
| „ 1*d.* - | 108,054 | - | 450 4 6 |
| | 135,052 | | £1,015 3 0 |
| Schools and public institutions, free - | 1,735 | | |
| Total admissions - | 136,787 | | |
| Government grant - | - | - | 500 0 0 |
| Members' subscriptions and admission fees | | | 412 3 0 |
| Animals, &c. sold - | - | - | 228 19 0 |
| | | | £2,156 5 0 |

DISCHARGE.

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Balance against Society last year - - | 60 9 1½ |
| Animals purchased, and cost of conveyance | 147 16 9 |
| Provisions - - - - - | 1,009 18 1½ |
| Incidental expenses - - - | 225 6 1 |
| Salaries and wages - - - | 567 17 4 |
| Buildings, plantations, &c. - - - | 115 7 5 |
| Interest on debentures - - - | 3 0 0 |
| | £2,129 14 10 |
| Balance in hand - - - | 26 10 2 |
| | £2,156 5 0 |

(Signed) GILBERT SANDERS, Treasurer.

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Appendix K.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

# APPENDIX K.

## REPORT of the COMMITTEE of LECTURES for the Year 1865.

DURING the past year nine courses of public lectures have been delivered in the theatre of the Industrial Museum of Ireland, with a general average attendance of 131 persons (Appendix 1).

Only three courses were given in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, partly in consequence of the illness of Professor Jukes in the early part of the year, and partly because the theatre has not been available for Lectures during the latter part of the year, as it has been in the hands of the Board of Works, undergoing necessary repairs. The average attendance at the courses delivered was 110 (Appendix 2).

Owing to ill health, Professor Harvey has been unable to lecture this year. On his recommendation, Mr. G. B. Bradshaw was appointed by the Science and Art Department to deliver the systematic course on Botany in the Industrial Museum as locum tenens to Dr. Harvey. A similar arrangement was sanctioned by this Committee in reference to the public courses, which were given on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society.

As regards provincial lectures, seven courses were delivered, showing an average attendance of 133 persons (Appendix 3). An eighth course is in progress.

The Science Schools continue to make progress, chiefly in the manufacturing districts of which Belfast is the centre. The number of these schools in the other parts of Ireland is still very limited. The Department is already in possession of the details.

Dated this 3rd day of January 1866.

MAZIERE BRADY, Chairman.

## APPENDIX 1.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PUBLIC LECTURES delivered in the Theatre of the Industrial Museum of Ireland during the Year 1865.

| No. | Date. | Subject. | Lecturers. | Number of Lectures. | Total Attendance. | Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Feb. and March. | Natural Philosophy | W. Barker, M.D. | 14 | 1,776 | 127 |
| 2 | May | Economic Botany | Geo. B. Bradshaw, F.R.G.S.I. | 6 | 764 | 127 |
| 3 | October | Zoology | J. Morgan, F.R.C.S.I. | 6 | 289 | 48 |
| 4 | October | Elementary Chemistry | W. K. Sullivan, Ph. D. | 11 | 2,898 | 263 |
| 5 | Oct. and Nov. | Physical Geography | J. Beete Jukes, F.R.S. | 6 | 626 | 104 |
| 6 | November | Geology | Ditto | 12 | 1,915 | 159 |
| 7 | November | General Chemistry | W. K. Sullivan, Ph. D. | 6 | 772 | 128 |
| 8 | Nov. and Dec. | Natural Philosophy | W. Barker, M.D. | 6 | 570 | 95 |
| 9 | December | Ditto | Ditto | 9* | 1,173 | 130 |

* The above course has not yet been concluded.

## APPENDIX 2.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PUBLIC LECTURES delivered in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society during the Year 1865.

| No. | Date. | Subject. | Lecturers. | Number of Lectures. | Total Attendance. | Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | January - | Natural Philosophy - | W. Barker, M.D. - | 9 | 901 | 100 |
| 2 | February | Chemistry - - | E. W. Davy, M.B. - | 18 | 2,163 | 120 |
| 3 | June - | Botany - - - | G. B. Bradshaw - | 26 | 2,615 | 100 |

## APPENDIX 3.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES and EXAMINATIONS during the Year 1865.

| No. | Date. | Place. | Lecturer. | Subject. | Average Number attending Lectures. | Number attending Examination. | Prizes awarded. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
| 1 | May and June. | Celbridge | Prof. Cameron | Agricultural Chemistry. | 176 | 13 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | July - - | Bray - | Ditto - | Ditto - | 83 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | July - - | Longford | Prof. Davy - | Chemistry - | 66 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 4 | September | Downpatrick. | Prof. Melville | Physical Geography. | 175 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| 5 | September | Waterford | Dr. Shaw - | Electricity - | 223 | 36 | 2 | 7 |
| 6 | September | Armagh - | Prof. Thomson | Physical Geography. | 136 | 52 | 3 | 7 |
| 7 | Nov. and Dec. | Drogheda | Prof. Barker - | Electricity - | 72 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| | | | | General average | 133 | | | |

9. Under what circumstances has a married woman the power to make a binding contract?
10. What is the effect of adoption in the Dattaka form on the son adopted? and what claims have his own family to property to which he may have succeeded by adoption, in the event of his not leaving issue?
11. State the age when minority ends according to the regulations of government, the doctrine of the schools of Bengal, Benares, and Mithila respectively.
12. What is the duty of the guardian of a minor with respect to the just debts of the minor's father (who has left ample assets). State reasons for the opinion you advance.

### Mahammadan Law.

1. Is there any distinction between real and personal, ancestral and acquired, property in the Mahammadan law of inheritance?
2. What are the respective rights of the first and other sons in the property of a deceased Mahammadan?
3. State how, and in what order, the assets of a deceased Mahammadan are applicable before distribution amongst his descendants; and to what extent a Mahammadan may dispose of his property by will.
4. What class of persons are called Sharers, and what class Residuaries? When and what do the latter take; and under what circumstances are distant kindred admitted?
5. What is the largest share a husband can take in his wife's property, and what is the largest share a wife can take in her husband's property? Is the share of either diminished under any, and if any, what circumstances, and to what extent?
6. What is Willa according to Imamya or Shia law? How many and what are the descriptions of Willa?
7. What are the conditions necessary for contracting a valid marriage? Distinguish the conditions the absence of which renders it void, from those which render it voidable only.
8. When is a guardian at liberty to sell the immovable property of his ward?
9. When may endowed property be sold by judicial authority?
10. When may endowed property be exchanged for other property?

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## THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, AND THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

E. S. Dale, Esq.

June 20th. 10 A.M.—1 P.M.

### Indian Penal Code.

1. State in each of the four following cases of culpable homicide whether *A* has or has not been guilty of murder, giving the reasons on which your decision is founded:
   (*a.*) *Z* gives great and sudden provocation to *A*; *A* attempts to kill *Z*, but *Z* escapes. *A* in his frenzy turns upon *Y*, the wife of *Z*, and inflicts a death wound upon her.

The following is an analysis of attendance and receipts:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 238 season tickets, | at 2*s.* 6*d.* each | - | £29 | 15 0 |
| 50 family ditto, | „ 2*s.* „ | - | 5 | 0 0 |
| 502 admission ditto | „ 1*s.* „ | - | 25 | 2 0 |
| 1,012 ditto ditto | „ 6*d.* „ | - | 25 | 6 0 |
| 10,401 ditto evenings, | „ 1*d.* „ | - | 43 | 6 9 |
| 336 ditto Sundays | „ 1*d.* „ | - | 1 | 8 0 |
| 2,024 catalogues, | „ 4*d.* „ | - | 33 | 14 8 |
| Caring sticks - | - - | - | 5 | 18 1 |
| Commission on sales | - - | - | 55 | 8 0 |
| | | | £224 | 18 6 |

As a necessary consequence of the diminished resources of the Academy, the Council this year have felt it incumbent upon them to forego the usual conversazione held hitherto during the Exhibition.

The School of the Living Model opened for the winter and spring sessions on the 3rd October, and closed on the 29th February, to admit of preparations for the annual Exhibition, which it was resolved at a meeting held on the 7th of November to open at an earlier period than usual. At the close of the Exhibition the schools re-opened for the autumnal session on the 14th August, and the special competition for the silver medal commenced on the 25th September and closed on the 17th of October. The visitors (masters) were—Thomas Bridgeford, Thomas Farrell, M. Angelo Hayes, and Matthew Kendrick, Esqs.; average attendance of students weekly, 26.

The School of Painting opened for the winter and spring sessions on the 21st November, and closed on the 25th August; and, owing to the diminished funds at the disposal of the Academy consequent upon the losses caused by the annual exhibitions, the Council, by minute of the 21st of August 1865, closed the Painting School during the autumn session. The visitors (masters) were—John Faulkner, Matthew Kendrick, J. R. Marquis, and George Sharp, Esqs.; average attendance of students weekly, 19.

The Antique School, under the care of the keeper, Matthew Kendrick, Esq., opened for the winter and spring sessions on the 28th November, and closed on the 17th February, re-opening for the autumn session the 14th August; average attendance of students weekly, 22.

The annual visit of the inspector from the Department of Science and Art took place on the 24th of November, and, in conjunction with the President and Keeper, the following awards were made:—

In the special competition.
Drawing from the life:—
The silver medal - - Mr. Francis Walker.

In the Living Model School.
Drawing from the life:—
The bronze medal - - Mr. William Farrell.
Honourable mention (modelling) - Mr. Joseph Watkins.

In the Antique School.
Drawing from the antique:—
The bronze medal - - Mr. Francis Mc.Neill.

The distribution of the medals to the successful students took place on the 9th of December, at the Royal Hibernian Academy. The President, Catterson Smith, Esq., presiding, and the members and associates of the Academy being present. The works produced by the students during the year were exhibited on this occasion, numbering 74; and a paper upon Art and Art Education was read by George Sharp, Esq., R.H.A.

Appendix L.

REPORT OF ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

Annexed is the abstract of income and expenditure as furnished by the treasurer, George F. Mulvany, Esq. :—

(Signed) JOSEPH R. KIRK, R.H.A.
B. COLLES WATKINS, R.H.A.
MATTHEW KENDRICK, R.H.A.
BERNARD MULRENIN, R.H.A.
} Members of the Council.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of GEORGE F. MULVANY, Esq., R.H.A., TREASURER to the ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY of ARTS, from the 1st of April 1864 to the 31st of March 1865.

| Dr. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To balance indebted on this day | | | | 13 | 14 | 6 |
| To parliamentary grant | | | | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| To commission on the sale of pictures | | | | 55 | 14 | 6 |
| To receipts of annual exhibition, namely— | | | | | | |
| 203 season tickets at 2s. 6d. each | 25 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| 71 family tickets at 2s. each | 7 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| 972 day tickets at 1s. each | 48 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| 20,297 evening tickets at 1d. each | 84 | 11 | 5 | | | |
| 3,006 catalogues at 4d. each | 50 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Caring sticks, &c. | 10 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | 225 | 17 | 1 |
| Three days receipts of Exhibition 1865 | | | | 20 | 6 | 10 |
| | | | | £615 | 12 | 11 |

| Cr. | £ | s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| By rent, taxes, and insurance | 19 | 17 | 7 |
| By repairs of building | | — | |
| By fuel, gas, and other lights | 69 | 2 | 8 |
| By annual exhibition | 199 | 4 | 3 |
| By advertising and printing | 96 | 4 | 3 |
| By salaries, wages, and allowances | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| By life and painting schools | 117 | 10 | 0 |
| By books | | — | |
| By incidental expenses | 34 | 13 | 6 |
| | 602 | 12 | 3 |
| By balance in bank and treasurer's hands on 31st of March 1865 | 13 | 0 | 8 |
| | £615 | 12 | 11 |

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of GEORGE F. MULVANY, Esq., R.H.A., TREASURER to the ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY, from the 1st of April to the 30th September 1865.

| Dr. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To balance indebted on this day | | | | 13 | 0 | 8 |
| To parliamentary grant | | | | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| To commission on the sale of pictures | | | | 24 | 7 | 0 |
| To receipts of annual exhibition, namely— | | | | | | |
| 238 season tickets at 2s. 6d. each | 29 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| 50 family tickets at 2s. each | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 502 day tickets at 1s. each | 25 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| 1,012 day tickets at 6d. each | 25 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| 10,737 evening tickets at 1s. each | 44 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| 2,024 catalogues at 4d. each | 33 | 14 | 8 | | | |
| Caring sticks, &c. | 5 | 18 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 169 | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | 506 | 18 | 2 |
| Less three days receipts of Exhibition of 1865, included in the General Abstract to the 31st of March | | | | 20 | 6 | 10 |
| | | | | £486 | 11 | 4 |

| Cr. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By rent, taxes, and insurance | 10 | 16 | 0 |
| By repairs of building | | — | |
| By fuel, gas, and other lights | 23 | 17 | 3 |
| By annual exhibition | 208 | 1 | 5 |
| By advertising and printing | 64 | 10 | 10 |
| By salaries, wages, and allowances | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| By life and painting schools | 29 | 4 | 0 |
| By books | | — | |
| By incidental expenses | 26 | 5 | 10 |
| | 400 | 5 | 4 |
| By balance in bank and in treasurer's hands | 86 | 6 | 0 |
| | £486 | 11 | 4 |

(Signed) GEORGE F. MULVANY, R.H.A.

CATTERSON SMITH, President, R.H.A.
M. ANGELO HAYES, R.H.A., Secretary.

# APPENDIX M.

A Statement of the Expenditure of the several Divisions of the Department of Science and Art, for the Period from 1st April 1865 to 31st March 1866.

| Heads of Service. | Total Expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Grants in aid to Science and Art Schools | 26,504 | 12 | 11 |
| Preparation of copies, diagrams, &c. | 1,274 | 18 | 0 |
| Inspection and examination | 3,305 | 5 | 7 |
| Travelling expenses | 2,276 | 10 | 8 |
| Incidents | 375 | 15 | 9 |
| South Kensington Museum | 5,775 | 12 | 8 |
| Purchases for Museum and Libraries | 14,845 | 5 | 8 |
| Books, prints, &c. | 2,895 | 7 | 8 |
| Preparation and illustration of catalogues | 467 | 19 | 7 |
| Public attendants | 3,110 | 4 | 1 |
| Police | 3,594 | 18 | 2 |
| Lighting, gas, boilers, &c. | 3,806 | 8 | 2 |
| Works, alterations and repairs, &c. | 8,745 | 18 | 11 |
| Keeping in order grounds | 674 | 19 | 8 |
| Labelling objects | 1,332 | 1 | 3 |
| Incidents for the Museum | 284 | 17 | 0 |
| New permanent buildings | 19,998 | 9 | 8 |
| Furniture and fittings, fuel, gas, &c. | 9,998 | 17 | 9 |
| Salaries, General Management | 7,228 | 16 | 9 |
| Incidents, „ „ | 169 | 5 | 5 |
| £ | 116,666 | 5 | 4 |

## At Jermyn Street.

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 4,425 | 17 | 6 |
| Purchase of specimens for Museum | 729 | 17 | 11 |
| Purchase and construction of mining models | 196 | 14 | 0 |
| Purchase of mining records | 101 | 18 | 0 |
| Outfit and illustrations for lectures | 435 | 15 | 7 |
| Laboratories | 84 | 1 | 8 |
| Police attendance | 230 | 16 | 0 |
| Advertisements and printing | 235 | 17 | 6 |
| Travelling expenses | 100 | 0 | 3 |
| Rent, rates, and taxes | 1,365 | 12 | 10 |
| Prizes and scholarships | 479 | 0 | 0 |
| Incidents | 299 | 4 | 11 |
| Attendants at evening lectures | 18 | 13 | 0 |
| £ | 8,703 | 9 | 2 |

Appendix M.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND).

| Heads of Service. | Total Expenditure. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 9,509 | 10 | 1 |
| Travelling expenses | 1,237 | 17 | 3 |
| Incidents | 410 | 11 | 0 |
| £ | 11,157 | 18 | 4 |

## THE EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 1,169 | 19 | 6 |
| Purchase of specimens for Museum, and books for Library | 399 | 15 | 9 |
| Ordinary repairs, fittings, &c. | 498 | 15 | 6 |
| Fuel, light, cleaning, &c. | 1,314 | 18 | 8 |
| Advertisements | 123 | 16 | 2 |
| Travelling expenses | 149 | 12 | 2 |
| Police | 313 | 12 | 7 |
| Expenses of removal into new building | 499 | 18 | 3 |
| Incidents | 299 | 16 | 2 |
| £ | 4,780 | 4 | 9 |

## ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General objects of the Society | 14,059 | 0 | 0 |
| £ | 14,059 | 0 | 0 |

## MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 2,359 | 4 | 11 |
| Provincial lecturers | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchase of specimens for Museum, &c. | 390 | 10 | 6 |
| Outfit and illustrations for lectures | 323 | 14 | 6 |
| Prizes, scholarships, &c. | 137 | 0 | 0 |
| Rent, rates, and taxes | 223 | 3 | 4 |
| Repairs, furniture, fittings, &c. | 575 | 15 | 4 |
| Laboratories | 102 | 2 | 9 |
| Fuel and light, soap, cleaning, &c. | 254 | 18 | 8 |
| Uniforms for attendants | 62 | 18 | 0 |
| Advertisements and printing | 141 | 3 | 6 |
| Travelling expenses | 46 | 15 | 2 |
| Incidents | 205 | 10 | 2 |
| £ | 5,322 | 16 | 10 |

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

Appendix M.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE.

| Heads of Service. | Total Expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Royal Hibernian Academy - - - - - | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| £ | 300 | 0 | 0 |

SUMMARY.

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Science and Art Department, South Kensington, including general management and new permanent buildings - | 116,666 | 5 | 4 |
| School of Mines and Geological Museum, Jermyn Street - | 8,703 | 9 | 2 |
| Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom - - - | 11,157 | 18 | 4 |
| Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art - - - | 4,780 | 4 | 4 |
| Royal Dublin Society - - - - - | 14,059 | 0 | 0 |
| Museum of Irish Industry - - - - - | 5,322 | 16 | 10 |
| Royal Hibernian Academy - - - - - | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| £ | 160,989 | 14 | 5 |

A. L. SIMKINS,
Accountant.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE of the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT
in continuation of the Returns printed by the

| HEADS OF SERVICE. | For Year ending 31st March 1861. | | | For Year ending 31st March 1862. | | | For Ye |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General Management. | South Kensington. | Schools in Connexion. | General Management. | South Kensington. | Schools in Connexion. | General Management. |
| I. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d |
| 1. New Buildings | - - - | 3,951 1 3 | - - - | - - - | 16,216 2 5 | - - - | - - |
| 2. Works and Repairs, &c. | - - - | 5,655 14 1 | - - - | - - - | 5,292 11 0 | - - - | - - |
| 3. Lighting Fires and Gas in Museum. | - - - | 2,155 6 5 | - - - | - - - | 2,144 16 9 | - - - | - - |
| 4. Police Attendance. | - - - | 1,182 6 0 | - - - | - - - | 1,419 13 0 | - - - | - - |
| 5. Salaries, South Kensington Museum. | - - - | 3,214 18 3 | - - - | - - - | 3,304 10 6 | - - - | - - |
| 6. Wages of Attendants and Artizans. | - - - | 3,231 9 5 | - - - | - - - | 3,121 17 1 | - - - | - - |
| 7. Nil - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Advertisements and Printing. | - - - | 850 16 9 | - - - | - - - | 772 8 11 | - - - | - - |
| 9. Incidents - | - - - | 282 4 6 | - - - | - - - | 127 4 1 | - - - | - - |
| 10. Collections (Educational Museum). | - - - | 788 2 2 | - - - | - - - | 346 14 6 | - - - | - - |
| 11. Nil - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. Illustration for Catalogues. | - - - | 299 13 8 | - - - | - - - | 217 17 6 | - - - | - - |
| 13. Keeping Grounds in order. | - - - | 270 13 1 | - - - | - - - | 364 14 7 | - - - | - - |
| 14. Photographic Apparatus. | - - - | 1,670 9 9 | - - - | - - - | 1,493 15 1 | - - - | - - |
| 15. Nil - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16. Nil - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| II. | | | | | | | |
| 17. Salaries and Aid to Masters. | - - - | - - - | 17,497 1 6 | - - - | - - - | 17,747 13 5 | - - |
| 18. Inspection and Examination. | - - - | - - - | 3,042 17 9 | - - - | - - - | 3,280 17 6 | - - |
| 19. Prizes, Instruments, &c. | - - - | - - - | 2,501 1 3 | - - - | - - - | 2,514 9 2 | - - |
| 20. Examples and Books, &c. | - - - | - - - | 22,312 8 11 | - - - | - - - | 16,768 18 8 | - - |
| 21. Nil - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 22. Travelling Expenses. | - - - | - - - | 1,920 1 7 | - - - | - - - | 1,764 6 8 | - - |
| 22*a*. Grants in aid of building Schools. | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - |
| III. | | | | | | | |
| 23. General Management. | 4,098 10 7 | - - - | - - - | 4,577 5 1 | - - - | - - - | 4,722 17 2 |
| | 4,098 10 7 | 23,552 18 4 | 47,273 11 0 | 4,577 5 1 | 34,822 5 5 | 42,076 5 5 | 4,722 17 2 |
| | £74,924 19 11 | | | £81,475 15 11[a] | | | |
| Amount voted for the above Services | - - | £81,975 0 0 | - - | - - | £81,110 0 0 | - - | - - |

[a] In this Expenditure is included the sum of 13,073*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, reserved from last year's vote for "New Buildings."

for the PERIOD from the 1st April 1860 to the 31st March 1865, Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1860.

| nding 31st March 1863. | | | For Year ending 31st March 1864. | | | For Year ending 31st March 1865. | | | Totals of each Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Kensington. | Schools in Connexion. | | General Management. | South Kensington. | Schools in Connexion. | General Management. | South Kensington. | Schools in Connexion. | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 3,856 3 1 | - - - | | - - - | 10,965 4 2 | - - - | - - - | 23,919 16 6 | - - - | 78,908 10 5 |
| 7,199 6 7 | - - - | | - - - | 7,555 1 10 | - - - | - - - | 7,248 19 10 | - - - | 32,951 13 4 |
| 2,583 14 1 | - - - | | - - - | 2,648 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 3,188 3 3 | - - - | 12,720 0 6 |
| 2,116 7 0 | - - - | | - - - | 3,311 17 8 | - - - | - - - | 2,782 15 4 | - - - | 10,812 19 0 |
| 3,745 1 11 | - - - | | - - - | 4,187 1 1 | - - - | - - - | 5,793 19 8 | - - - | 20,245 11 5 |
| 2,452 6 0 | - - - | | - - - | 3,533 9 4 | - - - | - - - | 3,936 14 0 | - - - | 17,275 15 10 |
| — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1,152 9 7 | - - - | | - - - | 847 2 8 | - - - | - - - | 882 10 7 | - - - | 4,505 8 6 |
| 461 14 0 | - - - | | - - - | 440 11 8 | - - - | - - - | 440 6 5 | - - - | 1,752 0 8 |
| 700 5 2 | - - - | | - - - | 499 4 6 | - - - | - - - | 343 18 10 | - - - | 2,678 5 2 |
| — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 242 5 9 | - - - | | - - - | 236 17 4 | - - - | - - - | 859 3 1 | - - - | 1,855 17 4 |
| 595 19 6 | - - - | | - - - | 471 7 4 | - - - | - - - | 287 13 1 | - - - | 2,990 7 7 |
| 414 15 9 | - - - | | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 3,579 0 7 |
| — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - | 18,847 11 6 | | - - - | - - - | 19,532 11 11 | - - - | - - - | 13,965 18 1 | 87,590 16 5 |
| - - | 3,924 1 9 | | - - - | - - - | 4,084 4 9 | - - - | - - - | 4,576 7 9 | 18,908 9 6 |
| - - | 2,969 10 7 | | - - - | - - - | 2,503 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 2,001 6 1 | 12,490 1 1 |
| - - | 17,064 0 2 | | - - - | - - - | 17,146 4 8 | - - - | - - - | 21,210 1 8 | 94,501 14 1 |
| — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - | 2,343 14 9 | | - - - | - - - | 2,365 15 1 | - - - | - - - | 2,125 5 6 | 10,519 3 7 |
| - - | - - - | | - - - | - - - | 560 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 1,000 0 0 | 1,560 0 0 |
| - - | - - - | | 4,913 5 6 | - - - | - - - | 5,799 4 1 | - - - | - - - | 24,111 2 5 |
| 520 8 5 | 45,148 18 9 | | 4,913 5 6 | 34,695 17 7 | 46,192 10 5 | 5,799 4 1 | 49,684 0 7 | 44,878 19 1 | 439,956 17 5 |
| 17,392 4 4[b] | | | | £85,801 13 6 | | | £100,362 3 9 | | |
| 4,566 0 0 | - - - | | - - - | £85,641 0 0[c] | - - - | - - - | £101,715 0 0 | - - - | £ 455,007 0 0 |

[b] In this expenditure is included the sum of 11,857*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, reserved from last year's vote for "New Buildings."
[c] To this vote is to be added the sum of 173*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, received from Office of Work, &c.

A. L. SIMKINS, Accountant.

Appendix N. — Report by Professor Hofmann.

institution in Bonn is now fast approaching completion, and that the walls of the new edifice in Berlin are rapidly rising, are results entirely due to Mr. Knerk, whose energy, experience, and devotion (well known in all the Prussian universities) have never failed to the undertaking in question.

The reporter does not, he believes, deceive himself in assigning to the foundation of the two great chemical institutions now being carried out under the auspices of the Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction a significance far beyond the more immediate impetus they are sure to give to the prosecution of chemical studies in the universities to which they belong. By the grant of means unusually large for the organization of these new schools, a tribute of recognition has been paid to the influence of chemistry on the modern aspect of the world that cannot remain without effect upon other departments of physical science which have not been less productive of useful results.

Side by side with the two new chemical schools now springing into existence, other institutions are sure to be founded, similar in nature and appointed with the same liberality, for the prosecution of the two other great branches of natural science, physics and physiology, to which, as well as to chemistry, the future belongs.

This subject is already being freely agitated in the Prussian universities, especially those of Bonn and Berlin. The leaders in the several branches of natural science are persuaded, that the great efforts at the present moment being made for chemistry will, sooner or later, benefit their own departments. It is not, however, in Prussia, or in Germany alone, that the wholesome influence of this example appears to be felt. The exertions of the Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction in the cause of chemical science have attracted the attention even of foreign governments. Inquiries respecting the new institutions have already been made by several other countries, more especially by England and France, and it is not unlikely that the noble precedent set by Prussia will soon be followed by the establishment of similar schools elsewhere. It is in this sense, at all events, that the writer ventures to interpret the desire expressed by Her Majesty's Government to obtain information on the subject of the two institutions in process of organization in the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, which, at the request of the Prussian Minister, he has endeavoured to supply by drawing up the following statement. He would, indeed, consider himself fortunate if this report, which, from the nature of the case, cannot be more than an outline, should assist in augmenting the interest already felt for the establishment of a great chemical institution in the metropolis of the world, an institution which England can no longer dispense with, since no country is more deeply interested than she in the rapid diffusion of the latest results of chemical inquiry.

It will materially facilitate the treatment of the subject to consider the two institutions apart from one another. The reporter proposes, in the first place, to give an account of the laboratories of the University of Bonn, which were earlier conceived and earlier begun, and are, consequently, in a far more advanced stage than those of the University of Berlin.

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### The Chemical Laboratories of the Rhenish Frederic William University of Bonn.

The first negotiations respecting the building of a new laboratory in Bonn go back as far as 1861. In the summer of that year the reporter was invited by his friends, Professors Plücker and Sell, to an interview with Mr. Beseler, the Curator of the University of Bonn. Fully appreciating the importance of a large chemical school for the development

of the university committed to his charge, and of the rapidly advancing industry of the Rhenish provinces, Mr. Beseler had even then conceived the idea of founding the new institution, to which he has since devoted all the powers of his energetic nature. In fact Bonn, from its very position, seemed intended for the site of a great central chemical establishment, no other German university being able to enter the lists with her in this respect.

Situated on the high road of Europe, on the banks of the mighty Rhine, surrounded by some of the most charming scenery of the world, distant but a few hours from the Belgian frontier, and scarcely farther removed from France, within reach of England by a short day's journey, in the midst of large agricultural, wine-growing, and mining populations, in close proximity with the great manufacturing districts of Rhineland and Westphalia (whose fast-increasing industry has earned for them the name of the German Lancashire), united with the focus of this large industrial territory by a network of railways whose meshes are augmenting daily, itself the seat of one of the most flourishing universities in Germany,—the city of Bonn embodied a number of conditions which could not fail to secure the rapid success of a large chemical institution established at any moment within its walls.

But little time elapsed before the first steps for the foundation of the new chemical school were taken. The negotiations already pending between the Minister of Public Instruction and the Curator of the University were soon concluded, and in the beginning of 1862 Mr. Beseler was commissioned by the Minister to inquire of the reporter whether he would undertake the organization and direction of a chemical laboratory to be established in the University of Bonn, on a magnificent scale, and liberally provided with all the requirements for modern investigation. The question thus opened led to a series of negotiations which ended, in the spring of 1863, in the reporter complying with this honourable proposal.

The important duty of drawing out the plans of the new institution devolved on Mr. Augustus Dieckhoff, architect to the University. This was not an easy problem. The programme of an institution for the purposes of chemical education embraces a variety of conditions such as are seldom presented to an architect, and of which the artistic realization is impossible without unlimited devotion to the work in hand. This difficult task could not have fallen into better hands. The felicity with which Mr. Dieckhoff has solved the problem, the thorough knowledge and perfect understanding of the various objects claimed in the programme, and the immense care bestowed upon their attainment, must be evident to every one who examines with attention the drawings (unfortunately rather small and sketchy) which accompany this report.

In preparing the programme, the composition of which fell to the lot of the reporter, it appeared all important to gather information as exact as possible respecting the chemical institutions already in existence, either by examination of the plans, or better still, by personal inspection of the buildings themselves, and consultation with their several directors.

The reporter was fortunate enough to obtain drawings and plans of nearly every existing laboratory, and he avails himself of this opportunity of expressing his hearty thanks to all those who have kindly assisted him in their collection. The chief experience, however, was gathered during a journey of several months through Germany, which, in company with the architect, he undertook in the autumn of 1863. On this trip nearly all the German laboratories were studied, from that of Giessen, the first German university laboratory, which the father of the reporter built more than a quarter of a century ago for Liebig,

Appendix N. — Report by Professor Hofmann.

down to the more recently founded chemical schools in Karlsruhe, Munich, Zurich, Heidelberg, and Göttingen, and the splendid institution just completed in the University of Greifswald.

The fruit of this expedition was the development of a goodly series of plans, following each other in rapid succession. After many animated discussions, an elaborate design, embodying the experience thus gathered from all quarters, was at last fixed upon, to which, in the beginning of the winter of the same year, all those more especially concerned had given their adhesion. This plan, the detailed contract for which amounted to 123,000 thalers (18,450*l.*), passed, with scarcely an alteration, the several stages of supervision, and was ultimately sanctioned by Government.

The first turf was turned late in the autumn of 1864; the spring of 1865 saw the foundation stone laid; and the building, the construction of which was entrusted to an able young architect, Mr. Jacob Neumann, who had already efficiently assisted in laying out the plans, is at present being roofed in, so that in the summer of 1867 it can be handed over to the university.

Of the several institutions of the Rhenish University, part only is situated in the Electoral Castle in Bonn, granted to the University at its foundation in the year 1818; others, for instance, the natural history collections, the magnificent and world-renowned astronomical observatory, the chemical laboratory used up to the present time, the botanic gardens, the agricultural academy, formerly affiliated to the university, but now an independent college, are quartered in the village of Poppelsdorf, about 15 minutes walk from the town of Bonn, but connected with it by one of the finest chestnut avenues in Germany. Some of the institutions last-mentioned are lodged in the castle at Poppelsdorf, formerly the summer residence of the Elector, and it is in close proximity to this castle that a tract of land, the freehold property of the university, was chosen for the site of the new laboratory. A glance at the plan of situation (Fig. 1) and the synopsis accompanying it shows the position of the building with the adjoining castle, the avenues to the town, and the several university buildings more or less distant. A more favourable situation could scarcely have been found.

The land allotted by the university is of very considerable extent. The spacious building covering with its four enclosed courts* an area of 45,000 square feet,† is surrounded by a handsome garden, which at the back extends to some depth, leaving ample room for the erection of any outbuildings that may be required at some later time. Thus, unfettered by narrowness of space, or the prospect of having air or light shut out by the close proximity of other buildings, the architect was enabled to lay out the plan of the edifice with a degree of freedom that has materially promoted the beauty and harmony of his work. Even the soil of the site proved to be of a perfectly unexceptionable character, so that the foundations were laid without any difficulty.

The slight distance from the city of Bonn might have appeared at first sight a disadvantage. Since, however, the natural science institutions of the university, as has been already pointed out, are, almost without exception, concentrated at Poppelsdorf, it was of material consequence to the students that the chemical laboratory should also be in that neighbourhood. The institution was thus, moreover, removed from the

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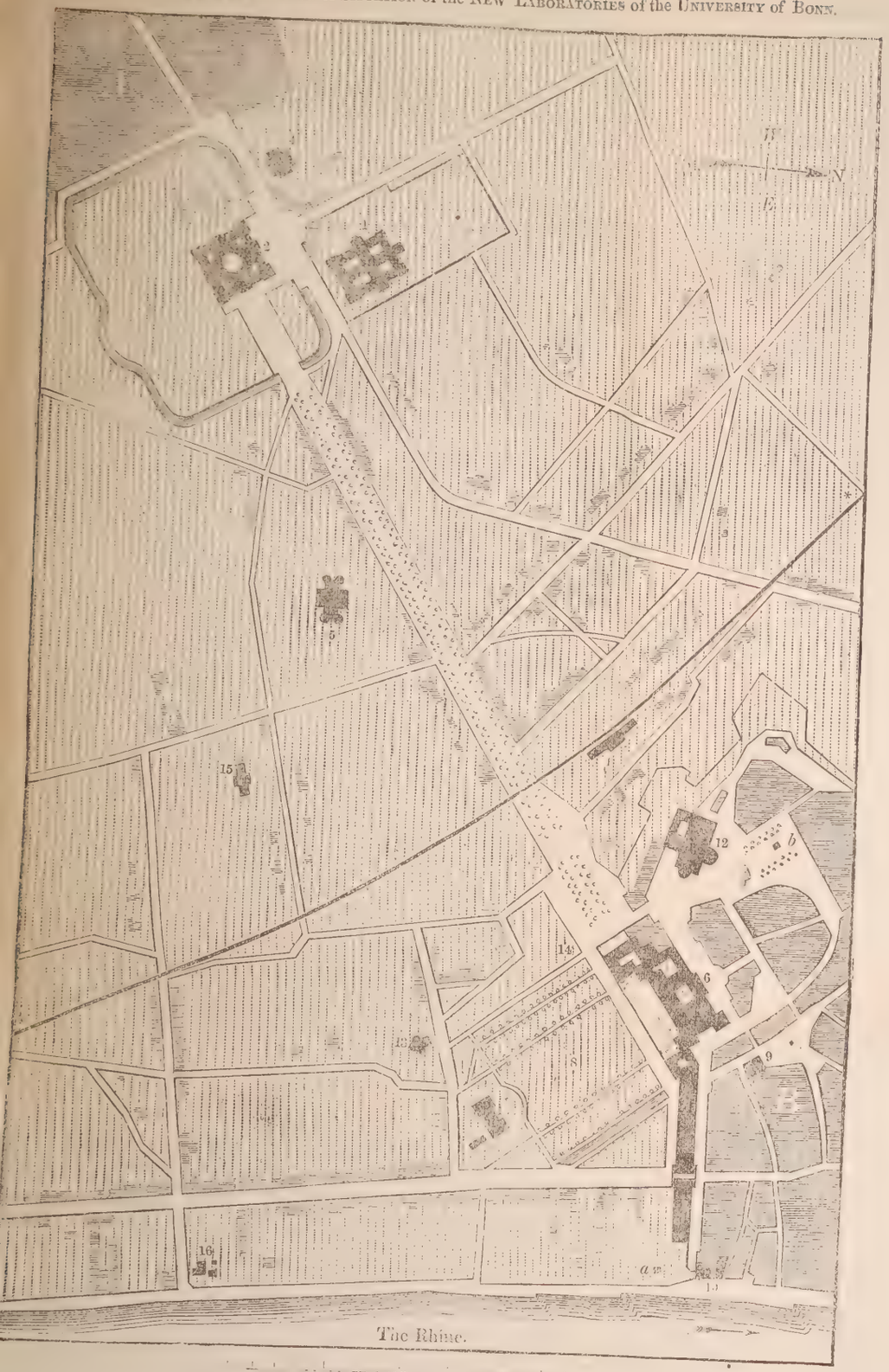
* These four courts have suggested to a witty member of the University the name of *Chemical Escurial* for the building.

† *Note.*—All the measures employed in this report are Rhenish, at present the legal Prussian measure, but which will shortly, it is fervently hoped, give place to the French metre. It appeared useless to convert the Rhenish measure into English, the difference between the two being so very trifling. A Rhenish foot of 12 inches is equal to 1·022 English feet.

Fig. 1.

Buildings, &c. in the Plan of Situation of the New Laboratories of the University of Bonn.



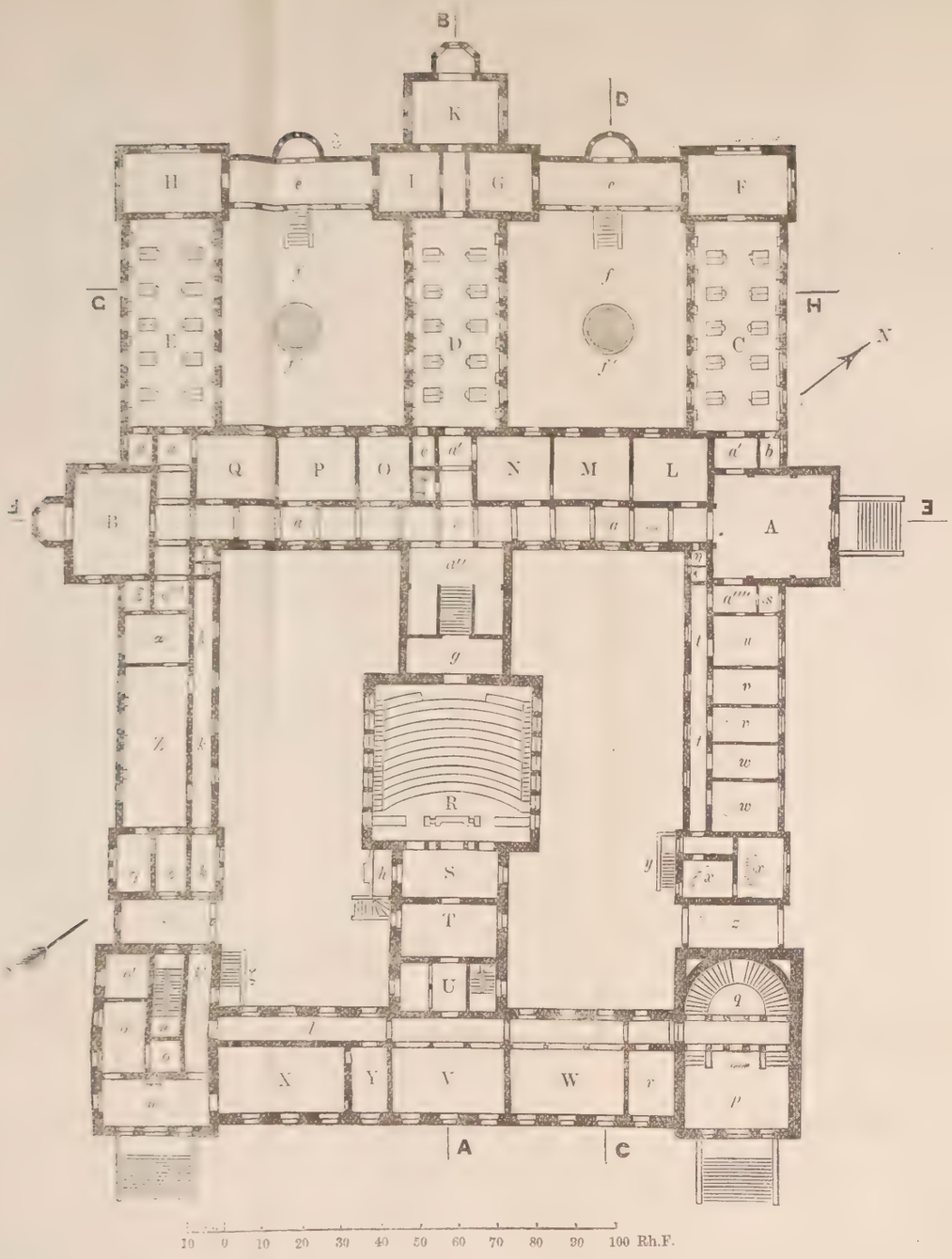

Synopsis.

(A.) *Poppelsdorf.*
(B.) *Bonn.*

1. New Chemical Laboratories.
2. Poppelsdorf Castle.
3. Botanic Gardens.
4. Agricultural Academy.
5. Observatory.
6. University.
7. Anatomical School.
8. Garden of the University, (*Hof-garten.*)
9. Townhall.
10. General Office of Mines.
11. Railway Station.
12. Cathedral.
13. Jesuit Church.
14. Site for the New Protestant Church.
15. Frederick William Hospital.
16. Arndt's Residence.

*a.* Statue of Arndt.
*b.* Statue of Bethoven.
** Railway from Coblence to Cologne.

Fig. 2.
Rooms on Ground Floor.




Synopsis of Rooms on Ground Floor.

| | Name of Room. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. |
| A | Vestibule of main entrance on north-east side | 29 8 | 26 6 | 29 0 |
| B | Director's study, with bow-window for microscopic observations | 26 6 | 19 4 | 15 0 |
| C | First laboratory, for beginners | 54 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 |
| D | Second laboratory, for advanced students | 54 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 |
| E | Third laboratory, for original research | 54 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 |
| F | Operation room of laboratory C | 25 6 | 15 0 | 17 0 |
| G | Operation room of laboratory D | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 |
| H | Operation room of laboratory E | 25 6 | 15 0 | 17 0 |
| I | Ante-room of gas analysis laboratory | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 |
| K | Gas analysis laboratory | 22 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 |
| L | Room for volumetric analysis | 19 2 | 16 2 | 15 0 |
| M | Balance-room of second laboratory | 19 10 | 16 2 | 15 0 |
| N | Room for fusions and ignitions of second laboratory | 19 7 | 16 2 | 15 0 |
| O | Library | 16 2 | 13 3 | 15 0 |
| P | Balance-room of third laboratory | 19 10 | 16 2 | 15 0 |
| Q | Room for fusions and ignitions of third laboratory | 19 7 | 16 2 | 15 0 |
| R | Great lecture theatre | 40 0 | 40 0 | 28 0 |
| S | Lecture preparation room | 25 8 | 12 0 | 15 6 |
| T | Store room for apparatus, models, drawings, diagrams, &c. | 25 8 | 13 10 | 15 6 |
| U | Professor's waiting-room | 17 6 | 12 1 | 15 6 |
| V | The mineralogical museum | 29 5 | 18 1 | 15 6 |
| W | The chemical museum | 29 5 | 18 1 | 15 6 |
| X | Small lecture theatre for recapitulations and special lectures | 31 7 | 18 1 | 15 6 |
| Y | Waiting and preparation room for small lecture theatre | 18 1 | 8 11 | 15 6 |
| Z | Director's private laboratory | 40 1 | 15 11 | 15 0 |
| $a, a, a$ | Main corridor of institution | 144 8 | 9 0 | 15 0 |
| $a', a', a'$ | Passages leading to principal laboratories | | | |
| $a''$ | Staircase and passage leading to great lecture theatre | 25 8 | 9 0 | 26 0 |
| $a'''$ | Side passage to director's private laboratory | 17 6 | 9 0 | 15 0 |
| $a''''$ | Side passage to wing containing assistant's apartments | 8 9 | 9 0 | 14 0 |
| $b$ | Closets attached to laboratories | 7 5 | 5 8 | 15 0 |
| $c$ | for apparatus and instruments | | 5 8 | |
| $d$ | | | 5 0 | |
| $e\,e$ | Roofed colonnades for open-air work | 37 3 | 10 0 | 14 0 |
| $f\,f$ | Back courts of institution | 56 1 | 46 10 | |
| $f'\,f'$ | Reservoirs in the back courts, 10 feet in diameter. | | | |
| $g$ | Landing thoroughfare between the two front courts | 29 2 | 9 0 | 13 0 |

Synopsis of Rooms on Ground Floor—(*continued.*)

| | Name of Room. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. |
| $h$ | Platform leading from lecture preparation room down into front court | 12 0 | 5 0 | |
| $i\,i$ | Front courts of institution | 115 6 | 45 0 | |
| $k\,k\,k$ | Corridor of front side wing facing south-west | 62 9 | 4 9 | 15 0 |
| $k'$ | Prolongation of corridor ($k$) into front block | 15 0 | 6 6 | 15 0 |
| $l$ | Corridor of front block | 41 10 | 6 3 | 15 6 |
| $m$ | Vestibule of left main entrance of front façade | 27 8 | 11 9 | 15 6 |
| $n$ | Side staircase of left main entrance leading to director's residence on first floor | | | |
| $o\,o$ | Assistant's apartments | 18 4 | 11 6 | 15 6 |
| $o'$ | Room belonging to assistant's apartments | 11 9 | 11 6 | 15 6 |
| $p$ | Vestibule of right main entrance of front façade | 27 8 | 21 1 | 15 6 |
| $q$ | Main staircase of right entrance leading to director's residence on first floor | | | |
| $r$ | Porter's lodge in main entrance | 18 1 | 11 0 | 15 6 |
| $s$ | Porter's lodge in main side entrance | 7 5 | 5 8 | 14 0 |
| $t\,t$ | Corridor of front side wing facing north-east | 62 9 | 4 9 | 14 0 |
| $u$ | Cloak-room | 15 11 | 13 7 | 14 0 |
| $v\,v$ | Castellan's rooms | 15 11 | 8 2 | 14 0 |
| $w\,w$ | First assistant's apartments | 15 11 | 8 2 / 13 7 | 14 0 |
| $x\,x$ | Second assistant's apartments | 12 4 | 9 5 / 15 0 | 14 0 |
| $y$ | Staircase leading from right front court to the apartments of assistants and the castellan | — | — | — |
| $z$ | Carriage-way to right front court | 25 6 | 11 0 | — |
| $\alpha$ | Director's waiting-room | 15 11 | 13 7 | 15 0 |
| $\beta$ | Passage connecting director's waiting-room and study | 7 5 | 5 8 | 15 0 |
| $\gamma$ | Director's balance room | 15 0 | 8 5 | 15 0 |
| $\delta$ | Director's fusion, ignition, and combustion room | 15 0 | 8 5 | 15 0 |
| $\epsilon$ | Director's roofed colonnade for open-air work | 22 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 |
| $\zeta$ | Steps leading from left end of front block down to left front court | — | — | — |
| $\eta\,\eta$ | Closets | 7 11 | 4 9 | 15 0 |

immediate proximity of the rapidly growing town, a circumstance which doubtless will not give less satisfaction to the occupiers of numerous suburban villas than to the chemists whose lot it will be to work in the new laboratory. Nor is it possible, in enumerating the advantages of the site chosen for the institution, not to bestow a passing notice on the magnificent scenery surrounding this lovely spot on every side. Nothing equals the view from the upper windows of the house; on one side, the chestnut avenues and the city of Bonn with the lofty spire of its cathedral; on the other side, the castle, with the adjacent botanic gardens; in the distance, the Kreuzberg, with its chapel; and farther still, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, the graceful outlines of the Siebengebürge.

As yet only one public road leads to the south-east side of the building, turning off to the castle. The further development of building enterprize in the neighbourhood of Bonn will, however, doubtless before long provide a second street, returning to the town on the north-east side of the ground.

The new chemical institution is provisionally intended for 60 students; the space, however, has been meted out so liberally, that accommodation could be supplied without inconvenience to a much greater number; besides this, the building has been so constructed as to allow of enlargement at any future time, by raising a second story, without detracting from the harmony of its structure, either as regards outward appearance or internal arrangement.

In addition to the various apartments required for educational purposes, for practical analysis, for scientific and technical investigations, and, lastly, for the lectures, there are in the new building sets of rooms for the castellan of the institution, for the *famulus* and servants, apartments for three assistants, and also a magnificent residence for the director, consisting of a suite of rooms which, as regards number and extent, could be very seldom met with in a private house. Lastly, there is a considerable number of well lighted basement rooms, which have as yet no special use assigned to them, but the construction of which, on account of the greater depth of the foundations on the street side, could not be avoided. On any later enlargement of the institution, however, these rooms could not fail to be adapted to some useful purpose.

The various departments of the building are spread over three floors, the basement, the ground floor, and the first floor. The first floor, however, extends over but a small portion of the structure, and is exclusively occupied by the private apartments of the director. But few of the rooms devoted to the purposes of the institution are found in the basement, as, for instance, the store-rooms, the rooms for metallurgical and other operations requiring large quantities of fuel, those for medico-legal and chemico-physiological research, &c. All the remaining space intended for educational purposes, viz., the laboratories, with their adjoining rooms for special operations, and side-rooms, balance-rooms, rooms for volumetric analysis, combustion-rooms, lecture-theatres, the halls for collections, the study and private laboratory of the director, the apartments of the assistants and other officers of the institution, are, one and all, on the ground floor, an advantage which would not have been obtained had the site of the building been of more limited dimensions.

### The Ground Floor.

As this floor had to contain no less than 44 rooms, exclusive of vestibule, corridors, and closets, its dimensions necessarily became very considerable. The ground floor (Fig. 2) is shown on a scale of $\frac{1}{500}$th of the real size, a proportion retained in all the drawings illustrating the report

Appendix N.

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on the Bonn institution, with the exception only of the plan of situation. The experienced eye will rest with pleasure on the beautiful outlines of the building symmetrically developed in every direction. Four outer wings enclose an area of very considerable size, divided into four quadrangles or courts by a cruciform interior building. Those parts of the edifice surrounding the two back courts are exclusively devoted to the purposes of practical instruction in chemical analysis and research. The wing of the central structure which separates the two front courts from each other includes the lecture theatre, with the rooms pertaining thereto; in the south-west side wing of the left front court is the private laboratory of the director, with the rest of the rooms devoted to his use. The corresponding north-east side wing of the right front court is occupied by the apartments of the assistants and other officers. The ground floor of the front part of the building, lastly, is devoted to the scientific collections of the institution and a small theatre for special lectures.

We shall, firstly, consider the distribution of space on the ground floor, which, as already stated, constitutes the main part of the building. The several apartments marked by letters are specified by name in the synopsis accompanying the ground plan, in which the dimensions of each room are likewise given.

The following remarks may assist the reader in understanding the objects for which the various rooms are destined, and their situation with regard to one another.

The main entrance for students, as well for those working in the laboratory, as for those who only attend the lectures, lies in the principal side-front, facing the city of Bonn.

After ascending the massive flight of stairs we enter the large *Vestibule* (A), the rich architectural decoration of which at once bespeaks the dignity of a great public building dedicated to science. Before the spectator stretches a long *Corridor* (*a a a*) of considerable width, the main artery of the entire building. It is brilliantly lighted, by a number of windows* on the left side. The large folding doors at the further end of the corridor, visible from and directly opposite to the main entrance, lead to the director's spacious *Study* (B), which is provided with a large bow-window for microscopic observations; from this central situation the various parts of the great building are quickly and easily accessible.

On the right-side the great corridor branches out into three *Side-corridors* (*a'*, *a'*, *a'*), leading to the entrances of the three *Principal Laboratories* (C, D, E).

Each of these three laboratories, profusely lighted by ten windows, symmetrically arranged on the two sides, provides 20 students with more than sufficient space and every convenience for work.

Permanent working-places for 60 students, which, as already mentioned, the institution is to accommodate, were thus secured. According to this disposal of the space, the students range themselves in three classes:—

1. *Beginners*, that is to say, those who having become acquainted with the rudiments of chemistry by attending lectures, enter the laboratory to become exercised in chemical manipulation, to make preparations, and to go through an elementary course of qualitative analysis.

2. *Advanced Students*, or those who, having acquired practice in qualitative experiments, are occupied with quantitative analysis, both ponderal and volumetric.

3. *Young Chemists*, sufficiently conversant with the principal depart-

* These, as well as all other windows facing the courts, are 9 feet in height and 4 feet wide, whilst the external windows of the ground floor are 9 feet high and 4 feet 3 inches wide.

ments of chemistry to engage in original experimental investigations, either suggested by the director or chosen by themselves.

A division of this nature, whereby the three classes are distributed in separate rooms, seemed expedient for more than one reason. Not only was it possible to fit up each laboratory in a manner suitable to the wants of each particular class, but the situation of the rooms themselves could be so adapted to the remaining parts of the building as to offer the greatest facilities to each division. And higher still must be rated the advantages as regards readier supervision and increased means of maintaining discipline in all parts of the institution afforded by an arrangement of this kind.

The good arising from a large number of students working together in an extensive institution is unmistakable. If the student have but his eyes open to the work of his neighbours he has opportunities of gaining, in a comparatively short time, an amount of experience which, working alone or in company with only a few, he could scarcely gather during years of diligent labour. It is the chemical atmosphere in which he works that promotes his progress.

These advantages, on the other hand, cease when the number of learners exceeds those limits within which personal supervision is still possible. As soon as the beginner is no longer conscious that he is able to procure help at any moment; as soon as the more advanced student feels no longer that he receives individual attention; lastly, as soon as the young chemist, though working independently, is no longer satisfied that an experienced eye watches over his steps, the chemical institution, however excellently it may be organized in other respects, will yield very indifferent results indeed. It is, therefore, of the first importance for the director of such an institution to have the necessary teaching power by his side. According to the reporter's experience it is not possible for an assistant to superintend, for any length of time and with satisfactory results, the labours of more than 20 students. Acting upon this experience, the Minister of Public Instruction decided to appoint for the institution of Bonn three scientific assistants, who, under the guidance of the director, are to watch over the experimental studies of the students. The disposal of the students in three separate laboratories seemed to accord particularly well with this provision.

Of these three laboratories, all accessible, as has been stated, from the main corridor, the one (C) on the right side of the vestibule is apportioned to the beginners, and will, to avoid unnecessary repetition, be called the *First Laboratory;* the central one (D) is set apart for advanced students, and will be known as the *Second Laboratory;* whilst that (E) in the immediate neighbourhood of the director's study will be occupied by young chemists engaged in original investigations, and will be designated as the *Third Laboratory*.

In these three laboratories the students have their permanent working places. To each one is allotted, for this purpose, a table amply supplied with gas and water, as well as lock-up drawers and cupboards in which to keep apparatus, re-agents, &c., in a word, his own chemical estate, so to speak. At these working benches all ordinary chemical work and all operations, not requiring the special arrangements provided in other parts of the institution, are carried on.

Considering the great importance of these rooms, a strong temptation presents itself to the reporter to give an exhaustive description of their organization on which the utmost care has been bestowed. If he resists this temptation it is partly because the various arrangements, especially the appliances for general ventilation and the tubes for carrying off injurious liquids and gases, though provided for even to the minutest detail, exist as yet only in their first rudiments, and may consequently be still materially modified in the process of completion; and partly

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because too detailed a description of the internal fittings of each room would prevent his giving so clear an outline of the building as a whole, and more especially of the mutual connexion of its various parts, which after all is the object to be attained.

Turning now our attention to the side apartments attached to the three laboratories, we have, in the first place, to mention three *Closets* (*b*, *c*, *d*) in direct communication with the main rooms. They are in charge of the respective assistants, and are intended for preserving delicate and costly apparatus, platinum and silver vessels, expensive re-agents, everything, in fact, of which special care has to be taken. Two of these closets (*b* and *d*), belonging to the laboratories in the wings of the building, are lighted from the side, the central one (*c*) by means of a skylight.

In the three laboratories the students, as already stated, have their permanent benches allotted to them. Now, though working space has been most liberally provided, and gas and water amply supplied in these rooms which are, moreover, furnished with every facility for carrying off vapours and liquid products, there are still certain operations which cannot be well conducted in them.

On this account they are connected with a series of rooms devoted to special purposes. There are, in the first place, to be mentioned three rooms (F, G, H) directly communicating with the laboratories, and situated opposite to their main entrances; we will call them, for the sake of distinction, *Operation Rooms.*

All kinds of work, such as distillations, making of gases, heating of bodies in particular gas-atmospheres, in short, all experiments requiring large and complicated apparatus, are conducted at the benches fitted up in these rooms or in the "evaporation niches" let into their walls. Should, however, on any particular occasion, even more space be required, were it likely that, in spite of the excellent draught of the chimneys, insupportable vapours could escape into the rooms, or were it, lastly, a question of preparing sulphur compounds like mercaptan or similar substances, the disgusting smell of which would infect the air of the operation rooms and of all the adjoining apartments, provision has likewise been made for such contingencies. Each operation room communicates with a covered *Colonnade* (*e*, *e*), opening towards a back court, and fitted up with gas and water and all the requisites for work. From these colonnades the basement of the building, containing a variety of rooms devoted to the objects of the institution and more especially the metallurgical laboratories, is accessible by means of spiral staircases placed in spacious semicircular projections from the outer walls. Flights of steps, on the other hand, lead from the open sides of the colonnades down to the two *Back courts* (*f*, *f*) lying between the three laboratories, and here the student finds an additional supply of water in the large central *Reservoirs* (*f*,' *f*'), the tabular parapets of which serve as working benches for a variety of operations. The colonnades afford, moreover, facilities for passing at the back from one laboratory to the other, communication between those three important parts of the institution being thus by no means confined to the large corridor (*a a a*) in front.

The three operation rooms, situated behind their respective laboratories, are not of equal dimensions. In apportioning their size especial attention had to be paid to the wants of the beginner and of the independent worker. The beginner who practises the various forms of chemical manipulation, preparing gases, making chemical preparations of all kinds, &c., requires ample space in which to develop his activity. In like manner the young chemist engaged in actual research may at any moment want to fit up new or reconstruct old apparatus, often of a complicated nature, for the particular objects of his investigation; tools of the most various description, hammers, files, vices, &c., are thus

constantly required, not to mention the blowpipe-table scarcely ever at rest. For him too it is of vital importance that he should not be cramped in space. For this reason the operation rooms (F and H), connected with the two wing laboratories and expressly intended for the classes just mentioned, are made as large as possible. The students of the second laboratory, principally occupied with quantitative analysis, for the special operations of which several other places, described below, are provided, have therefore had a less spacious operation room (G) allotted to them. By this arrangement an additional small apartment was gained, symmetrical with this operation room, and serving as approach to a very important part of the institution, viz., the *Laboratory for Gas Analysis* (K). This spacious apartment, which may possibly be divided into several parts, projects from the middle of the building at the back and is thus almost equally accessible from the three laboratories; it is on the other hand sufficiently removed, more especially by the intervening *Ante-room* (I), from those parts of the building where the chemical business of the institution is most active, to allow of the delicate measurements here made being carried out without disturbance.

The laboratory for gas analysis is lighted by two large side windows and also by three smaller windows situated in a central projection; but all the light coming from the south, and already partially intercepted by the third laboratory with its operation room, can be shut out by means of strong well-closing shutters, thus securing to this apartment the uniform temperature so important in gas analysis.

To become acquainted with the remainder of the rooms intended to supply the special wants of the three laboratories, we must retrace our steps to the main corridor (*a a a*) between the principal entrance and the director's study, from which at (*a,' a,' a'*) we had entered the three laboratories. Along this corridor lies a series of rooms opening upon it, and lighted by windows looking into the back courts of the institution. Close to the vestibule immediately to the right and lying between the entrance to the first and second laboratories, is, first of all, the *Volumetrical Analysis Room* (L), the very name of which implies the purpose for which it is intended. This room, in which are kept the standard solutions, daily increasing in variety, as well as the graduated vessels, is open to all the students of the institution, but more especially to those of the second and third laboratories.

The *Balance Room* (M), the next in order, is not only intended for the reception of chemical balances, but also of the more delicate physical instruments made use of in analysis, such as air-pumps, barometers, &c.

Next follows a *Room for Fusions and Ignitions* (N), capable of being carried out by means of gas. Here are the necessary appliances for the various heating operations occurring in mineral analysis. This room is also fitted up with all the requirements for organic analysis (carbon and nitrogen determination), likewise exclusively conducted by means of gas, and carried on in special "combustion niches" let into the walls, and communicating directly with the outer air by means of wide tubes of glazed earthenware. Lastly, this room contains the ranges of water ovens required for drying the substances to be submitted to analysis. In these ovens, which are heated by the steam of the stills for distilled water in the basement, every student has his own compartment under lock and key. With respect to the uses of these three rooms, they are more especially intended for the workers in the middle laboratory; they are, however, accessible also to the beginners, a greater or less number of whom advancing more rapidly than their fellow students will thus be enabled to participate in the facilities supplied by these apartments. The balance-room is purposely situated in the middle, and separated from the laboratories by the volumetric analysis room on the one side, and the room for fusions and ignitions on the other,

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so as to protect as effectually as possible the costly instruments of this room from the fumes which, in spite of all ventilation, at times escape in a laboratory. The situation of the balance-room, between the two others, affords an additional and a by no means trifling advantage; numerous operations preceding the weighings, such as drying substances in the water bath, heating crucibles, collecting the combustion products in organic analysis, &c., all take place in the immediate neighbourhood of the balance, whilst on the other hand the preliminary weighings, invariably forming the first step in volumetric analysis, can be made in close proximity to the room devoted to the subsequent stages of volumetric observation. The three rooms therefore communicate directly with each other.

Between the second laboratory and the third laboratory are, in addition to a small flight of steps leading to a number of attics over the ground floor, three precisely similar rooms (O, P, and Q), accessible from the corridor, and with doors opening into each other. Of these, the one nearest the second laboratory is intended for the *Library* (O).

The main results of chemical investigation are duly registered in treatises and manuals, and are therefore easily within the reach of students. But the statements to be found in books of this description cannot be more than abstracts, always very considerably condensed, and often more or less garbled, from the memoirs of the first observers. As soon, therefore, as the student has got beyond the first rudiments he can no longer dispense with original sources of information. The main bulk of chemical observation is collected in a series of periodicals and journals, the volumes of which are counting by hundreds, and if all were collected certainly by thousands. Again, many important investigations have been communicated by their authors to the various academies and learned corporations, and are printed in the transactions of these societies. Thus it happens that the literature of chemistry, though the youngest of sciences, has already attained to very considerable dimensions, and to collect the works which have to be consulted in the prosecution of even limited investigations in most cases far exceeds the power of any single individual. These books could of course be readily procured from any public library, but reference to original communications is but too frequently omitted if the work is only to be had by specially sending for it. On this account every chemical school possesses a library, more or less complete, offering to the student a copious collection of original memoirs, which he can consult at the very moment he may require their assistance. The use, it may be said the necessity, of such libraries is so apparent that students themselves have in a great many instances most materially participated in their foundation and subsequent development. In this way, from but small beginnings, some most complete collections of chemical works have been formed. The reporter, when a young student, had the good fortune to take part in the establishment of such a laboratory collection, under the auspices of his illustrious master, Baron Liebig, at Giessen; this is now the oldest and probably the largest chemical library extant. In later times he had the pleasure of assisting in the inauguration of a similar collection for the Royal College of Chemistry in London. Such a library it is of course in contemplation to establish for the Bonn laboratory, and already, long before its opening, a number of books have come in as presents, a fact which is here gratefully acknowledged as an example for imitation. The situation of the room set apart for their reception, between the second and third laboratories, is peculiarly appropriate, because it is more especially to the students of these two laboratories that the library will be of use, whilst its slight distance from that part of the institution where the

director carries on his own researches is likewise a great convenience to him and his assistants.

The two remaining rooms lying between the second and third laboratories are a *Balance Room* (P) and a *Room for Fusions and Ignitions* (Q). They hold the same relation to the third laboratory which obtains between the corresponding apartments (M and N) and the middle laboratory, so that, as regards the special appliances provided therein, and the particular position assigned to them, what has been said of the last-mentioned rooms holds good for them also.

With these rooms on the right-hand side of the principal corridor, terminate the ground-floor apartments intended for practical instruction. We have now only to glance at the theatre and adjoining rooms for preparing the lectures and preserving apparatus, models, drawings, and collections of all kinds.

The students attending chemical lectures in the German universities are always much more numerous than those who work in the laboratories, and, therefore, more accommodation had to be provided in the lecture hall.* A lecture room capable of holding 250 students appeared to meet the requirements of the University of Bonn. An area of 40 feet square was found sufficient for this purpose, and at the same time to afford ample space for the lecture table, as well as for the free movement of the lecturer and his assistants.

The approach to the lecture room is likewise in the principal corridor. Just half-way along the latter, opposite the entrance to the middle laboratory, is a *Hall* (*a''*), 26 feet in height, and provided with a skylight. This hall is entered from the corridor through an archway resting on columns, and leading by a broad flight of stairs to a *Landing* (*g*) eight feet above the ground floor, over-lying the thoroughfare between the front courts. Passing the folding-doors before us we enter the *Great Lecture Hall* (R) on a level with its upper row of seats, which are arranged like the tiers of an amphitheatre, and reach the lower area of the room by the steps near the wall on either side. In this lower part, just opposite the entrance, is placed the lecture table, 40 feet long and 3 feet 4 inches wide. In the lower part of the wall, behind the table, are the evaporation and ventilation niches for experiments, whilst on its upper part drawings and diagrams can be exhibited. Here, as on former occasions, the reporter must forego giving details of the numerous appliances designed for the lecturer, which are still far from being complete; suffice it to mention that the lecture room is lighted from both sides, so that neither professor nor audience is obliged to face the light, an advantage sure to be appreciated by anyone who has been either lecturer or hearer in a room of different construction. The fourteen windows which supply light on either side are arranged at a height of nine feet above the floor of the hall, except the two next the lecturer, which descend to the level of the table, enabling him to exhibit many colour-phenomena by means of transmitted light, and to employ sun-light, under favourable conditions, as an agent in his experimental illustrations.

The theatre communicates with the *Laboratory of the Lecture-Assistant* (S) by means of two side doors, and a large niche in the centre of the wall. Here everything required for the lecturer is got in readiness, and for this purpose all the necessary furnaces and benches are provided. In this room larger pieces of apparatus can be fitted up upon a table moving on rails, which can be run through the niche already mentioned in the theatre during the course of the lecture. This laboratory is lighted from two sides, on the north-east by a large window, and on the south-

* During the winter session of 1865–66 the University of Bonn was attended by 818 matriculated and 35 non-matriculated students: total number of students, 853.

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west by a glass door communicating with a *Platform* (*h*); whence a staircase leads down to the *Front Court* (*i*). These steps also communicate with the rooms of the basement underneath, for the storage of compounds requiring a low temperature, sealed tubes containing condensed gases, &c., and likewise give access to a well-ventilated closet immediately under the lecture table, containing the large galvanic battery, the wires of which pass through the ceiling into the theatre above. The room where the experiments for the lectures are prepared is of course in close connexion with the *Store-room for Apparatus, Models, Drawings, Diagrams* (T), *&c.*; this room likewise is lighted from both sides. Farther on we come to the last room of this series, having but one window, which is used for the preservation of the various documents belonging to the lectures, such as printed forms, registered lists of students attending, &c., and where the professor may stay before entering the theatre, and receive those students after the lecture who wish to consult him. This room, called the *Lecturers' Waiting Room* (U), communicates with the *Mineralogical Museum* (V), one of the great halls assigned to the scientific collections of the institution. This hall, as well as the one next to it, which being profusely lighted by six windows symmetrically disposed on both sides, is intended for the *Chemical Museum* (W) is in the front block of the building. Close to the mineralogical museum is *Small Lecture Room* (X) for recapitulations and special lectures to be conducted by the assistants. It is separated from the mineralogical museum by a small room with one window, to be used either as a *Waiting Room* (Y) *for the Assistant*, or as a preparation room for private courses or special lectures. Students working in the laboratories reach this small lecture room by descending the steps leading from the staircase hall into the thoroughfare between the front courts, crossing the left front court, and ascending, lastly, the *Flight of Steps* (*ζ*) to the corridor of the ground-floor on which the small lecture room is situated; whilst those who are not laboratory students have access to it by the left main entrance in the front block of the building.

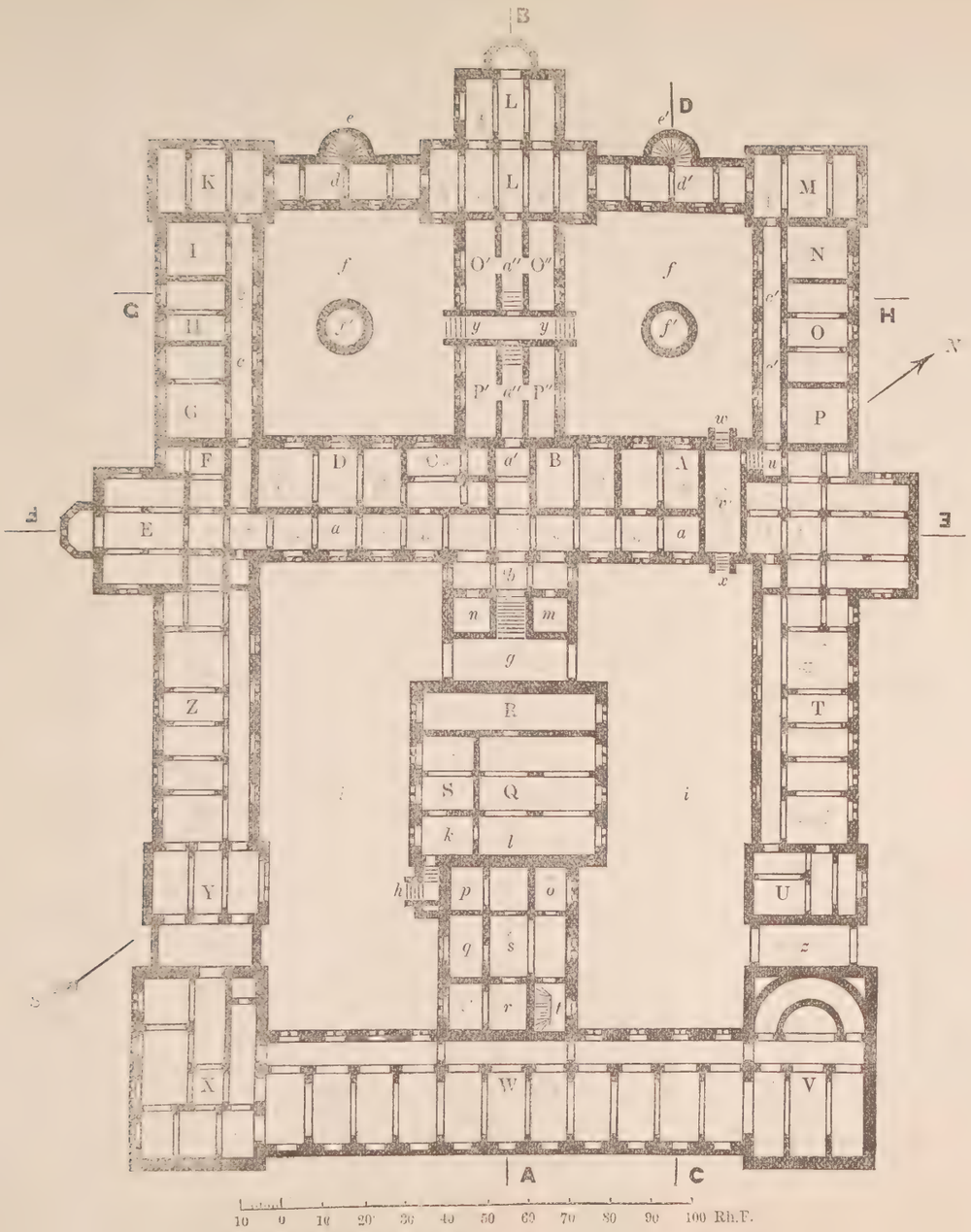
A glance at the ground plan shows that all the rooms for apparatus, chemical preparations, &c. used in the lectures are situated between the two rooms (R and X) devoted to oral demonstrations, so that all requisites for the lectures can be conveyed with the greatest ease either to the larger or the smaller theatre, and back to the collections. It was not without intention that the museums were somewhat removed from the busier departments of the institution. The experience of the reporter, which is not unlikely to receive confirmation from others, has taught him that the love of research and zeal for discovery in young chemists, however praiseworthy in itself, is at times anything but conducive to the increase of scientific collections. But independently of this it was also desirable to devote this part of the building to the museums, and not to laboratories, because the floor immediately above is appropriated exclusively to the residence of the director.

The large halls for the mineralogical and chemical collections, together with the smaller theatre and its preparation room, occupy almost the entire ground floor of the front block of the building. In addition to these are still to be mentioned two *Vestibules* (*m* and *p*), marked in the external architecture of the building, leading the one to the *Main Staircase* (*q*), the other to the *Back Staircase* (*n*) ascending to the apartments on the first floor; then immediately to the left of the north-east entrance a *Lodge* (*r*) *for the House-porter*; and, lastly, close to the south-west entrance, *Apartments* (*o* and *o'*) *for one of the Junior Assistants* of the Institution.

But a few words more, and we have done with the description of the plan of the ground floor. It remains to be explained how the two side wings, uniting the front block with the middle cross-buildings, have

Fig. 3.

Rooms on Basement.






Synopsis of Rooms on Basement.

| | Name of Room. | Length. | Breadth. | Height to top of arch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. |
| A | Store-room for solid re-agents | 19 4 | 15 11 | |
| B | Store-room for liquid re-agents | 18 11 | 15 11 | |
| C | Steam boiler and press room | 18 11 | 15 11 | |
| D | Wash-room for glass and porcelain | 33 1 | 15 11 | |
| E | Store-room for glass and porcelain | 26 5 | 19 1 | |
| F | Lumber room for temporary storage of boxes and packages | 8 9½<br>7 0 | 15 11<br>4 10 | |
| G | Coal-cellar for steam boiler and hot water apparatus | 21 5½ | 15 5½ | |
| H | Room for hot water apparatus | 16 8 | 15 5½ | |
| I | Hospital for animals under chemico-physiological treatment | 12 5½ | 15 5½ | |
| K | Laboratory of physiological chemistry | 25 6 | 14 11 | 12 0 |
| L L | Furnace-room of second and third laboratory | 37 7<br>21 11 | 14 11<br>15 7 | |
| M | Furnace-room of first laboratory | 25 6 | 14 11 | |
| N | Room for hot water apparatus | 12 5½ | 15 5½ | |
| O | Coal-cellar | 25 8 | 15 5½ | |
| P | Do. | 12 5½ | 15 5½ | |
| O′ | Do. | | | |
| O″ | Do. | 21 5½ | 7 6 | |
| P′ | Do. | | | |
| P″ | Do. | | | |
| Q | Workshop | 29 8 | 25 8 | |
| R | Room for medico-legal investigations | 39 11 | 8 11½ | |
| S | Cellar for explosive compounds, condensed gases, &c. | 19 4 | 12 10 | |
| T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z | Cellarage provided for future use | — | — | — |
| *a a* | Main corridor through middle cross building | 123 9½ | 8 9 | |
| *a′* | Middle widening of corridor (*aa*) | 15 11 | 9 0 | 12 0 |
| *a″* | Passage connecting the widening of main corridor (*a′*) with the great furnace-room | 21 3 | 5 0 | |
| *b* | Staircase from basement to ground floor | — | — | — |
| *c c* | Side passage leading to laboratory of physiological chemistry | 53 3 | 4 8½ | 12 0 |

Synopsis of Rooms on Basement—*continued.*

| | Name of Room. | Length. | Breadth. | Height to top of arch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. |
| *c′ c′* | Side passage leading to small furnace-room | 53 3 | 4 8½ | |
| *d* | Passage between the laboratory of physiological chemistry and furnace-room of second and third laboratories | 36 5 | 10 0 | 12 0 |
| *d′* | Passage between the furnace-room of second and third laboratories and that of first laboratory | 36 5 | 10 0 | |
| *e* | Winding staircase of passage (*d*) to open hall above | — | — | — |
| *e′* | Winding staircase of passage (*d′*) to open hall above | — | — | — |
| *f f* | Back courts of the institution | 56 1 | 46 10 | — |
| *f′, f′* | Open reservoirs in back courts | — | — | — |
| *g* | Thoroughfare between front courts of institution | 29 2 | 9 0 | — |
| *h* | Steps leading from basement to front court, and thence to platform outside lecture preparation room | — | — | — |
| *i i* | Front courts of institution | 115 6 | 45 0 | — |
| *k* | Approach to rooms under the lecture hall | 12 10 | 8 11½ | 12 0 |
| *l* | Ventilation niche for galvanic battery | — | — | — |
| *m, n* | Coal-cellars | 11 10 | 6 11½ | |
| *o* | Director's household cellars | 11 4 | 7 8½ | 12 0 |
| *p* | | 16 11½ | 11 4 | |
| *q* | | 13 2½ | 7 3½ | |
| *r* | | 16 11½ | 11 7½ | |
| *s* | Approach to director's household cellars | 16 11½ | 13 2½ | |
| *t* | Servant's staircase from front court to director's residence | — | — | — |
| *u* | Staircase from side passage (*c′ c′*) to thoroughfare (*v*) | — | — | — |
| *v* | Thoroughfare between front court (*i*) and back court (*f*) | 26 5 | 9 0 | 12 0 |
| *w* | Steps from thoroughfare (*v*) to back court | — | — | — |
| *x* | Steps from thoroughfare (*v*) to front court | — | — | — |
| *y y* | Thoroughfare between back courts | 22 0 | 7 3 | 12 0 |
| *z* | Carriage-way to courts | 25 6 | 11 0 | 12 0 |

been laid out. And, first, as regards the side wing stretching out at right angles from the left of the main vestibule in the north-east front. In this wing we have close to the vestibule the *Porter's Lodge* (*s*) reached by a small *Passage* (*a''''*), and communicating with the long *Corridor* (*t t*) which leads in succession to the *Cloak-room* (*u*), to two *Rooms* (*v v*) *of the Castellan*, and lastly, to two suites of *Apartments* (*w w* and *x x*) intended respectively *for the First and Second Assistant* of the institution. The rooms in this wing are not only accessible from the main vestibule, but likewise by means of a *Staircase* (*y*) ascending from the front court close to the *Carriage Way* (*z*).

The other side wing, projecting symmetrically with the one described, and from the left of the other end of the main corridor, is entirely devoted to the scientific purposes of the director, with whose study this part of the building is in immediate communication. Of the rooms situated in this wing, mention must first be made of the *Private Laboratory of the Director* (Z), which is lighted by four windows. On one side of this lies the *Director's Waiting Room* (α), accessible from the main corridor, and communicating with his study by the short *Private Passage* (β). Beyond the other end of the private laboratory are two small apartments, one to be used as a *Balance Room* (γ), the other as a *Room* (δ) *for Ignitions, Fusions, and Combustions*. The latter has egress to a little *Portico* (ε), for experiments requiring to be performed in the open air. This portico communicates, moreover, by means of doors, on one side, with the *Passage* (*k k k*), which runs along all the rooms in this wing, on the other, with a *Prolongation of the Passage* (*k'*), whence the director's residence is accessible by means of the *Back Staircase* (*n*), and the left front court by means of the *Flight of Stairs* (ζ) already mentioned. This prolongation likewise establishes communication between the whole side wing and the *Main Corridor* (*l*) of the front block, thus allowing to the director and his assistants the freest access to the collections, lecture halls, and all the remaining rooms belonging to this department.

After this detailed description of the plan of the ground-floor, where nearly the whole of the rooms devoted to the special purposes of the institution are situated, a brief comment will suffice to render the remaining drawings intelligible.

### The Basement.

We will take but a hasty survey of the plan of the basement. This is, to all intents and purposes, a repetition of the ground-floor, the greater thickness of the walls, however, lessening the amount of space to some extent. The rooms in this part of the building are 12 feet in height from the floor to the top of the arch and are sufficiently lighted throughout, by numerous windows of comparatively large dimensions. As yet, only part of the basement has been assigned to special purposes.

In the plan of the basement all the rooms are again denoted by letters, which are enumerated in the synopsis, in which also the dimensions of the more important rooms are given.

For farther elucidation the following remarks may still find a place.

The various rooms are connected with one another by means of the principal transverse *Corridor* (*a a*), running along the whole length of the middle cross building, and lying immediately under the corresponding corridor of the ground-floor. These two corridors communicate with one another by means of a *Staircase* (*b*), the bottom flight of which lies directly under that leading from the ground-floor to the great theatre, whilst the two side wings, into which it splits at the mid-story, lead, close beside the theatre staircase, to the ground-floor corridor, affording at the same time, communication between the two stories and the front courts by means of

Appendix N. an additional flight descending from the mid-story into the *Thoroughfare* (*g*).

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Along the main corridor of the basement are two spacious *Rooms* (A and B) of which the first (A) is intended for the *Storage of Solid*, the other (B) for that of *Liquid Re-agents*. In the first of these rooms (A) are cupboards and drawers for preserving dry substances, together with shelves for earthenware jars containing moist and deliquescent salts; whilst the second room (B) is fitted for storing away carboys and stone jars wherein acids, soda solution, ammonia and liquid re-agents generally are kept. Both store-rooms are close to the flight of stairs leading on one side into the courts, on the other to the ground floor, whereby the carriage of chemicals to the store-rooms and thence to the main body of the institution is greatly facilitated. The same accessibility to the floor above pertains to the other two *Rooms* (C and D) along this corridor, and has determined their especial uses. In the one nearest to the staircase a steam boiler will be set up; while directly communicating with the *Steam Boiler Room* (C), and at the same time accessible from the corridor, is a large and well lighted *Apartment* (D) intended for rougher kinds of work and especially for a general *Wash-room*, where glass and porcelain apparatus of all kinds can be readily collected from the various parts of the institution and cleaned. For all these purposes the close proximity of the steam boiler is an especial advantage, inasmuch as it places steam and hot water at the immediate disposal of those working in the adjoining room. In this room, moreover, a large press will be fitted up, in the use of which for hot pressing purposes the steam, close at hand, may likewise be turned to account. At the extreme end of the corridor is a fine well-lighted *Room* (E), corresponding in form and size with the director's study on the floor above; this is a *Store-room* for the large stock of *Glass and Porcelain*, under the charge of the castellan. In the *Lumber-room* (F) immediately adjoining, boxes and packages in which glass and porcelain as well as all the supplies for the institution have arrived, can be temporarily stowed away.

From the main corridor (*a a*), between the lumber-room and the wash-room, a *Side Passage* (*c c*) branches out, communicating on its left side with three small *Rooms* (G, H, I), and forming, at the end, an approach to a larger *Room* (K). The first of the small rooms, the one lying nearest to the main corridor, is a *Coal Cellar* (G) for supplying the steam boiler as well as the hot water apparatus in the adjoining room (H).

The two rooms next in succession are provided for chemico-physiological researches; the large well-lighted room at the end being the *Laboratory for Physiological Chemistry* (K), whilst the adjoining room is fitted up as a *Stable* (I) for the housing and feeding of animals required for the investigations. The chief entrance to this laboratory is not from that side, however, by which we have come upon it in our wanderings through the basement. It is likewise approached from the other side by a *Passage* (*d*) communicating with the open hall overhead by means of the *Spiral Staircase* (*e*), so that any one working in the second or third laboratory need only pass through his adjoining operation room to reach in this way the laboratory for chemico-physiological researches.

In addition to this laboratory, the basement of the back block of the building contains two *Furnace Rooms* (L L and M) for smelting operations, carried on by means of coal and coke. The larger of these, that situated in the middle (L L), is for students of the second and third laboratories; while the smaller one (M) is for the beginners. These laboratories are purposely located in the basement, the greater height of the chimneys of this flat ensuring a considerable increase of draught. They are, moreover, far less frequently used than the rooms on the ground floor. Lastly, the dust and dirt invariably attending the use of coal is thus almost entirely

excluded from the rooms in the flat above. The furnaces and appliances set up in these laboratories are of a varied nature; among them specially protected niches for operations carried on under great pressure, such as digestion of substances in sealed tubes, &c., deserve particular attention.

The larger furnace-room is readily accessible from all the laboratories on the ground floor, firstly by the corridor leading to the laboratory for physiological chemistry and the spiral staircase connected therewith, and secondly by the *Passage* (*d'*) leading to the small furnace room, from which a *Spiral Staircase* (*e'*) likewise ascends to the open hall above. By the same route the beginners working in the first laboratory get to the smaller furnace-room allotted to their use The large furnace-room communicates, moreover, by a special *Passage* (*a'' a''*) with the *Widening* (*a'*) of the principal corridor of the basement and thence with the various store-rooms. For the storage of the fuel required for the furnace rooms, four *Coal Cellars* (O', O'', P', P'',) have been provided in the immediate neighbourhood of and communicating with the passage (*a'' a''*). Lastly, the *Back Courts* (*f*,) of the building are also made accessible from this part by means of a *Thoroughfare* (*y y*) connecting the two courts by intersecting the passage (*a'' a''*) in the mid-length.

The furnace-room for beginners has in like manner its own *Passage* (*c' c'*) communicating with the basement rooms of the middle cross building. The *Rooms* (N, O, P) lying along the passage are for *Hot-water Apparatus* (N) and for *Storage of Coal* (O, P), which is thrown in were from the outer and consequently most accessible side of the building. The end of the passage (*c' c'*) opposite the entrance to the small furnace-room opens, on the one hand, into the cellars which, having as yet no special purpose assigned to them, have been left unfinished, and leads, on the other hand, by a small *Flight of Steps* (*u*) down into the *Thoroughfare* (*v*), from which by means of two other *Flights* (*w* and *x*) we ascend to the left front and back courts.

With regard to the courts themselves, it deserves to be mentioned that the two *Front Courts* (*i i*) communicate by means of a *Thoroughfare* (*g*) cutting the front wing of the cross building immediately under the landing of the theatre staircase; in this manner any one of the four courts can be reached through the *Carriage-way* (*z*) facing the town, without entering the interior of the building. Such a disposition is of great use for the preservation of cleanliness throughout, and of absolute necessity in order to render all parts of the building accessible in case of fire.

Attention must still be directed to some of the rooms situated on the basement of the front part of the middle wing.

The *Staircase* (*h*), already mentioned when describing the room for preparing the lectures on the ground-floor, has the double office of uniting the two floors and furnishing to the lecture assistant a ready exit into the front court. On descending from the ground floor to the basement we pass through the *Vestibule* (*k*) into a large *Workshop* (Q) lighted by three windows. Here the rougher work required for the lectures is performed; here liquid carbonic acid would be prepared, and here, in a well-ventilated *Niche* (*l*) stands the large galvanic battery already mentioned, the wires of which, passing through the floor of the theatre above, communicate with the electric lamp now rapidly becoming an indispensable appliance of the lecture-table. Further on is a small *Laboratory* (R) *for Medico-legal Investigations;* it is lighted from both sides, and being accessible only to the director and the lecture-assistant, is effectually protected from all undesirable intrusion. Beside the room for the rougher lecture work there is a small *Cellar* (S), communicating with the vestibule, in which compounds requiring a low temperature, explosive bodies, such as gases condensed

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in hermetically-sealed tubes, like sulphurous acid, chlorine, &c., are preserved. Substances readily undergoing decomposition, generating corrosive vapours, or in any way dangerous, can thus be conveniently excluded from the general collection.

Besides those enumerated there are no other rooms devoted to the purposes of the institution. The architect, with his accustomed foresight, has not, however, forgotten to assign the necessary cellarage to the director's household. These *Cellars* (*o, p, q, r*), completely shut off from the institution, surround a *Vestibule* (*s*) which by means of a special *Back Staircase* (*t*) is connected with the residence in the upper floor.

### The Upper Floor.

It has already been stated that only the front block of the building has a second story; this contains a most splendid suite of apartments provided for the director of the institution. It would be superfluous to describe more fully its various parts, mere inspection of the ground plan (Fig. 4), and of the synopsis which accompanies it, will suffice to show everything that could be of interest.

It may still be mentioned, that there are a number of servants' rooms over the domestic offices, and a suite of inferior rooms over the upper floor of the left corner, intended for domestic purposes.

The drawing-room (*b*) in the right corner of the building is, as is stated in the synopsis, considerably higher than the remaining rooms.

The slated roof overlying the front block of the building contains abundance of well-lighted storage room.

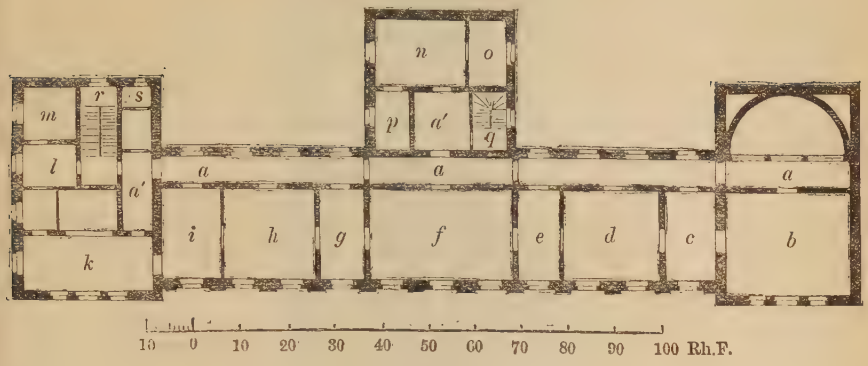
The drawings which still remain to be described are partly sections, partly views, and although with the help of the ground-plans they are readily intelligible, a few explanatory remarks may not be superfluous.

### Section along the Line A B in the Plans of the Ground Floor and Basement.

Fig. 5 represents a section along the longer axis of the building, that is, the line A B in the ground plans. In examining this very instructive drawing we shall commence, as with all the other sections, from the left side. We observe in succession the Mineralogical Museum, the Waiting-Room for the Lecturer, the Apparatus Room, and the Preparation Room for the Lectures, all showing the windows opening into the left front court. Next comes the Great Lecture Theatre with its seats rising in tiers, and the range of elevated windows, only the first on the left descending to the level of the lecture-table, the elegant Staircase Hall, lighted by a skylight, and the Landing by which students, having ascended the flight of steps, enter the lecture hall; the Main Corridor of the middle cross building, with the door of the director's study in the background; the Side Passage leading to the middle laboratory with the door of the attic staircase; the Middle Laboratory itself, with its five windows looking into the back court, the evaporation niches fitted up in the intervening piers, and the double working benches in front of the window recesses; the Passage to the laboratory for gas analysis, with the door of the ante-room; and lastly, the Gas-analysis Room itself with its projection. This section, shows, moreover, with great distinctness the unequal height of the different apartments of the institution intersected by the middle axis.

Fig. 4.

Rooms on First Floor.




Synopsis.

| | Name of Rooms. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. |
| *a a a* | Main corridor and staircase - | 116 2 | 6 5 | 15 0 |
| *a′ a′* | Side passages - - - | — | — | — |
| *b* | Ball room - - - | 28 0 | 21 3 | 19 0 |
| *c* | Sitting rooms and bed-rooms - | 18 1 | 11 3½ | |
| *d* | Do. do. - - | 19 2 | 18 1 | |
| *e* | Do. do. - - | 18 1 | 9 9 | |
| *f* | Do. do. - - | 29 5 | 18 1 | 15 0 |
| *g* | Do. do. - - | 18 1 | 8 11 | |
| *h* | Do. do. - - | 19 2 | 18 1 | |
| *i* | Do. do. - - | 18 1 | 12 1½ | |
| *k* | Do. do. - - | 28 0<br>(13 0) | 11 1<br>(8 7) | 14 0 |
| *l* | Do. do. - - | 11 8 | 9 2½ | 14 0 |
| *m* | Do. do. - - | 11 11 | 11 8 | 14 0 |
| *n* | Kitchen - - - | 17 0 | 13 10 | |
| *o* *p* | Small side rooms attached to kitchen - - - | 13 10<br>12 6 | 8 6<br>7 6 | 11 0 |
| *q* | Servants' staircase leading up to servants' rooms over main suite, and down to court and household cellars - - | — | — | — |
| *r* | Back staircase leading from ground floor to roof, and small rooms in left corner of front block - - - | — | — | — |
| *s* | Closet - - | 14 2 | 6 2 | 14 0 |

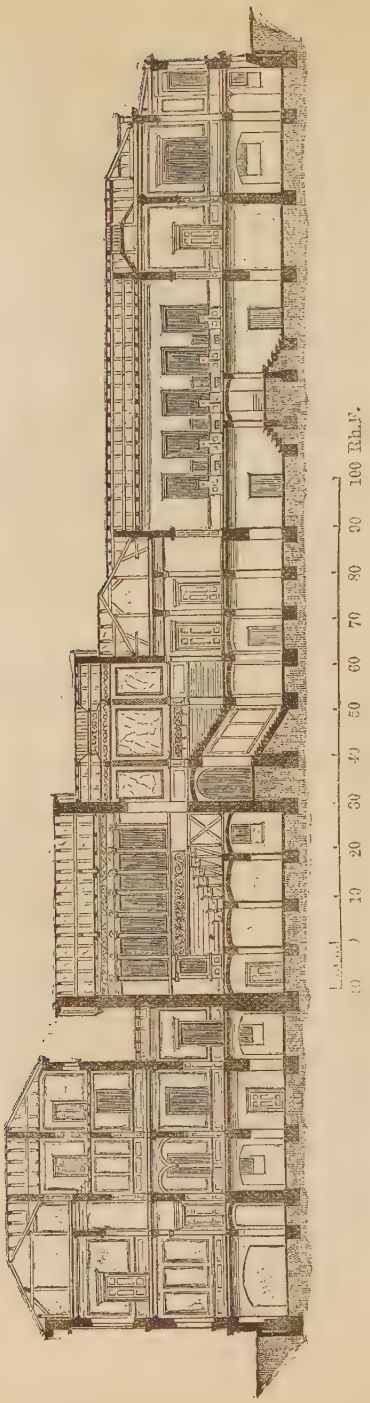



Fig. 5.

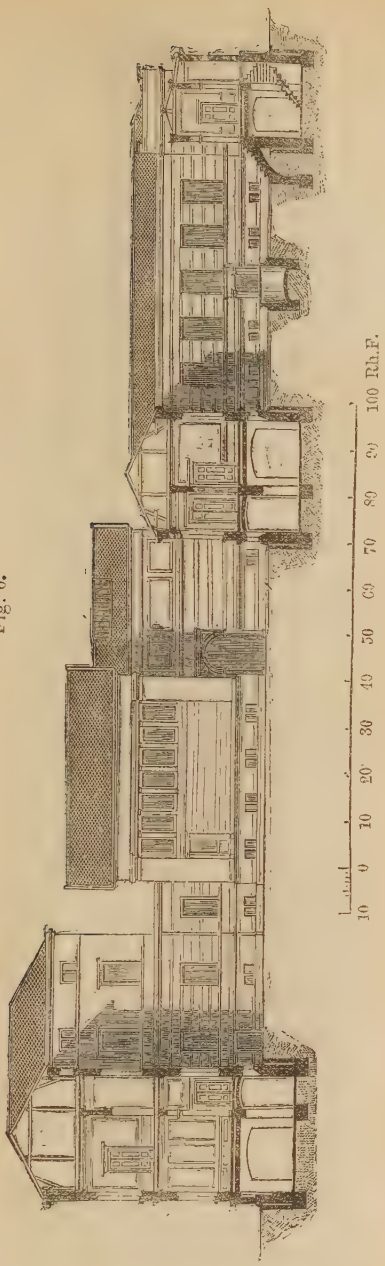



Fig. 6.

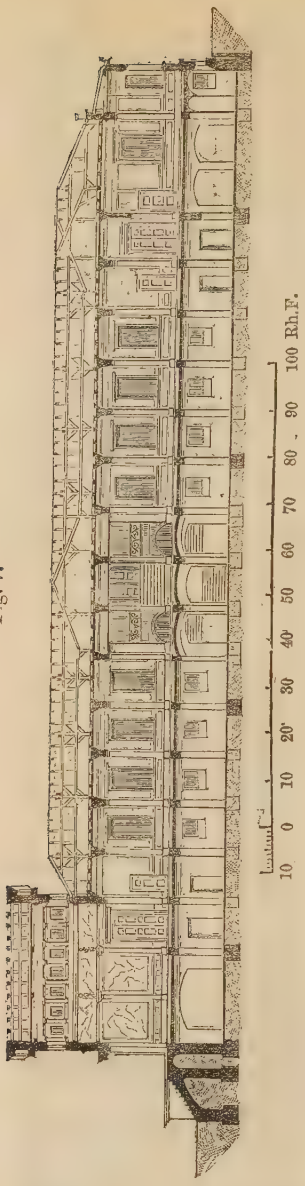



Fig. 7.

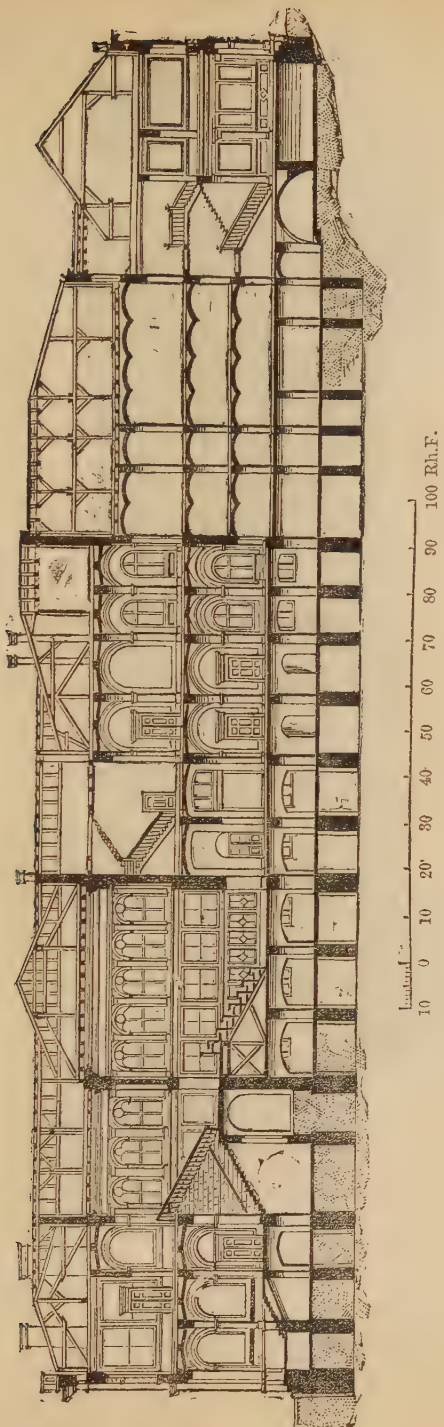



Fig. 8.

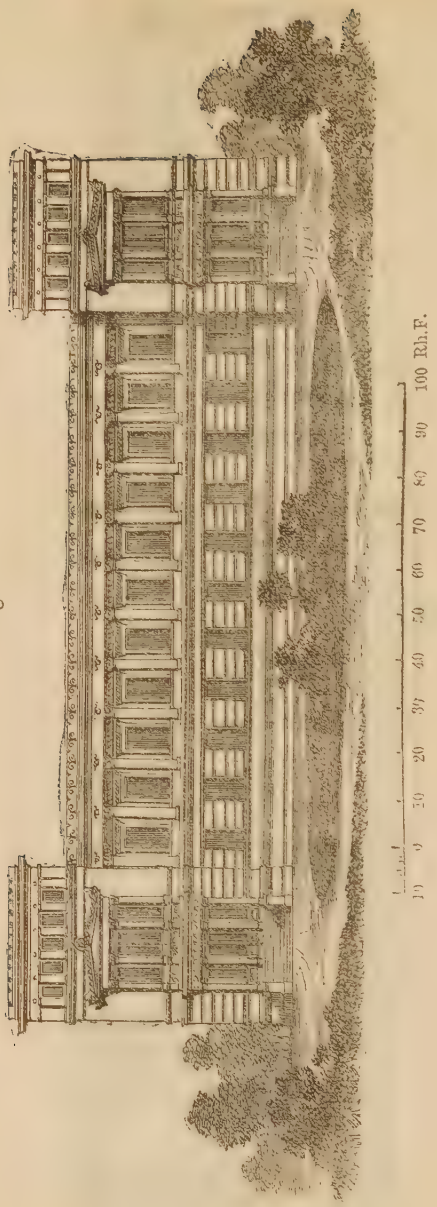
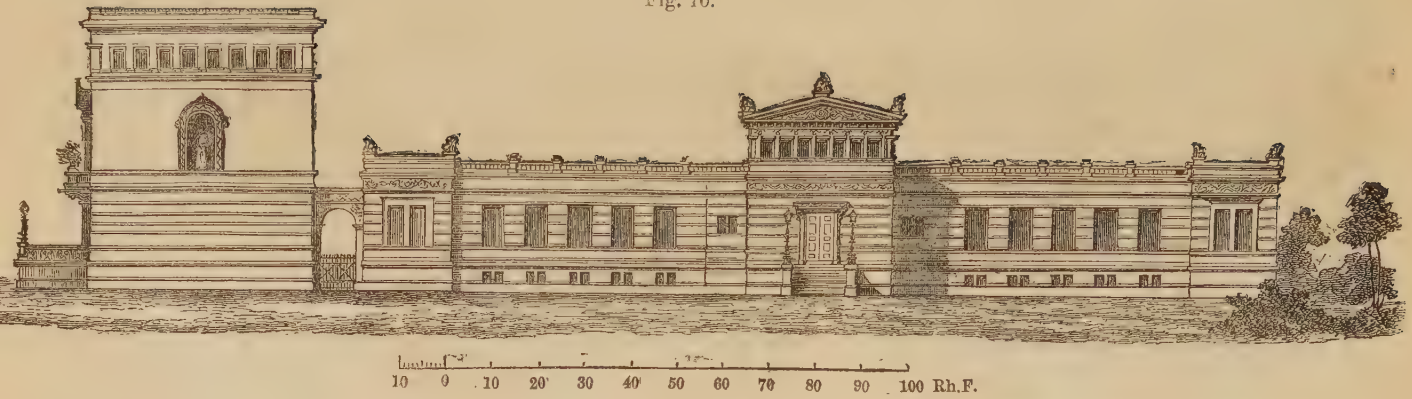



Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.



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### Longitudinal Section along the Line C D of the Plans of the Ground Floor and Basement.

Fig. 6 shows a section of the building parallel to the previous one, but lying to the right of it along the line C D. In this drawing we see, on the ground-floor, beginning again from the left, first, in section, the Chemical Museum, with its door opening into the Mineralogical Museum; in elevation, the Apparatus Room, the Preparation Room, and the Great Lecture Theatre, lastly, the Staircase Hall, with the Thoroughfare under the landing affording communication between the two fore-courts. After this we have again in section the Main Corridor of the middle cross building, with the door of the director's study in the back-ground; and, farther, the Balance Room, with the door leading to the room for fusions and ignitions; then follow, once more in elevation, the Middle Laboratory with its five windows opening into the right back-court; the thoroughfare running under this laboratory; and (in section) the Reservoir in the middle of the court. The Colonnade for open-air work with the steps leading up to it from the back court, and the door of the operation room of the middle laboratory, appear again in section. Finally we have an opportunity of glancing into the interior of the semicircular structure projecting from the building and incasing the winding stairs which lead down to the basement passage between the two furnace rooms.

### Section of the Middle Cross Building along the Line E F of the Plans of the Ground Floor and Basement.

This line cuts the corridor of the middle cross building, the main artery of the institution, the observer looking from north-west to south-east, that is to say, in the direction from the laboratories towards the front block. Beginning as before, from the left, we first find the outside Flight of Steps leading through the principal entrance into the magnificent Vestibule the imposing style and tasteful decoration of which are clearly visible from this drawing, in the light abundantly diffused by the elegant suite of windows running round the upper part of the walls. The large door, seen just beyond the second column in the vestibule, leads to the corridor of the side wing containing the apartments of the assistants and the castellan. The vestibule past, we have the Main Corridor in its full length lying before us. In addition to the light obtained from the eight windows shown in the drawing, this corridor also derives a good deal of light from the staircase. The walls opposite the windows and behind the spectator are ornamented with the busts of celebrated chemists which, fully lighted as they are in this position, produce a particularly striking effect. This section also gives us a very clear insight of the position and construction of the Staircase. The stairs, starting from an archway on two columns, lead to the landing, repeatedly mentioned, up to the theatre door, the lower part of which is seen extending half-way down the columns in the drawing; the ornamental balustrades which protect the landing are visible on either side the columns. Of the stairs leading to the basement, the two side wings are seen in part only, and from below; whilst the central flight, lying parallel to and immediately under the staircase to the lecture-room, is again given in full. Lastly, we perceive at the end of the corridor, the folding-doors of the side corridor which, leading by the director's laboratory, communicates with the front block of the building. On the extreme right we find, lastly, the Director's Study with the door to the private laboratory, the side window facing the south-east, and the bow window for microscopic investigation.

### Section along the Line G H of the Plans of the Ground Floor and Basement.

A few words will suffice for the description of this drawing (Fig. 8). Here the three Laboratories are shown in section, and between them in elevation the Colonnades for open-air work, with the flight of stairs leading down into the back courts. In the laboratories themselves the working benches, with their cupboards and shelves for re-agents, are visible. Lastly, between the benches are seen the three doors leading respectively to the operation room of the third laboratory, into the passage communicating with the gas-analysis room, and, lastly, to the operation room of the first laboratory.

### External Architecture of the Building.

The external aspect of the new laboratories is in perfect keeping with the scale of grandeur of the ground plan.

The street front shown in Fig. 9, 180 feet in length, consists of a long centre structure, two stories in height, with richly decorated windows and pillars, terminated by two end blocks of greater height; each containing a main entrance with an ornamented balcony above. The impressive dignity of this front may be realized on beholding even the rough brick-work walls already finished.

The side-front facing the city of Bonn, with the main entrance for students, has a depth of 250 feet (Fig. 10), and consists of two parts, separated from each other by the carriage-way leading to the courts. One of these parts is the north-east corner of the front block; the other, perfectly symmetrical in itself, has for its centre the main vestibule, with its richly decorated entrance, and classically ornamented roof rising considerably above, and projecting prominently from, the remainder of this façade. On either side of this vestibule branch forth two long wings, which, though only of one story, are, nevertheless, of imposing altitude being relieved, moreover, on the two corners, by slightly projecting portions of somewhat greater height, and marked by the more elaborate architecture of the windows. The impression made on the spectator by the animated appearance of this front is exceedingly pleasing, and if the building be viewed from a point where the two façades can be seen (and such from the position of the building will generally be the case), it will be evident how happily the architect has accomplished the difficult task of producing a building, the individual parts of which, though unlike in form, in consequence of the very diversity of the objects for which they are destined, are yet so harmoniously blended with one another as not to impair the unity of the work of art. The two other fronts, of which drawings are not given here, have the same character as that facing Bonn, as may readily be perceived by looking at the ground plan.

The portions of the building fronting the courts have been disposed and ornamented in a similar manner. A very pleasing effect is here produced by the unequal height of that part of the building which separates the front courts. The section along the line C D of the ground plan, which is given in Fig. 6, shows those court fronts which are not mere reproductions of the exterior façades.

The inner and outer façades are coated with stucco, whilst the principal architectural mouldings are in stone. The entire building will have an uniform tone of colour, whereby the strix of the stuccoed walls of the ground floor will be thrown still more fully into relief.

The architectural ornamentation with which it is intended to decorate the interior of the institution will not be less rich than that of the exterior. The principal vestibule, a hall of considerable dimensions, is, as already

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mentioned, lighted by a band of highly elevated windows running round the four sides of the building immediately under the roof. The ceiling is divided into ornamental squares, and the walls are enlivened by projecting pillars bearing caryatides, and a rich door architecture framing the entrance to the corridor. The corridor is divided by pillars and cross-beams into quadrangular sections. The staircase leading to the lecture theatre is a handsomely decorated hall, lighted from above, and communicating with the corridor by three arches resting on two massive columns (see Figs. 5 and 7).

The lecture theatre, as has been previously remarked, obtains its light from both sides through a range of windows, which are separated from one another by columnar pillars. Its walls and ceiling are correspondingly decorated in stucco and colour.

The three laboratories, despite their necessarily simpler ornamentation, will not fail to make a favourable impression by their liberal proportions, by the enlivening effect of the wainscoting, and the evaporation niches projecting from the walls above it (see Figs. 5 and 8), as well as by their elegant and in all respects suitable fittings.

The rooms adjoining the laboratories, the small lecture theatre, and the museums, are likewise appropriately decorated by stucco cornices and colouring.

And, lastly, the director's spacious residence is as richly as tastefully ornamented, and will in all respects be worthy of the institution to which it belongs. The reporter must not enter into details upon this subject, but he cannot leave unnoticed the imposing entrance hall, illuminated by a glass cupola above, and the splendid ball-room, extending through two stories, amply satisfying the social requirements of a chemical professor of the second half of the nineteenth century.

The author of the preceding sketch has purposely refrained from giving a description of the internal arrangements of the new building. All the interior requirements of the institution were of course carefully considered in drawing up the plans. Especial attention was bestowed on the laying out of a simple and readily accessible system of mains for the convenient supply of water, steam, gas, and sulphuretted hydrogen; for the speedy and safe removal of all by-products, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, that is to say, the means for the easy and thorough cleansing of the various departments, the channels for conducting away waste water, the flues of every possible kind, for ventilation and carrying off injurious fumes; and lastly on the construction of niches for evaporation, combustion, and spectrum analysis. All these arrangements are at the present moment only in the first stage of development, and may probably during execution undergo more or less modification. For this reason the reporter has preferred to confine himself in this place to a general sketch of the splendid institution soon to be handed over to the Rhenish University. A discussion on the interior arrangements is appropriately reserved for a special report, which cannot be drawn up before they are completed and rigorously tested.

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## The Chemical Laboratory of the Frederick William University of Berlin.

The University of Berlin, like her sister of Bonn, is a creation of our century. It was founded in the year 1810, at a period when the pressure of foreign domination weighed almost insupportably on Prussia; and it will ever remain significant of the direction of the German mind, that the great men of that time should have hoped to gather in the focus of science the forces necessary for the political regeneration of their country.

Since the foundation of the University, three leaders of chemical science, Klaproth, Mitscherlich, and H. Rose, have, either in succession or side by side, taught within its walls. If the Berlin University, despite these illustrious representatives, has hitherto remained without a great chemical institution, the deficiency must be attributed to several circumstances. Among the causes that especially operated in producing this result may be mentioned the fact that at the foundation of the University there was already in existence a scientific corporation including chemistry within its scope; we allude to the Royal Academy of Sciences, instituted by Leibnitz in 1700, and re-established by Frederick the Great in 1740. Among the property of the Academy is a house situated in the central part of the city, wherein the astronomer and chemist of this learned body originally dwelt side by side. The former, however, quitted the field many years ago, leaving the latter academician in sole possession. Ever since the foundation of the University the chemical chair has invariably been occupied by the chemist of the academy, and the university was thus exempted from the obligation of providing the chemical professor with working accommodation, which he already enjoyed in his capacity of academician. Advantageous as this double position at the outset appeared for both corporations, it presented great difficulties when, in consequence of the rapid advance of science, the requirements of the University for the purposes of chemical instruction increased to an extent altogether unexpected.

The establishment of an institution, the want of which was universally acknowledged, remained unaccomplished, because either the University must have built on land not its own, or the Academy for purposes somewhat foreign to its immediate objects.

In the autumn of 1863 the University and the Academy suffered a heavy loss by the death of Mitscherlich, and not many months later H. Rose followed his illustrious colleague. To refill the chairs hitherto occupied by such eminent men was a matter of the greatest difficulty. As no hope could be entertained of attracting Liebig or Wöhler from the spheres in which they have moved for years, surrounded by so much respect and affection, Bunsen appeared the sole natural heir to the Berlin professorship. The eminent Heidelberg *savant*, however, likewise felt unwilling to respond to the call thus made upon him, and to separate himself from the friends that had gathered round him on the banks of the Neckar.

The University had therefore to abandon the idea of seeing the chemical chair again filled by one of the three acknowledged leaders of chemical science in Germany, and were compelled to seek in wider circles for a successor.

The reporter, chosen from among a great many chemists having equal claims with himself, feels that it is to the experience in organizing a chemical institution he had just acquired at Bonn that he is indebted for this unmerited preference. For it was felt by every one that the time had now come when the oft-contemplated but as frequently deferred building of a great chemical laboratory for the University of Berlin must be vigorously taken in hand.

In fact, the summons which the reporter received from his Excellency Dr. von Mühler to fill the Berlin chair, likewise contained the assurance that the necessary steps for the foundation of a chemical school, in all respects worthy of the University, should at once be taken. How quickly and liberally this promise has been fulfilled the following report will testify.

The first point which had to be considered was a suitable situation for the new institution. Here at once difficulties were encountered far greater than those met with at Bonn. Site after site was proposed and as quickly abandoned, in every case in consequence of a too great

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distance from the University. After many unsuccessful exertions, it was ultimately found expedient to return to the house and ground already mentioned as belonging to the Academy; but this site, though it left nothing to be desired in respect of central position, was far too limited for the requirements of a great chemical institution of the present day. Happily a favourable opportunity presented itself of acquiring the adjoining plot of ground, which Mr. Knerk, with his habitual energy, secured for the Government. The greater portion of this, together with the academy plot, makes up the site of the new laboratories.

It is not uninteresting to learn the rate at which building land in that particular part of Berlin has increased in value during a series of years. The house and land belonging to the Academy, covering altogether an area of 1 rood, 34½ perches, was purchased by the above corporation in the year 1708 for 2,100 thalers (315*l.*). The adjoining plot, of the same size, also to some extent built upon, has been bought in the year 1864 for no less a sum than 120,000 thalers (18,000*l.*), notwithstanding peculiarly favourable conditions under which the purchase was effected. A more astonishing rise in value would scarcely be met with in London or Paris.

The site of the new Berlin laboratory lies in one of the best and busiest quarters of the city, and, what is of particular importance for the objects of the institution, is close to the University and the Military Medical School.

Those who have visited Berlin will remember the beautiful main street, "Unter den Linden," so called from its two parallel avenues of lime trees, which, starting from the monumental Brandenburg gate, runs through the city in a direction from west to east. At the east end of this street, and on the left hand side, are situated side by side the splendid University (the palace built by Frederick the Great for his brother Prince Henry of Prussia), and the spacious edifice of the Academy of Sciences. Close behind the latter structure, between the first and second streets parallel to Under den Linden, namely, the Dorotheen- and the Georgen-strasse, and at a point not far removed from their rectangular intersection with the great Friedrich-strasse, the main channel of Berlin traffic, is the site chosen for the new laboratory. To render its position more clear, a plan of situation (Fig. 11) is appended to this report, and a glance at the synopsis accompanying it will show how many of the great institutions of Berlin, devoted to art and science, how many of its most beautiful palaces and public buildings, and how many of its noblest monuments are in the immediate neighbourhood of the new chemical school.

A weighty matter still required adjustment, viz., the relations of the University and Academy with respect to their participation in the new institution. This question also was speedily and satisfactorily settled between the committee of the academy and Mr. Knerk, the representative of the Government. The Academy made over the greater portion of their land to the Government for the sum of 24,000 thalers (3,600*l.*), the latter undertaking, moreover, to rebuild the residence and to organize an academy laboratory under academic jurisdiction, which, directly attached to the university laboratory, is to be merged in it so long as the academical chemist and the Professor of the University shall be one and the same person.

After the various preliminary conditions had thus been fulfilled, steps could be taken for preparing the programme and laying out the plans of the institution. In arranging the programme the experience gathered but lately at Bonn did the reporter good service. Much the same wants had to be supplied, but from the limited area available they had to be satisfied in a very different manner. Again allowance had to be made

Fig. 11.

Buildings, &c. in the Plan of Situation of the New Laboratories of the University of Berlin.

Synopsis.

1. New Chemical Laboratories.
2. General Office of the Berlin Fire Brigade.
3. Academy of Arts and Sciences.
4. Palace of the King of Holland.
5. Palace of the King of Prussia.
6. Royal Library.
7. French Church.
8. State Lottery Office.
9. Theatre Stores.
10. Catholic Church.
11. Opera.
12. University.
13. Botanic Gardens of the University.
14. Obstetric Institution.
15. Artillery Barracks.
16. Physical Laboratory of Prof. Magnus.
17. Vocal Academy.
18. Treasury.
19. General Guard House.
20. Palace of the Crown Prince.
21. Werder Church.
22. General Telegraph Office.
23. Werder Gymnasium.
24. Royal Mint.
25. Architectural Academy.
26. Office of the Governor of Berlin.
27. Royal Arsenal.
28. Royal Foundry.
29. Custom House.
30. Temporary Chemical Laboratory of the University.
31. New Museum.
32. Old Museum.
33. Werder Mills.
34. Royal Castle.
35. Cathedral.
36. Old Exchange.
37. New Exchange.
38. Joachimsthal Gymnasium.
39. Military Academy.
40. Royal Stables.

*a.* Statue of Frederick the Great.
*b.* Statue of Gneisenau.
*c.* Statue of Blücher.
*d.* Statue of York.
*e.* Statue of Bülow.
*f.* Statue of Scharnhaorst.
*g.* Castle Bridge.
*h.* Iron Bridge.
*i.* Frederick Bridge.

for the special requirements of the Berlin University, in more than one respect different from those of Bonn. It was thus, after all, a new problem that presented itself to the reporter, the solution of which was, however, materially facilitated by the generous co-operation of his valued friend, Prof. Gustav Magnus, whose rich experience, and warm interest have never for a moment failed him.

The drawing up of the plans, in accordance with the reporter's programme, was intrusted to a first-rate architect, Mr. A. Cremer, the university architect, to whom Berlin is already indebted for an edifice unique of its kind. The reporter alludes to the new Anatomical School, just completed, which, for architectural elaboration and convenient internal arrangement, is incomparably superior to any similar institution existing in other universities.

Already, in the autumn of 1864, all those concerned in the matter had agreed to a sketch setting forth the general description of the new building, so that Mr. Cremer was enabled to undertake the preparation of the plans, a task which, owing to the limited dimensions of the site and close proximity of lofty buildings on either side, presented no small difficulties. Nevertheless they were completed by the end of the year, and early in the summer of the succeeding year it was possible to commence the building, which, under the supervision of two able young architects, Messrs. Cornelius and Drawe, the zealous assistants of Mr. Cremer, is now rapidly rising.

If the area of ground actually built upon in the Berlin institution (21,680 square feet) be compared with that covered by the laboratories at Bonn (28,300 square feet), the former will be found somewhat the smaller. When it is known, however, that the Berlin building has a second flat in every part whilst that in Bonn is almost throughout one story in height, and that in constructing the Berlin edifice the foundations, on account of the badness of the ground, had for the most part to rest on arches thrown over concrete piles, which were sunk through the stratum of peat to the sand below, the foundations at Bonn being laid with the greatest facility, it will not be a matter of surprise that the specification for the Berlin laboratory was considerably the highest. The sum estimated by Mr. Cremer for the building is 189,100 thalers (28,365*l.*). To this is yet to be added 25,000 thalers (3,750*l.*) for internal fittings. Take still into account 24,000 thalers (3,600*l.*) compensation, which the Government paid to the Academy; and, lastly, two-thirds of the sum paid for the newly-acquired ground for the site (for only two-thirds of this land were used for the institution), that is to say, 80,000 thalers (12,000*l.*), and we obtain a grand total of 318,100 thalers (47,715*l.*), which the Prussian Government have not hesitated to grant for the Berlin institution.

If we now, in the first place, consider the configuration of the site, we see at once how great have been the difficulties opposing the accomplishment of the task, and how happily Mr. Cremer has surmounted them.

A glance at the plans (Figs. 12, 13, and 14) shows that the land available between the Dorotheen-strasse and the Georgen-strasse measures, at its greatest depth, 284 feet, with a very unequal width. The Dorotheen-strasse front is 67¾ feet broad, whilst in the Georgen-strasse the width of the front is nearly twice as great, that is to say, 134¼ feet. The ground stretching between these two streets consists of two rectangular plots, lying side by side, the one 162 feet long and 134½ feet wide, the other 122 feet long and 67¾ feet wide.

On the ground which bounds the site on either side stand large houses, some of them four stories high, so that the light must be derived from the two streets or from the quadrangles lying between the wings of the building.

This confinement between two high walls at once implied a material

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deviation from the conditions which obtained in Bonn. It involved the necessity of constructing two stories throughout the full extent of the building, and of placing those rooms in which light and air are of primary importance in the story overlying the ground floor.

As regards the configuration of the various parts of the building, it ultimately assumed the following shape, as may be gathered by a glance at either the plan of situation (Fig. 11) or the several ground plans given in Figs. 12, 13, and 14.

The broad frontage of the Georgen-strasse was naturally selected for the construction of the principal façade, with the main entrance for students; on the back of the large rectangle parallel to the main edifice an analogous wing was erected, and the two structures were connected on either side by long galleries, and in the middle by a more massive block of buildings containing the great lecture theatre with the rooms belonging to it. In this manner were formed two quadrangles, surrounded by buildings which are the property of the University. The small rectangle facing the Dorotheen-strasse is built upon on three sides only, the street frontage being occupied by the old house belonging to the academy, which has been thoroughly renovated. At the back of the rectangle, opposite the street, a similarly disposed cross-building has been erected, coalescing with the back wing of the university laboratory. The house facing the Dorotheen-strasse, and its parallel back wing, are likewise connected but on one side only. This disposition of the building leaves a house-yard united with the university quadrangle by a passage through the combined back wings; in accordance with the rules of the Berlin Board of Works, the yard is accessible from the street, with which it communicates by a long drawn arched thoroughfare, nearly 200 feet in length. The buildings surrounding the house-yard are the property of the academy.

In order to form a clear conception of the structure we shall now proceed to examine the individual parts of which it is composed, commencing with a survey of the plans of the several floors. These plans, like those of the laboratories at Bonn, are drawn on a scale of $\frac{1}{500}$th of the actual size; the rooms are again marked by letters corresponding to those of the synopsis, in which, moreover, the dimensions of the more important rooms are given.

### The Ground Floor.

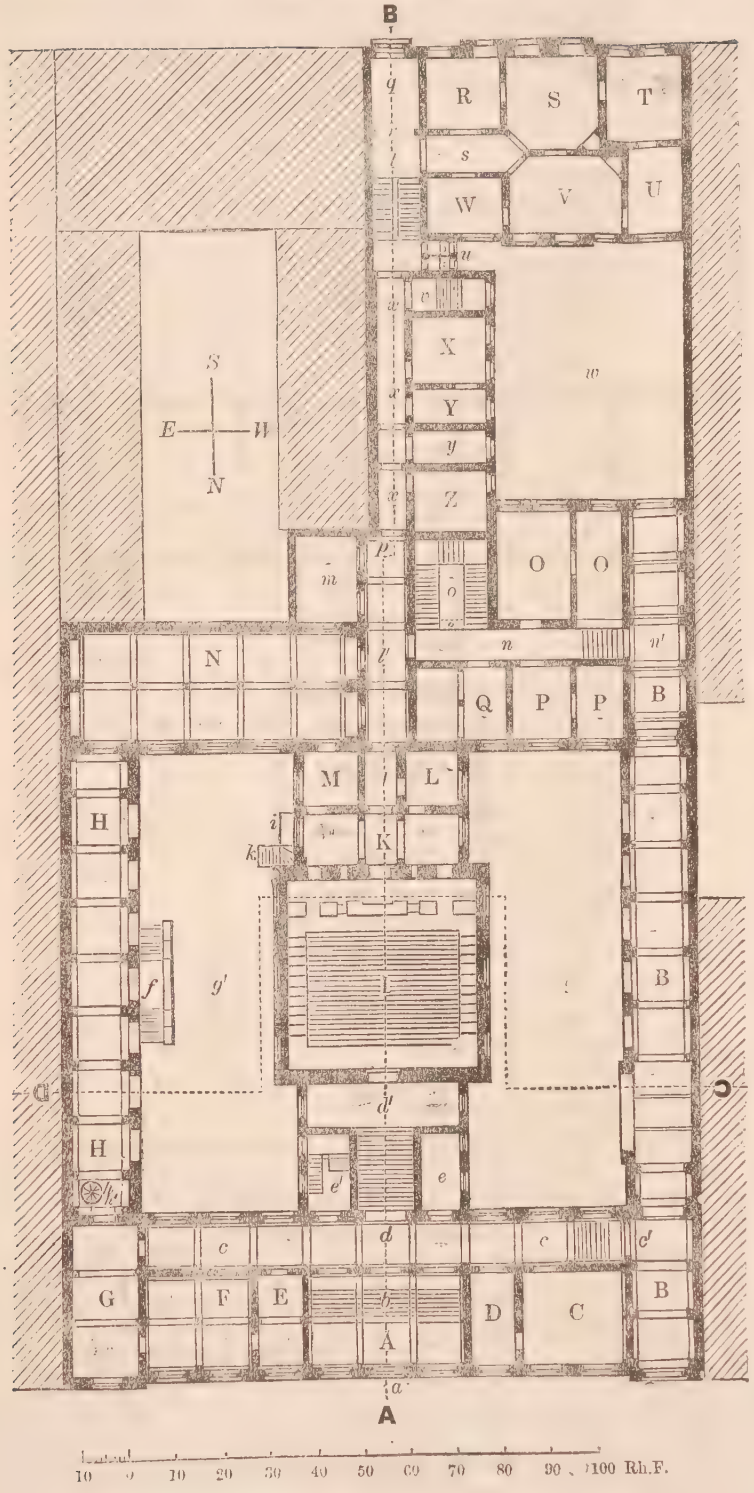
The principal front of the institution, rising in two lofty stories over a massive basement, faces, as has been already pointed out, the Georgen-strasse. The main entrance, consisting of three arched portals, is in the middle of the edifice; there is, in addition, a carriage-way leading to the quadrangles in the right hand corner (Fig. 12).

On entering by one of the middle portals, we reach, by three *Granite Steps* (*a*), the imposing vaulted *Vestibule* (A), which is separated from the street by iron gates of ornamental trellis work, closing the portals. Half-way across the vestibule rises a flight of nine *Steps* (*b*), the entire breadth of the hall, leading to the *Corridor* (*c c*) on the ground floor, to which we have access through three large glass doors. The construction of this splendid open vestibule, which, at the first glance, might appear a waste of space, was an architectural necessity, the Municipal Board of Works in Berlin not permitting the projection of steps into the street beyond two feet.

Having crossed the threshold of the building, we face the elegant *Flight of Stairs* (*d*) leading to the great lecture theatre and the first story. The more important rooms of the institution are in this first story, nevertheless we refrain from ascending the staircase, since it will

Fig. 12.

Rooms on Ground Floor.




## Synopsis of Rooms on Ground Floor.

### I. *Rooms belonging to the Institution.*

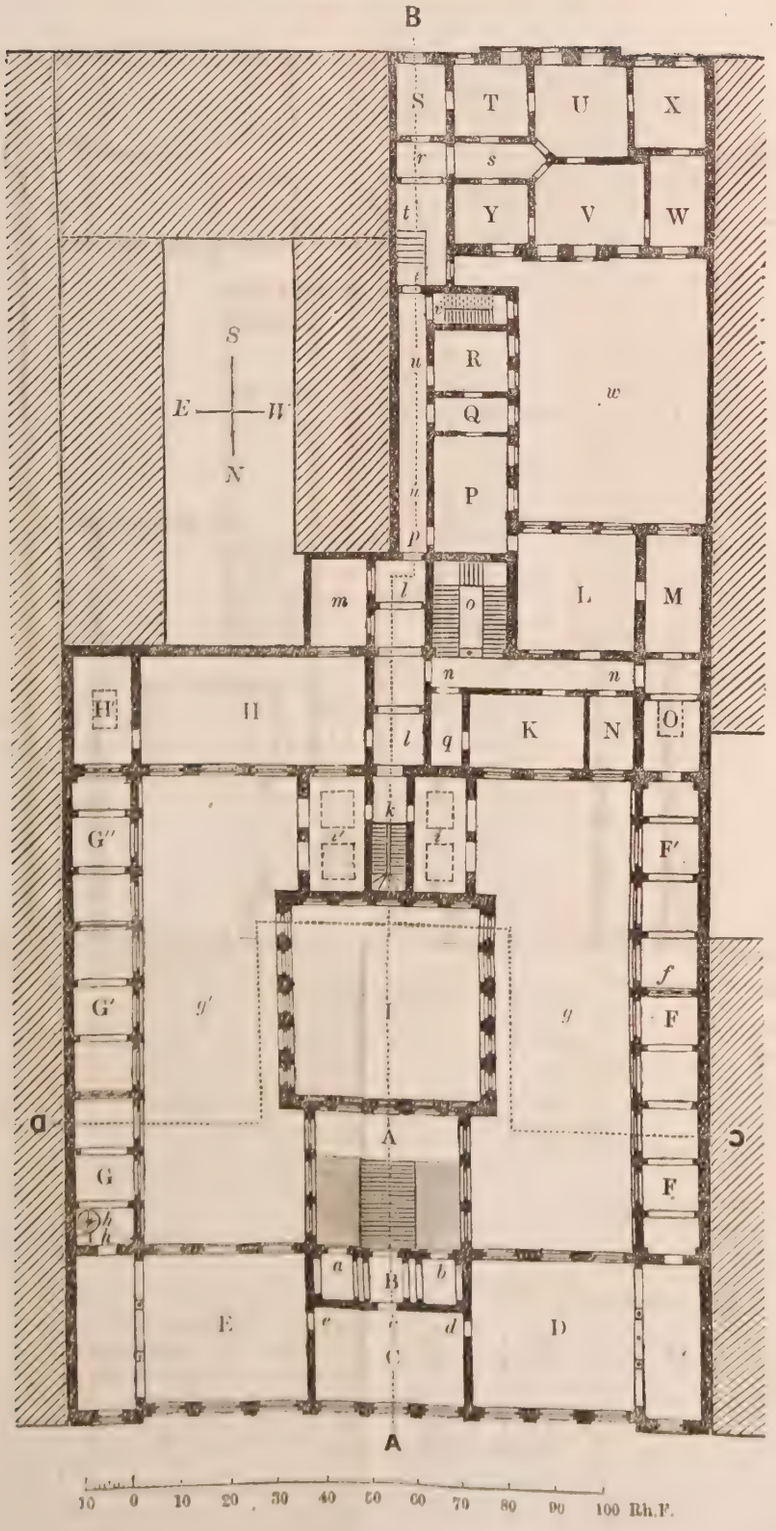
| | | Length. | Breadth. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. |
| A | Entrance hall | 32 3 | 20 0 | |
| B B B | Thoroughfare from the Georgenstrasse to the house-yard belonging to the residence | 185 5 | 9 7 | |
| C | Small theatre for special lectures | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 5 |
| D | Room for preparing special lectures | 20 0 | 9 5 | |
| E | Rooms for smelting and other operations carried out on a large scale | 19 0 | 9 0 | |
| F | | 19 0 | 21 10 | |
| G | | 14 1 | 32 3 | |
| H H | Colonnade for open air work | 97 0 | 9 7 | |
| I | Great lecture theatre | 40 0 | 40 0 | 37 0 |
| K | Laboratory for preparing lectures | 32 7 | 11 2 | |
| L | Lecturer's waiting room | 11 6 | 11 2 | |
| M | Store-room for apparatus and instruments | 11 6 | 11 2 | |
| N | Hall for scientific collections of institution | 56 2 | 25 9 | 18 5 |
| O O | First assistant's apartments | 22 9 | 17 2 | |
| | | 22 9 | 9 3 | |
| P P | Second assistant's apartments | 12 9 / 9 9 | 15 10 | |
| Q | Third assistant's apartments | 19 3 | 15 10 | |
| *a* | Entrance hall steps | | | |
| *b* | Staircase in entrance hall | | | |
| *c c* | Ground floor corridor | | | |
| *c'* | Steps from corridor to thoroughfare | | | |
| *d* | Main staircase to first floor | | | |
| *d'* | Stair landing with entrance to great lecture theatre | | | |
| *e* | Cloak-room | 16 2 | 8 10 | |
| *e'* | Staircase to closet in basement | | | |
| *f* | Flight of steps from colonnade into left quadrangle | | | |
| *g* | Right quadrangle | 97 0 | 33 9 | |
| *g'* | Left quadrangle | 97 0 | 32 8 | |
| *h* | Winding staircase affording communication between basement, ground-floor, and first floor | | | |
| *h'* | Lift | | | |
| *i* | Platform before glass doors of preparation laboratory | | | |
| *k* | Steps from platform to quadrangle and basement | | | |
| *l* | Passage from preparation laboratory | 44 0 | 12 3 | |
| *l'* | Corridor through cross wing of institution | 44 6 | 6 7 | 18 5 |
| *m* | Shaft lighting corridor and collection hall | 12 6 | 18 0 | |
| *n* | Side passage connecting thoroughfare with main corridors of cross wing | | | |
| *n'* | Passage steps into thoroughfare | | | |
| *o* | Staircase in cross wing | | | |
| *p* | Glass doors separating rooms of institution from director's residence | | | |

### II. *Rooms belonging to Director's Residence.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R | Ante-room | 16 0 | 16 2 | |
| S | Reception room | 19 9 | 20 9 | |
| T | Sitting room | 17 6 | 19 4 | 15 0 |
| U | Sitting room | 12 2 | 17 2 | |
| V | Dining room | 25 1 | 15 9 | |
| W | Servants' waiting room | 16 0 | 9 6 | |
| X | Kitchen | 15 0 | 13 8 | |
| Y | Larder | 15 0 | 6 10 | 10 0 |
| Z | Servants' hall | 15 0 | 13 8 | |
| *q* | Entrance from Dorotheenstrasse | | | |
| *r* | Vestibule | 25 1 | 11 5 | 15 0 |
| *s* | Corridor leading to rooms on ground floor | 16 8 | | |
| *t* | Staircase ascending to first floor | | | |
| *u* | Closet | 4 0 | 7 0 | |
| *v* | Steps leading to house-yard | | | |
| *w* | House yard | | | |
| *x x* | Long corridor leading to ground floor of institution | 52 0 | 6 9 | |
| *y* | Illuminating shaft lighting corridor | 15 0 | 6 9 | |

Fig. 13.

Rooms on First Floor.




## Synopsis of Rooms on First Floor.

### I. *Rooms belonging to Institution.*

| | | Length. | Breadth. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. |
| A | Staircase | 32 0 | 27 0 | 37 0 |
| B | Vestibule between staircase and the laboratories | 32 2 | 9 8 | |
| C | Preparation room of laboratories D and E | 32 3 | 20 0 | |
| D | First laboratory, for beginners | 48 1 | 31 0 | |
| E | Second laboratory, for advanced students | 48 1 | 31 0 | |
| FF | Portion of right gallery for use of beginners | 51 7 | 9 9 | |
| F′ | Portion of right gallery for library | 41 3 | 9 9 | |
| G | Portion of left gallery belonging to second laboratory for ignitions and fusions | 29 0 | 9 9 | 17 0 |
| G′ | Portion of left gallery for balances | 36 3 | 9 9 | |
| G″ | Portion of do. belonging to the third laboratory for ignitions and fusions | 29 0 | 9 9 | |
| H | Third laboratory, for students engaged in original research | 46 10 | 25 9 | |
| H′ | Combustion room | 12 4 | 25 9 | |
| I | Great lecture theatre | 40 0 | 40 0 | 37 0 |
| K | Gas analysis laboratory | 25 1 | 15 10 | |
| L | Director's private laboratory | 27 9 | 25 2 | |
| M | Director's combustion room | 15 10 | 9 9 | |
| N | Director's balance room | 22 9 | 12 3 | |
| O | Store-room for apparatus, &c. Entrance to library | 24 7 | 12 5 | 17 0 |
| P | Director's study | 15 0 | 21 6 | |
| Q | Director's ante-room | 15 0 | 8 0 | |
| R | Director's library | 15 0 | 13 8 | |
| *a, b* | Side arms of main staircase | | | |
| *c* | Entrance doors to preparation room | | | |
| *d* | Entrance from preparation room to first laboratory | | | |
| *e* | Entrance from preparation room to second laboratory | | | |
| *f* | Partition dividing the right gallery | | | |
| *g* | Right quadrangle | 97 33 | 9 0 | |
| *g′* | Left quadrangle | 97 32 | 8 0 | |
| *h* | Spiral staircase to ground floor and basement | | | |
| *h′* | Lift | | | |
| *i* | Director's loggia, for open-air work | 24 0 | 11 10 | |
| *i′* | Loggia of third laboratory, for open-air work | 24 0 | 11 10 | |
| *k* | Stairs to room over lecture theatre | | | |
| *l l* | Corridor in cross wing | 44 0 | 12 3 | |
| *m* | Illuminating shaft | | | |
| *n n* | Side passage in cross wing | 44 6 | 6 7 | |
| *o* | Staircase to ground floor | | | |
| *p* | Glass doors separating rooms of institution from director's residence | | | |
| *q* | Photometric room | 15 10 | 6 11 | |

### II. *Rooms of Director's Residence.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S | Ante-room | | |
| T | Sitting-room | 16 0 | 16 2 |
| U | Sitting-room | 19 9 | 20 9 |
| V | Drawing room | | |
| W | Bed-rooms | 12 2 | 17 2 |
| X | | 17 6 | 19 4 |
| Y | | 16 0 | 9 6 |
| *r* | Lobby | | |
| *s* | Passage | | |
| *t* | Steps to corridor of connecting wing | | |
| *u u* | Corridor in connecting wing | | |
| *v* | Staircase leading to attics in connecting wing and to house-yard below | | |
| *w* | House yard | | |

be better previously to examine the several apartments situated on the ground floor.

The corridor which we have reached runs along the entire length of the front building, receiving its light partly from the staircase, partly from three large windows symmetrically situated in either limb. We will, in the first place, trace the branch of the corridor extending on the right side of the vestibule. It leads to a large glass door opening on a *Flight of Steps* (*c'*), which descend into the *Carriage-Way* (B B B); communication is thus established between the ground floor and the quadrangles with the several wings surrounding them. This branch of the corridor gives access, moreover, to two rooms, viz., very close to the carriage-way to a *Small Lecture Theatre* (C) for special lectures and recapitulations to be held by the assistants of the institution, and, between the latter and the vestibule, to an apartment serving as *Waiting Room* (D) for the lecturer, as well as for the preparation of the experiments for the lectures. The rooms in question were selected for these purposes chiefly on account of their accessibility, for, situated as they are between the two entrances, they are reached by students not working in the laboratory, without in any way interfering with the general business of the institution, whilst the great majority of the practical students, and more especially those for whom the special lectures and recapitulations are almost exclusively intended, are working in the first floor above, and have therefore only to descend the principal staircase.

The branch of the corridor extending from the left of the vestibule, leads to three important *Laboratories* (E, F, G), opening into one another, which are fitted up for smelting operations on a large scale involving the use of wood, coal or coke. For this purpose the wall which separates the first (E) of those laboratories from the vestibule, as well as the party-wall of the third one (G), are traversed by a succession of flues for the variety of furnaces which will be set up in these rooms. All these flues rise vertically to the height of about 60 feet, affording as powerful a draught as can possibly be required for any of the smelting operations intended to be performed.

These rooms are, however, by no means exclusively meant for smelting operations, their ample dimensions rendering them available for many other purposes. The middle room (F), for instance, contains the large press of the laboratory, whilst in the third room (G), opposite the entrance, is placed the steam-boiler supplying the institution with distilled water, and heating, by means of pipes rising through the ceiling, the drying-ovens in the gallery on the first floor. In these rooms, moreover, all experiments made under great pressure, such as digestion of substances at high temperatures in sealed tubes, &c., are to be performed; for this purpose special arches are let into the walls, provided with strong iron doors for the protection of the manipulator in case of explosion. The third furnace room has, in addition to the doors communicating with the corridor and the middle room, a third door leading into a magnificent *Colonnade* (H H) for open-air work, nearly 100 feet in length. This hall receives air and light through seven great arches, six of which are provided with balustrades constituting so many open windows, whilst the middle one leads to a double *Flight of Steps* (*f*) descending into the *Quadrangle* (*g'*). This colonnade is amply provided with all the requisites for chemical work, such as gas, water, &c., whilst three recesses in the party-wall serve to carry away such vapours as are to be avoided even in the open air.

The colonnade is not only available for those engaged in the adjoining smelting laboratories, but will be used by all the students of the institution. For this purpose it has, in addition to the main staircase, a *Spiral Staircase* (*h*) uniting it with the first floor. A continuation of this staircase, which is situated close to the doors leading into the smelting

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laboratories, descends into the basement, greatly facilitating the distribution of the materials from the store-room to the various parts of the building. For fuel and heavier articles, which could not be easily conveyed in this way, a *Lift* (*h'*), connecting the three stories, has been likewise provided.

The door at the other end of the colonnade leads to the scientific collections of the institution, but as this entrance is used only in exceptional cases, we are compelled to seek access to the museum from another quarter. For this purpose we pass again through the smelting laboratory into the corridor of the front block, and reach in this manner the bottom of the main staircase already familiar to us. This is situated in a magnificent hall two stories high, lighted on each side by three large windows. The central flight of 18 steps, twelve feet in breadth, terminates in a landing at the mid story, whence two scarcely narrower side flights ascend to the first floor. Under these upper flights spaces have been gained, on one side for a *Cloak Room* (*e*), on the other for a small *Staircase* (*e'*) leading to the closets in the basement.

On the landing already mentioned, directly opposite the main entrance, and visible even from the street, is the stately entrance to the *Great Lecture Theatre* (I).

With regard to the situation and dimensions of this theatre, the distribution of light, the arrangement of the seats and lecture table, the reporter must refer the reader to the description he has given of the theatre in the Rhenish University. In this case there was no reason why the plans carefully matured for Bonn should not be adopted at Berlin. Considering the importance of the Berlin University,* and the interest daily increasing in the study of chemistry, it would certainly have been an advantage if the Berlin theatre could have accommodated a greater number of students. Unfortunately the limited area available did not admit of our attaining this desirable end.

In one respect, however, the Berlin lecture hall essentially differs from that of Bonn; while the latter is only 25 feet high, the former rises through the two stories of the building to an elevation of not less than 37 feet, a circumstance involving a material change in the style of its internal decoration from that of Bonn.

In direct communication with the theatre are the room for preparing the lectures, and the scientific collections of the institution. The *Preparation Laboratory* (K) proper is accessible from the theatre by two doors, one on either side a large niche behind the middle of the lecture table. This room, which is amply provided with all the requisites for chemical manipulation, is lighted on one side by a large window looking into the right *Quadrangle* (*g*), on the other side by a glass door opening on a *Platform* (*i*), from which a flight of stairs communicates with both quadrangle and basement. By this means the lecture assistant can reach without delay the large colonnade for open-air work or the basement-rooms set apart for lecture purposes. The preparation laboratory has three doors opposite those to the theatre; the middle one of these leads to a *Passage* (*l*) indirectly lighted on both sides, and beyond to the *Corridor* (*l'*), which, traversing the cross wing, connects this part of the building with the director's residence; the one on the right is the entrance to the *Waiting Room* (L) of the lecturer, which is lighted from the right quadrangle; and, lastly, the door on the left opens into a store room for such apparatus and instruments as cannot for any length of time be exposed to the atmosphere of the preparation laboratory. The *Instrument Room* (M), with a window into the left quad-

* During the winter session 1865–66 the Berlin University was attended by 2,059 matriculated and 873 non-matriculated students. Total number of students, 2,932.

rangle, establishes communication between the preparation laboratory and the *Great Museum for the Scientific Collections of the Institution* (N). The latter is a magnificent hall, 60 feet long and 25 feet broad, the arched roof of which is supported by a row of iron columns. The architecture of the hall suggests a division of the collections into three; minerals, rocks, and metallurgical products will occupy the section to the left nearest the colonnade; the middle section, larger than the two others, and directly lighted by the three great windows looking into the quadrangle, will be devoted to the chemical collection proper, while in the third section, close to the instrument room, and lighted by the *Illuminating Shaft* (*m*), models, drawings, diagrams, &c., will be arranged. The specimens in the museum can be transmitted directly to the lecture theatre by means of a small truck of the same height as the lecture table, running on wheels with india-rubber tires. It was in order to facilitate this transmission that the three doors connecting collection hall, instrument room, preparation laboratory, and theatre, were ranged in the same line. The museum is, however, by no means exclusively accessible through the instrument room. It has a glass door, which we noticed when in the colonnade, but its main entrance doors open into the corridor (*l'*) of the cross wing, which is profusely lighted by the illuminating shaft. The collections are thus accessible from the director's residence by a *Corridor* (*x x*), traversing the connecting wing; from the great thoroughfare (B B B) by the *Passage* (*n*) in the cross wing, with its descending *Flight of Steps* (*n'*), and, lastly, from the laboratory for research and from the director's study by a *Staircase* (*o*), which unites the two stories in this part of the building. In addition to the rooms already mentioned, the ground floor of the cross wing contains apartments for three assistants. All these apartments open upon the passage branching out from the main corridor. The two *Rooms of the first Assistant* (O O) are lighted from the *House-Yard* (*w*). The apartments of the *second* (P P) and *third* (Q) receive their light from the right quadrangle.

There are no further rooms belonging to the institution on this floor. The passage behind the *Glass Door* (*p*) at the end of the main corridor of the cross wing leads to the director's residence, the rooms of which are enumerated in the synopsis.

### The First Floor.

As previously remarked, the most important rooms of the Berlin institution lie on the first story. This arrangement was rendered necessary by the proximity of the buildings between which the new structure had to be erected; for only in this manner could the working departments receive the requisite light.

The way of ascending from the ground floor to the first story has been already sufficiently described in the preceding paragraphs. In the drawing of the first floor, which lies before us (Fig. 13), is exhibited the whole staircase, including both the upper side arms and the lower central flight leading to the theatre. The side flights land us (by *a* and *b*) in the *Vestibule* (B) of the first floor, which derives its light from the staircase windows. In the centre of the opposite wall is the *Main Entrance* (*c*) to the apartments on this floor. We first reach the spacious *Operation Room* (C), lighted by the three middle windows of the front façade, and communicating right and left (at *d* and *e*) with two magnificient *Laboratories* (D and E), having a row of colossal windows on either side. The first of these laboratories is intended for beginners, the other for more advanced students. Each of these apartments, which are considerably larger than the corresponding rooms in the Bonn institution, provides ample space for 24 students, being capable,

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however, of accommodating a greater number if required. The intervening operation room is common to the two laboratories. These rooms are most completely provided with all the requisites for work: gas, water, and the necessary appliances for carrying off gaseous and liquid by-products. In all the window pillars are evaporation niches, the flues of which communicate with the open air by chimney pots, concealed behind the pillars of the attic running along the roof of the building. In like manner the walls of the laboratories opposite to the entrance doors are traversed by flues ventilating the large recesses here provided for the fitting up of lengthy pieces of apparatus.

From the great working laboratories for the beginners and advanced students branch out two *Galleries* nearly 100 feet long by 12 feet wide, one of which (F F, F′) lies over the thoroughfare, and the other (G, G′, G″) over the colonnade for open-air work, each being lighted by seven large windows looking into the *Right* and *Left Quadrangles* (*g* and *g′*) respectively. By means of these galleries direct communication is opened on the first floor between the rooms of the front block and the apartments lying in the cross wing; but, far from serving exclusively as channels of communication, these magnificient galleries lend themselves to a variety of uses requiring a profusion of light which could not have been secured in any other way.

First, as to the gallery facing the right quadrangle. This is separated by a *Partition* (*f*), with strongly made double doors, into two unequal parts (F F and F′). The larger one (F F) is intended for those operations of the beginners which cannot be conveniently carried on at their permanent places or in the operation room. For this purpose the entire wall opposite the windows is filled with flues by which the operation niches open into the air. In this section are the appliances for precipitation by sulphuretted hydrogen, for the fusions so often occurring in the qualitative analysis of minerals insoluble in acids, &c. The smaller section (F′) of this gallery will be the *Library;* it is accessible from this side, but as the beginner has but seldom occasion to consult the book collection, the principal entrance to the library is at the other end, where it communicates with the cross wing.

As regards the left gallery, stretching symmetrically with the above, it is divided by glass doors into three equal sections, the first and third of which (G and G″) are *Laboratories for Fusions and Ignitions,* whilst the middle section (G′) is to be used as a *Balance Room.*

The first section (G) belongs to the advanced students' laboratory. On entering we meet again with the *Winding Staircase* (*h*), which, together with the *Lift* (*h′*) close by, establishes communication between this part of the institution, the colonnade for open-air work, and the basement store-rooms. This section, moreover, contains two well ventilated niches in the wall for the ignitions so frequently preceding weighing. Here are likewise set up the ranges of drying ovens, heated by the steam of the boiler on the floor below, separate compartments in which, under lock and key, will be allotted to each of the students.

The section of the gallery for the balance-room (G′), in which some 20 balances can be set up under the windows, affords ample room along the opposite wall for air-pumps, barometers, in fact for all delicate physical apparatus made use of in chemical research. The section (G‴) beyond the balance-room is fitted up in a manner similar to that adjoining the front building, being apportioned to the students in the *Laboratory for Scientific Research* (H) in the adjacent cross wing, for the various operations preceding weighing.

The balance-room from its situation is seen to be common to the two higher classes of students, but, though readily accessible from both sides, it is appropriately shut off from the laboratories themselves by the inter-

vening rooms, in which analytical operations ending in the use of the balance are carried on.

The laboratory for scientific research just mentioned does not directly join the gallery, but is separated from it by a small room lighted by a skylight and communicating with the two apartments. This laboratory, notwithstanding its stately dimensions, it being 47 feet in length by 23¾ feet in width, is only intended for from 12 to 16 students, to whom the space for working with perfect freedom has thus been most liberally meted out. This apartment is, in the first place, lighted by three windows looking into the left quadrangle, but receives additional light from a large window in the *Illuminating Shaft* (*m*), as well as through a glazed door leading to the adjoining glass-roofed *Loggia* (*i'*). The students of this laboratory have here close at hand an opportunity for working in the open air without being obliged to descend to the large colonnade on the ground floor. Nor have their other requirements been less studied; thus the laboratory itself is provided with the necessary evaporation niches let into the walls, whilst the adjacent room contains all appliances for organic analysis, earning for it the name of the *Combustion Room* (H') of the institution.

In tracing our steps through the first floor we reached the laboratory for scientific research by the left gallery and the combustion room. This department is, as may be conceived, accessible to those who work there by a much more direct route. For this purpose there is in the wall opposite the combustion room a door leading to the *Main Corridor* (*l l*) of the cross wing, and it is by this door that the laboratory is generally entered. Students of this department approach by the main thoroughfare (B B B; see the plan of the ground floor, Fig. 12), proceed along the passage (*n*; see likewise Fig. 12) communicating with it, and ascend the *Staircase* (*o*) to the first floor.

The main corridor of the cross wing, which, exactly like that underneath it, derives its light from two windows in the illuminating shaft, is, moreover, the channel of communication to another series of apartments. In the first place it leads to the door of a second *Loggia* (*i*) for open-air work symmetrically situated with the one already mentioned, and, lastly, to the *Steps* (*k*) communicating with the loft over the *Great Lecture Theatre* (I). Opposite these steps at the other end of the corridor is a *Glass Door* (*p*) separating the apartments of the institution from the connecting wing beyond, which leads to the director's residence, whilst midway we find a *Passage* (*n n*) in which the ground floor staircase (*o*), already mentioned, terminates. On this side passage are still three rooms belonging to the laboratory for scientific research, viz., the spacious *Gas Analysis Laboratory* (K), lighted by two windows facing the north, a dark *Photometric Room* (*q*) and a *Room* (O) illuminated by a skylight, and serving the double purpose of store room for re-agents and passage from this part of the institution to the library (F') in the right gallery. This passage (*n n*) lastly leads to the apartments devoted to the scientific purposes of the director.

These apartments consist of a spacious *Private Laboratory* (L), lighted by three large windows looking into the house-yard, the adjoining *Combustion Room* (M) and the *Balance Room* (N) on the opposite side of the passage. Attached to the private laboratory are the director's rooms in the connecting wing, viz., the *Study* (P) with a door to the private laboratory, the *Ante-room* (Q), and the *Private Library* (R) communicating with the study. All these apartments are likewise accessible from the *Corridor* (*n n*) of the connecting wing, which in continuation of the main corridor of the cross wing runs along beyond the glass door (*p*) shutting off the rooms of the institution from the director's residence.

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As regards the individual rooms in this department of the edifice, it will suffice as before to refer to the synopsis.

It now only remains for us to cast a glance, in passing, at the rooms on the basement.

### The Basement.

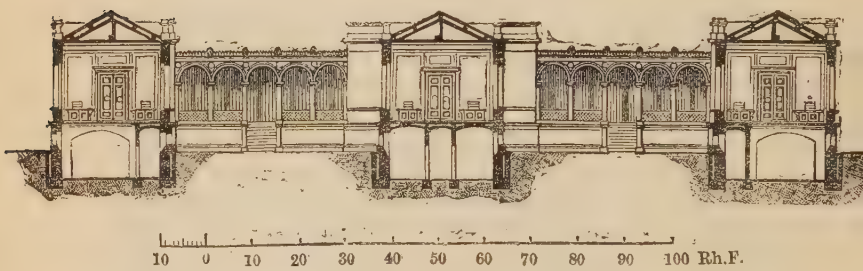
The basement (Fig. 14) also contains a number of rooms devoted to the objects of the institution. Here are found the laboratories for medico-legal investigations and physiological research, a room under the great theatre for the rougher operations for the lectures (preparation of liquid carbonic acid; putting together the great galvanic battery, the wires of which ascend to the hall above; &c.), and a repository for chemicals that have to be preserved in a cool place. The remaining rooms serve as apartments for the castellan and *famulus*, as store-rooms for solid and liquid re-agents, glass and porcelain, as coal-cellars, and lastly as wash-rooms and household cellarage for the director's residence.

The disposition of these apartments becomes evident by comparing the basement plan with its accompanying synopsis.

### Section of the Institution from the Georgen-strasse to the Dorotheen-strasse through the Line **A B** of the Ground Plan.

A glance at this instructive section (Fig. 15) will bring out still more clearly the picture of the new chemical school, which the reporter, by a detailed description of the plans of the several floors, has endeavoured to

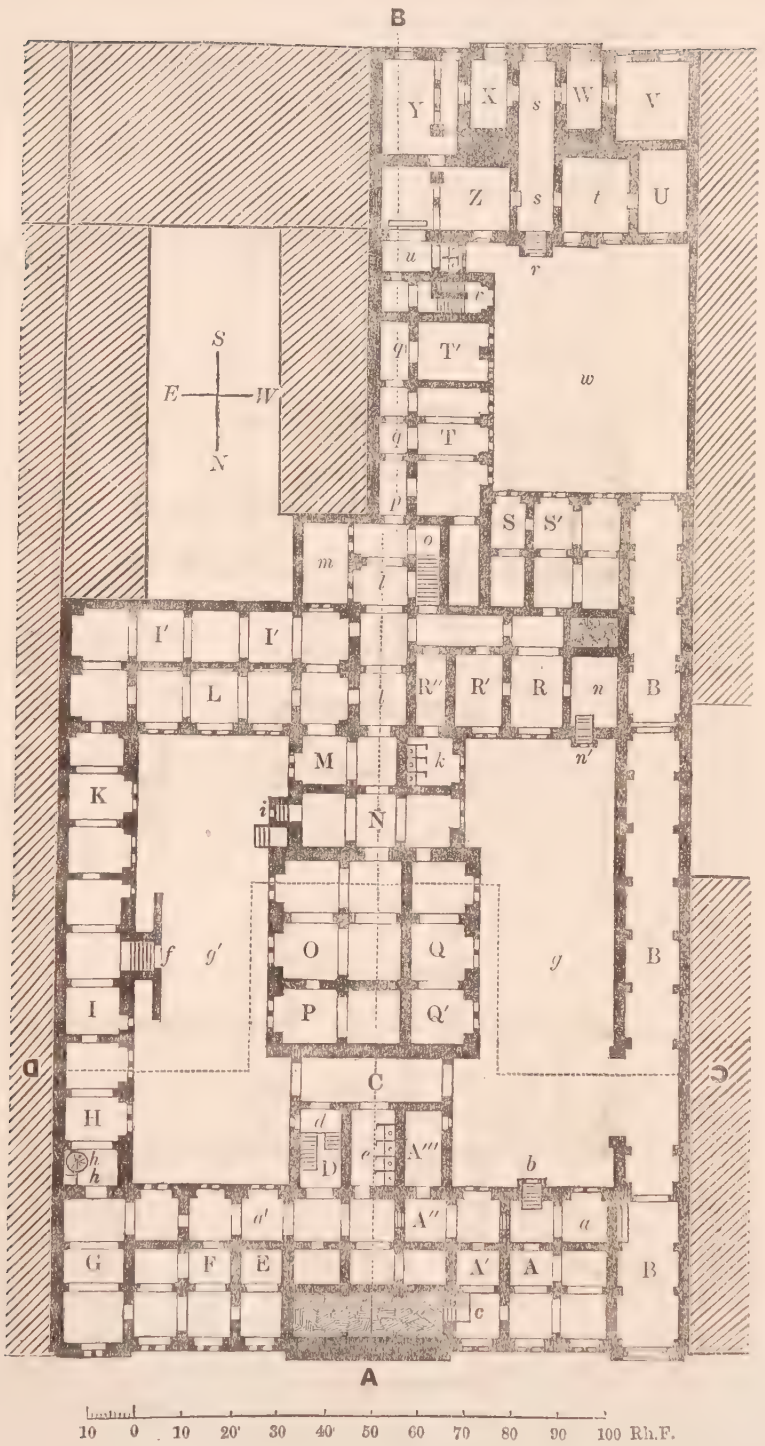
Fig. 15.




portray. With these plans before his eyes the reader will easily understand this drawing. The reporter nevertheless cannot deny himself the pleasure of being guide once more. We start, as before, from the Georgen-strasse. The iron portal gates passed, we cross the Vestibule, where we find nothing to detain us, the busts of Faraday and Liebig which are to occupy the panels being not yet set up, and proceed at once up the stairs through the central glass doors into the corridor of the ground floor, at the left end of which the doors of the smelting room are seen. Before us lies the beautiful staircase, deriving its light on either side from three spacious windows, and ornamented with the busts of the present representatives of chemical science—Wöhler, Chevreul, Dumas, Graham, Bunsen, &c. Without delay we ascend the flight of granite steps, and reach at mid-story the landing overlying the thoroughfare between the two quadrangles. The large folding-doors fronting us lead to the upper row of seats of the Great Lecture Theatre, the liberal proportions of which from this point of view scarcely appear to their full ad-

Fig. 14.

ROOMS ON BASEMENT.




## SYNOPSIS of ROOMS on BASEMENT.

### I. *Rooms belonging to Institution.*

| | | Length. | Breadth. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. |
| A | Castellan's apartments | 20 8 | 19 10 | 9 0 |
| A′ | | 9 0 | | |
| A″ | | 20 8 | 9 0 | |
| A‴ | | 15 10 | 8 4 | |
| B B B | Thoroughfare from Georgenstrasse to house-yard of director's residence | 186 5 | 12 3 | — |
| C | Thoroughfare between quadrangles | 35 8 | 9 5 | 13 0 |
| D | Stairs from basement to ground floor | 15 10 | 8 4 | |
| E | Store-room for dry re-agents | 19 10 | 8 7 | |
| F | Store-room for glass and porcelain | 20 8 | 19 10 | |
| G | Store-room for liquid re-agents | 31 10 | 13 6 | |
| H | Wash-room | 9 9 | 11 4 | |
| I I′ | Coal-cellars | 24 9 | 11 4 | |
| K | Laboratory for medico-legal investigations | 36 6 | 11 4 | |
| L | Laboratory of physiological chemistry | 26 6 | 10 6 | |
| M | Hospital for animals undergoing chemico-physiological treatment | 26 0 | 12 2 | |
| N | Vestibule and store-room for chemicals used in the lectures | 26 0 | 26 0 | 9 0 |
| O | Room for rough work in preparing the lectures | 31 8 | 11 0 | |
| P | Repository for explosive, corrosive, and poisonous compounds, condensed gases, &c. | 10 6 | 11 4 | |
| Q | Room for hot water apparatus | 26 0 | 12 2 | |
| Q′ | Coal-cellar for hot water apparatus | 22 7 | 15 2 | |
| R | Famulus' apartments | | 12 2 | |
| R′ | | 22 7 | | |
| R″ | | 22 7 | 8 0 | |
| *a* | Passage in castellan's apartments | | | |
| *a′* | Passage to store-room | | | |
| *b* | Steps from quadrangle to castellan's apartments | | | |
| *c* | Castellan's staircase leading to vestibule of institution | | | |
| *d* | Exit from ground floor and basement into thoroughfare uniting quadrangles | | | |
| *e* | Closets of front block of institution | | | |
| *f* | Steps from left quadrangle to colonnade | | | |
| *g* | Right quadrangle | 97 | 33 9 | |
| *g′* | Left quadrangle | 97 | 32 8 | |
| *h* | Spiral staircase from basement to ground floor and first story | | | |
| *h′* | Lift | | | |
| *i* | Steps uniting platform of lecture preparation room with basement | | | |
| *k* | Closets of cross wing of institution | | | |
| *l l* | Corridor in cross wing | | | |
| *m* | Illuminating shaft | | | |
| *n* | Passage to famulus' apartments | | | |
| *n′* | Steps to famulus' apartments | | | |
| *o* | Staircase to ground floor | | | |
| *p* | Doors shutting off rooms of institution from director's residence | | | |

### II. *Rooms of Director's Residence.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S S′ | Sculleries | | | |
| T T¹ | Coal-cellars | | | |
| U V W X Y Z | Household cellars | | | |
| *q q* | Corridor in cross wing | | | |
| *r* | Steps leading to cellars | | | |
| *s* | Passage of household cellars | | | |
| *t* | Wash-room | | | |
| *u* | Closet | | | |
| *v* | Servants' staircase to ground floor | | | |
| *w* | Houseyard | | | |

vantage. On glancing, however, down upon the lecture table we perceive at once the brightness of the hall, the light streaming pleasingly in through five elevated colossal windows on either side. Descending the steps at the end of the tiers, and passing the lecture table, we enter the room behind the theatre for the preparation of the lectures. The glass door visible on the left hand opens on to a platform, whence the quadrangle and the basement may be reached by a flight of steps. Without delaying in this apartment we traverse the little passage between the instrument room on the left and the lecturer's waiting-room on the right, and thus reach the main corridor of the cross-wing. We notice on our left the two doors leading to the scientific collections, but, refraining from opening them, we pass on to the further end of the corridor which is lighted by two windows opening into the illuminating shaft, and arrive at the glass-doors separating the institution from the director's apartments.

The rooms in this portion of the edifice have but a secondary interest for us. We nevertheless pass along the whole length of the passage, hurrying by the offices of the director's residence on the right, in order to obtain, by this route, access to the first floor. We content ourselves on our way with a glance at the vestibule of the residence and the entrance in the Dorotheen-strasse, and turn immediately to the staircase leading to the floor above. On ascending we obtain an idea of the altitude of the two stories of the institution. The floor of the first flat of the institution is exactly 20 feet above that of the ground floor of the director's residence. We reach this level by means of three flights of steps, the first taking us to a landing, the second to the first floor of the residence, whilst the third lands us in the upper corridor of the connecting wing. This considerable altitude affords space for an *entresol* of inferior rooms for the domestic service of the director, the entrance to which we passed on the landing at the top of the first flight of stairs. By means of the corridor on the floor over the entresol we again return to the apartments of the institution. Passing by the director's rooms, which lie along this passage, we reach the glass doors which separate the residence in the Dorotheen-strasse from the laboratories. Beyond we find ourselves in the main corridor of the cross-wing, with its windows deriving light from the illuminating shaft, with the folding-doors of the laboratory for research, the door leading to the loggia for open-air work, and lastly, the stairs ascending to the loft over the lecture theatre. From this point we cannot pass on directly to the front block of the building, the lecture theatre and the staircase impeding farther progress.

This passage, however, may be accomplished without any difficulty by either of the galleries; for this purpose we open the great folding-doors, cross the laboratory for research, and the adjoining combustion room, and proceed to the gallery which runs behind the great lecture theatre and staircase, and separated therefrom by the left quadrangle.

The numerous objects in the sections of this gallery, the appliances for fusions and ignitions in the first, the balances and air-pumps in the second, the water-ovens and the lift in the third of these rooms, must not detain us, nor must we linger in the laboratory for advanced students, the first room of the front block that we reach, for it is not until we enter the Operation Room, between the two laboratories, that we regain a point of the building visible in the section. The drawing, in fact, shows the left side wall of this apartment, with the folding-doors we have just passed. Our rounds of inspection is now nearly complete; we have only to cross the vestibule on the first floor outside the operation-room to reach one of the upper arms of the great staircase. On descending we have a parting look at the great lecture theatre, and in a few moments are again in the Georgen-strasse.

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### Section of the Institution through the Line C D of the Ground Plan.

This drawing (Fig. 16) scarcely requires any comment. It need only be remarked that the spectator is here looking in the direction from the Dorotheen-strasse to the Georgen-strasse, and that, as is apparent from the ground plans, the building is supposed to be cut by two parallel planes, that showing the lecture theatre being the nearest to the Dorotheen-strasse. Of this design it must be further stated, that its scale is nearly double that of the preceding figure, or more correctly, $\frac{1}{180}$th of the actual size. The same remark applies to the following drawing, Fig. 17.

Examining in succession the parts of the building shown in this drawing, and beginning again from the left, we observe first, on the ground-floor, a section of the thoroughfare with the entrance gates of the carriage-way from the Georgen-strasse in the background; next come, in elevation, the windows of the corridor to the small lecture theatre, under the middle one of which is the entrance to the castellan's apartments. On their right is the great lecture theatre, in section, giving the exact appearance the hall will present to the professor during the lecture, saving the wild waste of seats which, it is hoped, will be occupied by a crowd of eager students. Further on we see, again in elevation, the windows of the corridor leading to the smelting-room. We thus reach the extreme right of the building, showing in section, the colonnade for open-air work with the door of the smelting-room in the background.

Beginning once more on the left side, we have immediately over the carriage-way, in section, the gallery with the door leading to the laboratory for beginners, and then in elevation the quadrangle windows of this apartment. Next comes, in section, the lecture theatre; beyond, in elevation, the quadrangle windows of the laboratory for advanced students; and lastly, a section of the gallery belonging to this laboratory, with the door uniting them in the background.

### External Architecture of the Institution.

The principal façade of the new building is situated, as already stated, in the Georgen-strasse, by which street the students approach the institution, the entrance in the Dorotheen-strasse being exclusively set apart for the director. As regards the architecture of this façade, inspection of the accompanying drawing (Fig. 17) will give a better idea than any description could of the rich but simple and tasteful ornamentation which the architect has bestowed upon it. The reporter almost fears he may weaken by his explanatory remarks the impression this work of art cannot fail to produce.

The façade is brick, of a warm reddish colour; all the ornaments are terra cotta, from the celebrated works of March, of Charlottenburg. The building consists of two principal stories, as the reader will remember from the description of the plans. The ground floor is 6 feet above the level of the street, and 18 feet from floor to ceiling. The first story has the same altitude, and the attic story, lastly, still rising above, together with the balustrade crowning the roof, is 10½ feet high. The whole building thus attains the stately elevation of 52½ feet above the level of the street, which, together with a length of 134½ feet, gives the edifice a truly imposing appearance. The architecture of the several parts of the institution, with the exception of the façade in the Dorotheen-strasse, for which a freer conception of Italian renaissance has been employed, is in the purest style of the older Venetian high renaissance.

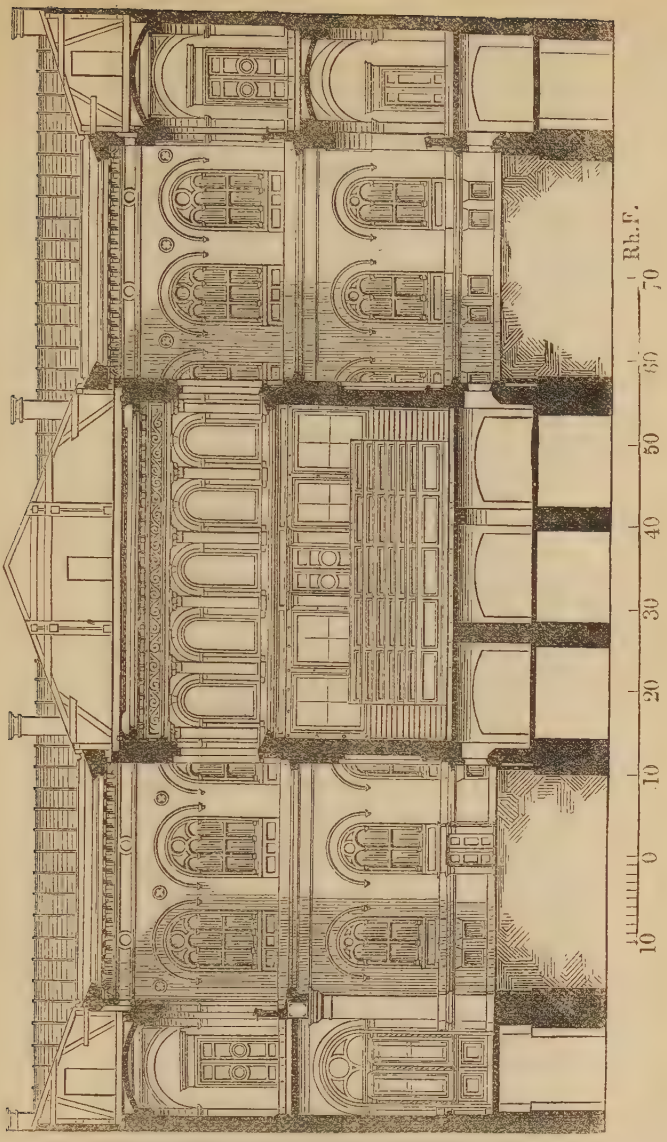


Fig. 16.

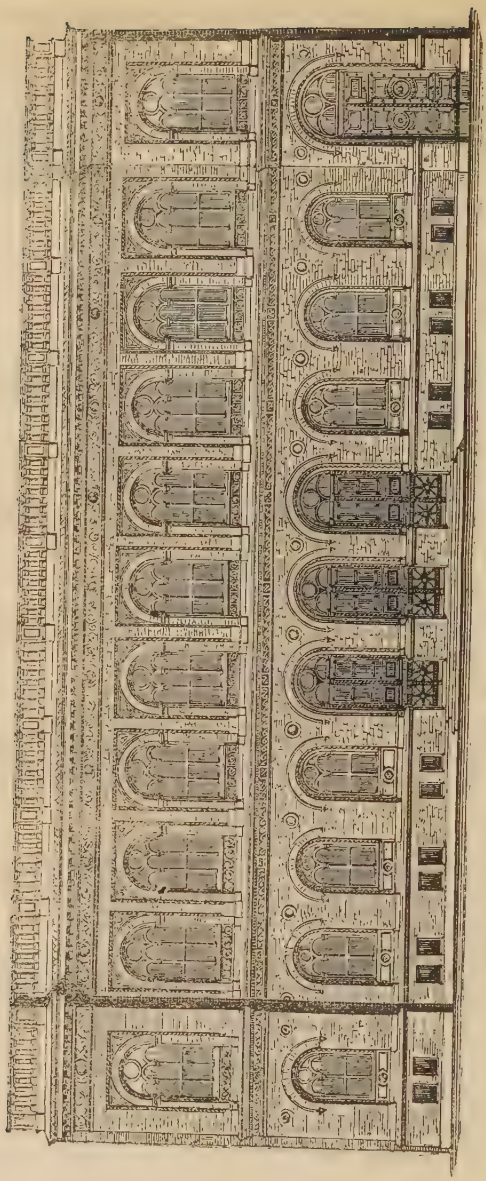


Fig. 17.

Windows and portals are arched. The façade is pleasingly relieved by slightly projecting portions at the ends, the intervening part receiving appropriate prominence from the massive arched portals leading into the vestibule. Nor are the features marking the horizontal division of the elevation less pronounced. The basement starts from a strongly projecting granite plinth, and is crowned by a prominent strong course forming at the same time the basis of the ground floor. The latter is separated from the story above by a rich cornice band, in the ornamental scrolls of which the architect has hidden the numerous openings for supplying air to the ventilating shafts of the laboratories. Over the windows of the first floor, the piers and arches of which are framed by an ornamental bordering, runs the boldly moulded cornice overlying a rich terra cotta frieze embodying the round windows of the loft. The powerfully projecting crowning cornice and the attica rising over it terminate the building above.

The reporter would exceed the limits of this sketch and treat of topics somewhat removed from his general sphere were he to dwell in detail on the beautiful ornaments designed with perfect taste by Mr. Cremer, and drawn by Messrs. Cornelius and Drawe. Here only a few remarks of a general nature can still find place. First, as regards the disposition of the windows, there are in the central part of the façade three on either side the three portals, then one window in the left corner, that to the right containing the carriage way, so as to make a range of 11 windows on the first floor. The windows of the ground floor are somewhat less broad and altogether simpler than those of the first story, giving the lower part of the building a more massive character; while the richly elaborated window arches of the upper story acquire additional adornment by the bordering already mentioned, the windows of the lower story are merely surrounded by a simple edging, and arched over by a hoodmould springing from corbels. In like manner the window balustrades of the lower story are in the simplest style, while, in accordance with the law of architectural gradation, the windows of the upper story rest on balustrades profusely decorated in terra cotta. The ground floor, on the other hand, has received an ornamentation which cannot fail to produce effect upon the scientific spectator. The angles between the arches have furnished space for fourteen medallions of goodly dimensions to exhibit, in relief, a number of portraits of celebrated chemists. As these medallions are set at a height of eighteen feet from the street, it was necessary to make the likenesses over life size, necessitating the modelling of new medallions. This task was entrusted to the renowned sculptor, Mr. W. Wolff, from whose models the medallions will be executed in terra cotta by Messrs. March, of Charlottenburg, a firm unrivalled in this department of art.

It was no easy problem to select from the great array of celebrated chemists those whose names are the most prominent. The reporter, to whom in the first instance the task was referred by the architect, was naturally unwilling to allow predilections of his own to influence this selection. At his wish his friends, Professors Dove, du Bois-Reymond, Gustav Magnus, Poggendorff, Rammelsberg, Riess, and Gustav Rose, all members of the physico-mathematical class of the Royal Academy of Sciences, have given this question their joint consideration. At a meeting held March 1st of the present year, it was in the first place decided that it would be best to do honour to the present leaders of chemical science by placing their busts in the entrance hall of the institution, and to dedicate the monumental medallions of the façade exclusively to the great teachers of the past. To agree upon the individual portraits was much more difficult. A number of names was naturally received by acclamation, but the remainder were not enrolled without a lengthy and animated discussion. The result of the conference was, however,

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so far satisfactory that, after conflicting opinions had been duly exchanged, the subjoined list was ultimately adopted with unanimity.

| | |
|---|---|
| Antoine Laurent Lavoisier | 1743–1794 |
| Karl Wilhelm Scheele | 1742–1786 |
| Henry Cavendish | 1731–1810 |
| Joseph Priestley | 1733–1804 |
| John Dalton | 1766–1844 |
| Claude Louis Berthollet | 1748–1822 |
| Louis Joseph Gay-Lussac | 1778–1850 |
| Humphry Davy | 1778–1829 |
| Jacob Berzelius | 1779–1848 |
| Eilhard Mitscherlich | 1794–1863 |
| Martin Heinrich Klaproth | 1743–1817 |
| Heinrich Rose | 1795–1864 |
| Leopold Gmelin | 1788–1853 |
| Charles Gerhardt | 1816–1856 |
| Auguste Laurent | 1807–1853 |

The two last named chemists, united during their lifetime by ties of friendship, and whose joint labours are the foundation of the chemical views of the present day, are framed in the same medallion.

The reporter must not leave unmentioned that strong feeling was expressed in favour of Boyle and Stahl, and that if the name of Jeremias Benjamin Richter (born 1762; died 1807 in Berlin) be absent from the list, it is because, notwithstanding many efforts, no portrait could be found of this philosopher, who died young and whose labours were appreciated only many years after his death.

In drawing up the foregoing remarks on the great chemical institutions in course of organization in the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, the reporter trusts he has met the wishes of the Department of Science and Art, as far as circumstances and his limited powers permitted him. If after the completion of the buildings farther information on the numerous and often complicated internal arrangements of the two institutions should be desired, he would willingly endeavour to make good the deficiencies of this cursory sketch by embodying any experience he may then have acquired in a supplementary report.

For the present it only remains for the author to perform the pleasant duty of thanking Messrs. Dieckhoff and Neumann, as well as Messrs. Cremer, Cornelius, and Drawe for the great willingness with which they have assisted him in drawing up the preceding remarks.

A. W. Hofmann, F.R.S.

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